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THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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M'LLE RHEA AS JOSEPHINE,

THE ATTRACTION THIS WEEK.

The Brilliant Artiste in Her Most Famous Role.

SOME GOSSIP FROM THE THEATERS.

Actors in General and Some in Particular.



THE return of Mademoiselle Rhea to Atlanta is in every sense the dramatic event of the week.

The visits of Rhea to Atlanta have in the past been highly enjoyed by the theater-going public, and the fair lady has many friends here who admire her for her charming personality as well as for the grace and artistic charm of her acting.

For the past two years Rhea has passed by Atlanta. She has been missed, and now that she is to come again her friends and admirers will doubtless give her a grand reception.

Rhea has made a great success in her "Josephine, Empress of the French." The stage of today has had no play dealing with the career of the great Napoleon that could compare with this in interest, and there is certainly no character in the world's history about whom it is so natural to expect the strongest kind of a play to be built. The relations



MADAME BONAPARTE.

between the Little Corporal and Josephine have formed one of the world's romances. The greatest interest is, therefore, manifested in anything bearing upon this phase of the lives of the two chief actors, and everybody wants to see Rhea as the charming empress. It is said to be her best character and her greatest success.

The company is an exceptionally strong one.

Mr. William Harris, who has gained renown by his interpretation of Napoleon, will be a member of the cast. The remainder of the company is composed of ladies and gentlemen, whose finish and repose stamp them as being fitted by nature for their respective characterizations. The press and public everywhere have paid tribute to them with demonstrations of the highest character, pronouncing them the best all-around company traveling.

Rhea will he here on Wednesday and Thursday.

There are two other companies billed for this week.

The first is Charles L. Davis, who is best known as Alvin Joslin Davis. The best thing about his advertisement is the announcement that this will be his last visit.

"The Clemencean Case" will close the week. The managers claim that the studio scene has been modified so as to bring it within the bounds of respectability. This, of course, eliminates one of the most attractive features, but the play is yet such as to draw people to the theater.

Laura Biggar, the Iza of this company, is described by a a writer in The Baltimore American in these words:

"Miss Biggar, it will be acknowledged, has a pretty, well-rounded form. Her dark, expressive eyes, oval face, slightly tinged cheeks, lightly touched eyebrows and old gold hair, done up in a Psyche knot, or flowing loose in half curls, are all charming ornaments to the figure. When she walked up to the sculptor, threw her arms around his neck, put her face close to his and called him her "dear boy," there was a distinct smack-



STUART ROBSON.

ing of the lips, in an appreciative style, from various parts of the house, and signs of positive delight and ready willingness on the part of some spectators to change places with the sculptor. In the first act she appears in black, dressed as a page; and in the next, wears a charming Japanese gown of silk, which hugs her easily as she moves about. Later she appears in a gown of soft, green silk, and in a sort of reception dress with train, which showed off her figure to good advantage.

She did good work at all points, and, with her support, was called repeatedly before the curtain

Stuart Robson, the greatest of American comedians, who has not played in Atlanta for five years, will, in the course of a couple of weeks, reappear in "The Henrietta," the brightest and wittiest American comedy that has been written so far. That would not be so much to say if it did not stand, from the American point of view, above the best of English comedies we have seen of late years. Not only has Bronson Howard written a play that sparkles with wit—he has given us a mixture of the sad, serious and amusing, such as we know real life to be. If he has polished up those lines to the most shining point and made some slight drafts on dramatic license, he has only done so to relieve what might otherwise be commonplace. He has made that kind of a play which must be enjoyable, must be a success. He has three distinct love interests, a sad one, a light sentimental one and a most amusing one. He has not an uninteresting character in the piece. Even the villain is new and striking, and he is handled with so much skill that he is not offensive. On the other hand every person on the stage has some individual difference of an attractive kind. In addition to all that, the lines are the cleverest possible illustrations of those phases of life and character which are, in their method, peculiar to America.

"The Henrietta" isn't a satire. The characters practically exemplify certain very notable characteristics, and that exemplification is bright, pointed and worthy, or sentimentally appropriate, as the case may be. With all its serious plot, there is a laugh every few seconds, and quite frequently last night lines brought round after round of applause. Indeed, it is safe to say that no American work on the stage has reflected so much credit on the observation, the wit, the keen sense of points in character fitted for stage representation and the ability to present them on the part of the author as "The Henrietta."

Little Joe Jessel is to be congratulated. The announcement is made that Agnes Herndon has secured a divorce from him.

The Lyceum's new play is called "Nerves" and comes from the Parisian stage. It is an outright farce, the fun arising from a young wife's attempt to break the monotony of her placid husband's temperament by making him jealous. In this the mischievous plotter not alone comes to comical grief herself, but succeeds in getting the whole family and many of her friends into difficulty. The play was excellently acted from start to finish, Miss Georgia Cayvan particularly making a distinct hit as a glib-tongued little milliner.

Dunlop's Stage News contains this interesting announcement:

"Frank A. Small has left the profession for journalism. He started for Atlanta Wednesday, and will soon begin the publication of a weekly in that city."

The Emma Abbott company is to be kept together with Emma Mabelle Baker as the prima donna.

Henry Arthur Jones's new play "The Dancing Girl," just produced in London, seems to be a greater success in every respect than "Judah." Boldness and originality are its striking features, and the critics with one accord pronounce it to be Jones's masterpiece. Like "Judah" it deals with religous phases of English life, and both invoke Puritanism as a leading element. In "The Dancing Girl," however, it is Quakerism that is made to serve as a background for a story of fashionable debauchery and libertinism. Drusilla Ives is the daughter of David Ives, a Quaker farmer on the Island of Endellion, off the coast of Cornwall, property of the duke of Guiseberry, a cynical London roue with an income of £30,000 per year. Drusilla is sent to London, and is supposed to be living as governess in a family there, while she is really the mistress of the duke of Guiseberry and a famous dancer. The first act represents Drusilla on a visit to her home, where she has donned a Quaker dress and is amusing herself by coquetting with John Christianson, a young sailor, who loves her ardently. Here she is visited by Guiseberry, but the secret of their relations is only discovered by the sailor lover. The next act passed in the duke's villa at Richmond, where David Ives comes in search of his daughter, having learned that she is Diana Valtrose, the "Beautiful Pagan" whom all London is mad about. The father is thrown off the track by John Christianson, who has followed Drusilla from Endellion, and is her devoted slave, although he knows her relations with Guiseberry.

The third act is most original, striking and powerful. The duke of Guiseberry, having gone through his fortune, decides to give a grand ball in his London house and blow out his brains after the last of his guests depart. Drusilla Ives is present in her dancing costume, and just as the gayety is at its height her father appears upon the scene and hurls curses at his guilty daughter. She flees shrieking from the house and is followed by the other guests, and the duke is left alone. He is prevented from committing suicide by a crippled girl whose life he has saved.

In the last act the duke reforms and marries the girl who saved his life. Drusilla Ives dies in a convent in New Orleans, and John Christianson marries her sister. The natural somberness of the play is relieved by a comedy character in the person of the Hon. Reginald Slingsby, who is pursued by a designing London mother. The dialogue is bright and sparkling, and wit and epigram abound, particularly in the first act.

Ed Harrigan has decidedly the best of all the New York successes. "Reilly and the 400" plays to crowded houses all the time. This seems to be the greatest of Harrigan's successes and everybody is singing about Maggie Murphy and the other east side characters. The dancing of the little Pollock girl is a great drawing card.

Sandy Cohen writes me that business has been excellent with James O'Neil until New Orleans was reached, and there the total attendance at both O'Neill and Pixley wouldn't fill one theater respectably.

New Orleans seems to deserve its reputation as a theatrical graveyard. Too many theaters!

The south is, I find from my talks with managers, regarded as the best section of the country, from a theatrical standpoint. The result is every manager in the country is trying to secure southern dates. A few years ago this section was put down as one upon which they could try their fly-by-night attractions, and to which they sent their inferior companies, the stronger ones being reserved for the west. Atlanta has always been regarded a good city, but in order to make a tour through here, the companies were compelled to play so many poor towns that they kept away.

Now it is different. The south is dotted over with cities which it pays to visit, and the good attractions are all headed this way. There is danger of the thing being overdone, for while Atlanta can stand a good show every night, many of these cities cannot. The south is a gold mine which will pay big dividends, if properly worked, but the old story of the goose and the golden egg should be remembered. J. K. O.

If you are tired taking the large old-fashioned griping pills, try Carter's Little Liver Pills and take some comfort. A man can't stand everything. One pill a dose. Try them.

PARTIAL PAYMENT

For Street Improvement—To All Contractors.

By resolution of the general council the street committee was instructed to confer with the different contractors to see if any arrangement could be made so that property owners could pay for all street improvement in installments of twenty-five per cent per year, and report back, together with such recommendations as they should think best for the city's interest and the people also. Under this resolution I call on all contractors to submit propositions to the street committee during next week; what they would be willing to take the work at, and agreeing to allow time for the payment in installments, as contemplated by said resolution.

J. W. LAMBERT,
Chairman of Street Committee.

Chronic Diseases Cured.

The worst forms of chronic diseases yield readily to the germ, or Bacterian mode of treatment, as practiced by Dr. W. C. Smith, No. 16½ North Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. Diseases peculiar to females a specialty. Call or write describing symptoms. Cures guaranteed.

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The Noted Mobile Pharmacy

Of the Chas. Amman Drug Company is the headquarters for Mobile, Ala., of the celebrated "Perpected Crystal Lenses" spectacles and eyeglasses, and carries the largest stock of glasses in the state of Alabama. These celebrated lenses are from the factory of our leading opticians—in the old capitol building—Faulkner, Kellam & Moore, and are in such great demand that these gentlemen are taxed to the utmost in filling orders as fast as received. Office and salesroom, 58 old Capitol; factory, Forsyth street.

POPULAR PERIODICALS.

THE FOLLOWING ARE AMONG THE REGULAR PUBLICATIONS

Of The Constitution Job Office, and are Leaders in Their Respective Fields.

Atlanta is becoming quite a publishing center. Many of the books which have been issued have been noticed in these columns. Here are some of the leading periodicals, that are printed in our job office:

WESLEYAN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.—The third number of "The Wesleyan," printed by THE CONSTITUTION job office, presents the bright and attractive appearance that has characterized the first two issues since its removal to Atlanta. A great many compliments, both to the intellectual and mechanical, have been paid the paper. Among them we note the following from Major Sidney Herbert, in The Daily Tribune, of Jacksonville, Fla.:

Florida Methodists will hardly recognize the once familiar Wesleyan Christian Advocate, of Macon, Ga., as it comes from its new home in Atlanta with a new and elegant dress, and entirely reconstructed 'from stem to stern.' Publisher W. J. Campbell, of THE CONSTITUTION job office, may well feel proud of his first issue, and Editor W. F. Glenn, and Business Manager T. T. Christian, have contributed their share to getting up the handsomest religious paper ever printed in Georgia, and if it is kept up to its present high standard there can be no question as to its future success. The aged members of the denomination will hail with delight the large, clear type and excellent paper used, which is one of the improvements that is timely and wise.

The present number discusses editorially the recent state supreme court decision, which rules that church property may be sold to pay a pastor's salary. A visit of wealth floats before the editor as he thinks of all the back unpaid salaries being deposited at one time into many preachers' bank accounts; but he suggests that a general ecclesiastical back salary grab would bankrupt many churches, and he doesn't know any preacher who proposes to avail himself of the law. He sustains the decision with sound argument.

Another editorial antagonizes the opening of the gates on Sundays at the world's fair. This question is being much discussed and a vigorous protest is made by this paper. The editor argues for a Sabbath of rest, and that the plea for the opening of the exposition on Sundays that the laboring classes may have an opportunity to see the show is not for the benefit of working men, whose interest in the preservation of the national Sabbath of rest he declares is of far more worth than any number of expositions can ever be. He facetiously suggests that Chicago might enjoy a quiet Sabbath. Every department of the paper is well filled and we understand the subscription list is growing.

THE SOUTHERN CONGREGATIONALIST.—This is the organ of the Congregational church for Georgia, Alabama and Florida, and is one of the best printed church papers we have seen. It is well edited by Rev. A. T. Clarke, of this city, who has associated with him, as editors, Revs. A. F. Sherrill, D. D., Russell T. Hall and Stephen E. Bassett.

The paper, this week, pays its respects to the recent prize fight at New Orleans. It deplores this bruising occasion and the notoriety given it. Its editorial, correspondents, news, Sunday school, young people and home departments are well furnished.

THE WAY OF LIFE.—This is the organ of the holiness movement, and has a circulation all over the United States. It is owned and edited by Rev. W. A. Dodge, of this city, who established the paper, which now has several thousand readers. It is well printed on news paper.

THE SOUTHERN FARM.—The current issue of this journal for the southern farmer is a holiday number. A turn of its pages shows 125 solid columns of choice reading, furnished by such well-known writers as Dr. W. L. Jones, Mrs. W. H. Felton, Joel Chandler Harris, Bill Arp, G. H. Miller, D. N. Sanders and others. The illustrations are apt and interisting. The cover is handsome in blue and gilt on a white background. This single number is worth the annual subscription price.

DIXIE, for January, sustains its reputation for being the handsomest magazine printed in the south. Indeed there is none handsomer in the country, and its elegant typography and presswork reflect great credit upon THE CONSTITUTION job office, whose skilled compositors and pressmen and fine presses get out this periodical.

Dixie, this month, begins the seventh year of its existence and prosperity. When it was established, it was predicted that a journal so expensive to publish could not live in "the field of southern possibility and development." Contrary to the expectation of the critics, it has lived and prospered, and will, we predict, continue for a long time to be the handsomest mechanical and industrial journal in the United States.

WOMAN'S WORK.—The fourth volume of this popular monthly was commenced with the January issue of 20,000 copies. It has maintained a very high character, and in it the south boasts of an illustrated literary and domestic journal equal to those of any section. Pure in tone, practical in method, high in literary excellence, homelike in every feature—it must continue to grow steadily. The price—50 cents a year—is much too low. All mail is addressed to Athens, Ga., its home office.

THE DIXIE DOCTOR begins its second volume as bright and attractive as ever. It is the handsomest and best printed medical journal in the country. No medical publication ever had such a marked success as The Dixie Doctor. It has subscribers in every state, and they all speak enthusiastically of it. So practical, plain and clear are its contents, and so newsy its items that others besides doctors read much of it with interest. No doctor in the south ought to be without it. This issue contains a stirring editorial on the pressing need for proper provision to secure prompt payment of physician's fees. To even epitomize the interesting articles would take up so much space we forbear.

THE EMORY PHŒNIX and THE MEPHISTOPHELEAN, the organs of the students respectively of Emory college and Mercer university, are eight-page monthly periodicals, handsomely printed on heavy enameled book paper. For college journals they are as well edited as they are printed, which is saying a great deal, and a Grady or a Watterson may be developed from the staff of one or the other of these papers.

Heart Failure, Sudden Death.

The prayer of the Christian pleads for guardianship against sudden death, and yet alas, how many leaves the world for better or for worse without a single moment's warning. He died of heart failure. The tired and weary heart failed while engaged in its momentous task of pumping the blood from the arteries and forcing it into every big and little vein that the wasting tissues of the flesh might be replenished. How important then that the great stream of life be kept pure and its corpuscles red and active, lest the fluid grows clogged and sluggish, and the heart in an extraordinary effort snaps without a signal the thread of its muscular strength. It is your duty as one who loves the life that God has given him, to assist nature in maintaining free action of the circulatory system by keeping the blood in a state of purity and health. Nature has supplied healing and strengthening herbs for this purpose. Science has discovered what they are and the eminent Dr. John Bull, of Louisville, Ky., has blended them in his superior preparation known as Dr. Bull's Sarsaparilla. Demand it of your druggist. Take no other.

Brim Full.

The New York Dramatic News is brim full of brilliant and witty stage talk and in its line it has no parallel. For sale by John M. Miller, under opera house, and W. B. Glover & Co., Whitehall street.

Forced to Leave Home.

Sixty people left home Friday for a free test of the Carbolid Smoke Ball Treatment.

J. M. High & Co.

Cut-Prices This Week.

Colored Dress Goods.

Another deep cut in Dress Goods. Now is the time to buy a dress at almost your own price.

11 Novelty Suits, worth $30, cut to $12 to close.

46-inch all wool French Henrietta, cut from $1.25 to 75c.

At 75c.

30 pieces 48-inch all wool Surah Serges, good shades, cut from $1.15 to 75c.

At $1.

1 lot Broadcloths and whip cord Serges, comprising all of our $1.50 and $1.75 grades, cut to $1 yard.

At 50c.

40 pieces 46-inch colored Serges, regular 85c and 90c goods cut to 50c yard.

For 25c.

New lot Plaids and stripes, worth double this price.

For 39c.

20 pieces Silk and Wool Stripe mixtures, regular worth, 65c.

At 25c.

100 pieces 38-inch colored Henriettas, new shades.

At 50c on the Dollar

Entire stock of remnants and dress lengths in Serges, Cloths, Henriettas, Camel's Hair Suitings, etc. Must be sold this week. 50c on the dollar is all we ask.

At 65c.

The prettiest line of imported Challies ever brought to this country; very desirable for wrappers and tea gowns. Later on we will ask you $1 a yard for them; now only 65c a yard.

For $1.

B. Priestley & Co.'s Black Silk Warp Henrietta, cut from $2 to $1 for this week only.

For $1.39.

Priestley's regular $2 grade Black Silk Warp Henrietta, cut price this week, $1.39.

At 75c.

10 pieces 48-inch all wool black Henrietta, cut from $1 a yard.

At 35c.

38-inch all wool Black Henrietta, cut from 50c to 35c.

At 35c.

40 pieces extra quality China Silks. No comments necessary. It costs 50 cents elsewhere.

At 59c.

46 pieces 24-inch China Silks, in all evening colors. Think of others' usual $1 quality and you have formed a correct idea of these Silks.

At 75c.

9 pieces black and white wash Silks, in pretty checks. The first shown. Real value, $1.25.

For 85c.

7 pieces black and white wash Silks in fancy broken plaids. Very stylish; very cheap.

For 85c.

All of our beautiful figured Drapery Silks, which were sold at $1, $1.25 and $1.50.

For Honestly Half Price!

69 coupons of extra fine Black Dress Silks, in all weaves and makes. Each coupon sold with a guarantee as to wear and color. Being bought at a sacrifice from the importer, we proclaim this sale without a rival. Each piece contains from 14 to 17½ yards, and among this collection are some rare bargains. This will probably be the last great Silk sale for some time at "Honestly Half Price."

At 5c.

Stock of Zephyrs, all shades; others ask 8c; our price, 5c an ounce.

At 5c.

10,000 yards fine White Checked Nainsook; small checks.

For $2.75.

10 pairs fine 11x4 Wool Blankets; cut from $4.50.

For $5.

15 pairs all wool, California, 11x4 Blankets; down from $7.50 to $5.

J. M. High & Co.

At 25c.

150 dozen Huck Towels, tied fringe, size 22x48, cut from 40c.

For 49c.

10 pieces Turkey red Table Damask, oil color, cut from 75c to 49c yard.

For 63c.

11 pieces bleached Table Damask, 66 inches wide, cut from 85c to 63c for this week.

At 25c.

75 dozen checked Linen Doylies, cut from 50c dozen.

At $9.

$15 Blankets, the best the market affords, down to $9 a pair.

At $1.

1 lot Royal, Common Sense, C. B. & C. P. Corsets cut from $2 to $1 this week.

For 98c.

1 lot Ladies' Chemises, Drawers, Gowns, Corset Covers and Skirts, slightly soiled from being in window, cut from $1.25 and $1.50 to 98c for choice.

For 19c.

10 dozen Ladies' Cambric Drawers; real value 40c, now 19c pair.

MONDAY SPECIALS.

New Plaids and Striped Dress Goods, 25c yard.

New Spring Plaids, 50c.

26 pieces new Novelty Spring Suitings, in Scotch Broken Plaids, 59c; worth 85c.

One case new Spring Plaids, at 85c; worth $1.25.

2,500 yards evening shades Surah Silks, at 35c; real value, 65c.

10,000 yards Dress Ginghams, best standard makes, cut from 10c to 6¼c yard.

One lot 8-button length undressed Mousquetaire Kid Gloves, from Scott's, at 50c; cut from $1.25 a pair.

Entire stock of Kid Gloves brought from R. J. Scott & Co., at importation cost.

500 pieces Standard Dress Prints, cut from 7½c to 5c yard.

10 pieces Colored Embroidered Flannels, at $1; cut from $1.75 a yard.

100 dozen Ladies' White and Colored Embroidered Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, worth 25c; for Monday at 12½c each.

R. J. SCOTT & CO.'S STOCK

of Corsets at first cost for this week.

NEW EMBROIDERIES!

NEW LACES!

Extreme Novelties in Black Embroidered Flouncings.

At 99c.

2 cases 12x4 Marseilles Pattern Quilts; worth $1.50, cut price 99c each.

At 98c.

150 26-inch Gloria Silk Umbrellas, gold caps and ebony sticks, 98c; cut from $1.25.

At $1.65.

115 28-inch Gloria Silk Umbrellas, oxidized silver, natural wood and gold cap handles, $1.65; cut from $2.50.

For 50c.

100 dozen celebrated "High's Homestead" Shirts at 50c; cut from the best material, and worth anybody's 75c.

For 85c.

Our Dress Shirt, made of New York Mills Cotton, 2,100 linen bosom and band, now 85c; ahead of any $1 Shirt in the market.

At 7¾c.

Lonsdale 4-4 Bleaching, twenty yards to a customer for Monday at 7¾c yard.

At 25c Pair.

110 dozen Ladies' plain 2 and 1 and Derby-ribbed fast black Hose, warranted, at 25c pair; down from 40c.

At 10c Pair.

100 dozen Children's solid colored, full regular made Hose, cut from 25c to 10c pair.

J. M. High & Co.

For 12½c a Pair.

140 dozen Misses' 40-gauge solid colored Hose, cut from 35c to 12½c a pair.

For 25c a Pair.

100 dozen Gents' Royal Stainless Fast Black Half Hose, at 25c; cut from 40c a pair.

At 10c.

1,000 dozen Gents' 4-ply 1,900 linen Collars, 27 styles, worth 20c; one of our leaders, at 10c each.

At 35c.

1 lot Gents' Scotch Grey Wool Drawers, at 35c pair; cut from 75c.

At 49c.

1 lot Ladies' all wool Scarlet Pants, medicated, cut from $1 to 49c to close.

For 15c.

1 lot Children's natural wool and Scarlet Pants, sizes 16 to 20, at 15c, cut from 45c a garment.

For $2.50 a Pair.

Ladies' French Kid Button Boots, hand-sewed, at $2.50, cut from $5 pair.

At $3.50.

Men's French Calf Dress Shoes, plain and cap toe, warranted hand-sewed, cut from $5.50 to $3.50.

At $1.50.

Boys' Veal Calf School Shoes, custom made, warranted solid leather, in button or lace, at $1.50; cut from $2.25 a pair.

At $1.50.

Misses' French Dongola Kid Button, spring heel, patent leather tip; cut from $2 to $1.50 pair.

For $1.

Children's Goat School Shoes, plain and solar tip, solid leather, at $1; down from $1.50.

For $2.00 Each.

1 lot Ladies' Long Newmarkets, English Tweeds, cut from $6 to $2 each.

At $1.00.

23 Ladies' black Traveling Wraps, in Repellant cloths, cut from $3.50 to $1 each to close.

At 85c.

10 dozen Ladies' all wool, tailor-made Jerseys at 85c each, down from $1.50.

At 75c.

100 pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains, tape bordered, full three yards long, cut from $1.35 to 75c pair.

For 39c.

100 Curtain Poles, brass trimming, made and put up for 39c, down from 75c.

For $5.00 Each.

1 lot Ladies' Newmarkets, plain and rough diagonal cloths, broken lots, cut from $10.00, $12.50 and $17.50 to $5, to close at once.

At $1.00.

50 Black Hair Muffs, the season's regular $1.50 goods, now cut to $1.

At 5c.

5,000 yards hand-made Torchon Laces, 1 to 3 inches wide, cut from 15c to 5c yard.

At 10c.

1 lot Torchon Laces, extra fine quality, 1 to 5 inches wide, at 10c, cut from 25c.

At 25c.

10,000 yards fine Hamburg and Cambric Edgings, worth all the way up to 50c, cut to 75c yard.

For 5c, 10c and 15c.

3 job lots Hamburg Edgings, worth 10c, 20c and 35c, now to go at the above-named prices of 5c, 10 and 15c yard.

At 10c.

5,000 yards fine Satin and Gros Grain Ribbons, 5 to 22, cut from 25c and 35c to 10c yard.

At 73c.

1 lot Mousquetaire Undressed Kid Gloves, 8-button lengths, cut to 73c from $1.25 pair.

J. M. HIGH & CO,

46, 48 and 50 Whitehall St.

A TALK WITH CARLISLE

GATH INTERVIEWS THE SENATOR FROM KENTUCKY.

Where the Carlisles Came From—Notable Men He Has Met in His Time—A Chat Abont the Political Parties.

WASHINGTON, January 22.—[Special Correspondence Constitution.]—My request to hold what the Indians call "the long talk" with Senator John G. Carlisle was favorably met last Sunday morning in his workshop, near the top of his house, looking out upon K street and its twentieth century houses, all built since the civil war.

Mr. Carlisle's study is at the front of the house, with a steady north light; a hall chamber opening from it contains his books. He is in the summer of his career, fifty-five years old, with a witty and affectionate wife, two sons ready for affairs, bright female society frequent around his hospitable board, and himself in love with occupation and congenial to affairs.

Personalities do not molest him; the neutral exterior of his life, however, has depths of movement and concern. He pays at least as much attention to the living day and to his fellow men as to books and precedents. The Scotch-Irish nature is too animated to live continually with the book worms, and Mr. Carlisle has spent his life looking out upon the north light from his window in Covington, the 400,000 souls in Cincinnati giving to his Kentucky outlook the pillar of smoke by day and of fire by night.

The whole north recognized his superior qualifications for parliamentary rule and debate years ago and the echo of the non-partisan admiration aroused the self-respect of Kentucky and put him in the senate after he had been thirty years in legislation, twenty years previously had presided over the Kentucky senate, seven times had been elected to congress and thrice had been speaker thereof. Clay, Crittenden and Breckinridge only have matched in Kentucky such a career as this.

Mr. Carlisle at the age of fifty-five is of the full height without being tall, and spare without leanness. An ease of intercourse becomes his figure. As his motions are graceful his address is gracious, yet plain. The visitor is not put under constraint by too much manner and finds embarrassment only in the attempt to study his countenance while the senator's mind is in exercise, spontaneous and elastic as a billiard ball. The face, however, shows the print of public duties like a face upon a coin—the brow concave, and as the eyebrows lift show seamed as if from routine and candle light; the smile upon the somewhat hollow, high-boned cheeks taking the pale shadow of thought, the mouth expressive and in speech flexible by long training, a something of the literary Cæsar going out to the observer from that closet yet public face.

"Whence did your family go to Kentucky?"

"From the valley of Virginia, near the commencement of the present century. My people were Scotch-Irish and different branches of the same family spelled the name differently; Mr. Carlile, once senator from West Virginia, dropped the 's;' Mr. Carlisle, of Washington, the lawyer, retained it. The name is not unfamiliar wherever the Scotch-Irish are to be found. I studied law at Covington, which faces Cincinnati, with Mr. Stevenson, son of one of the speakers of congress in Andrew Jackson's administration, at the close of which I was born, and himself senator from Kentucky, and with Mr. Kinkead, another lawyer there."

"Were you acquainted with any of the notable men of the first third of this century, such as Clay, Jackson and Crittenden?"

"I never saw Mr. Clay; I went to Lexington upon an errand the year he was buried. I never saw General Jackson. Mr. Crittenden I knew very well."

"Which of the two, Mr. Clay or Mr. Crittenden, has left the most impression upon Kentucky?"

"Of course, Henry Clay was the party dictator, standing presidential figure and among common people the hero of his time. But he was not popular among his equals in politics. Mr. Crittenden was beloved by his colleagues and competitors in politics. Mr. Clay never forgave Crittenden fully for having gone over to General Taylor in 1848; there was some relationship or connection, I think, between Crittenden and Taylor. The remark is often quoted among old men in Kentucky by Clay, that if there were two Henry Clays in that state, 'by the Lord! one of them would make the other president of the United States!'"

"What has become of the whig posterity of Henry Clay?"

"It is a singular fact that most of the whigs' strongholds of Kentucky have departed absolutely from Mr. Clay's teachings. The standard whig counties, like Fayette, where Lexington is, have become strongly anti-protective and overwhelmingly democratic."

"And yet there are a good many republicans in Kentucky?"

"Yes, and some of the most substantial, respectable and upright men are republicans. The democratic majority in the state is about 40,000; the negro vote has reduced it from more than 80,000."

"Were you acquainted with Abraham Lincoln or General Grant?"

"Mrs. Lincoln was a relative of mine, but not a near relative. She and her sister, who married Judge Edwards, of Illinois, were daughters of Mr. Todd by his first wife. Mr. Lincoln paid so little attention to externals in his younger and domestic career that he was not appreciated as he came to be afterward, even by his connections. General Grant came to Covington before the civil war, where his parents and a part of his family lived. I have understood that before he obtained a commission as colonel in Illinois he desired to place his family in better circumstances by supplying horses to one of the large military camps near Cincinnati. His great career illustrates my view that it is opportunity which makes a man. Grant had all the natural qualities in proportion which the great opportunity of the conflict developed without disturbing his equipoise. I recall kind things of him. Once I was at Saratoga, and I took a seat at the spring, in the morning, and saw Grant go past to take his mineral water, standing. He did not see me, and may not have known much about me. I suppose he knew me as a democrat in the war and after it. A lady, however, said to him—one of the newspaper writers of Washington—that same day: 'General Grant, you did not speak to Mr. Carlisle;' thereupon Grant hunted me up and demonetrated his good fellowship. He has left a large impression upon the times and I suppose that this city of Washington is in a good deal his monument, for he revived it after the decay of times."

"Could you answer the question as to what man in your period had made the most impression?"

Mr. Carlisle hesitated and queried: "I mean," said I, "to ask a miscellaneous question and let it cover everybody and everything."

Two or three questions had to be put and answered before Mr. Carlisle voluntarily took up the above point. Then he said:

"I think I can answer your question in one sense at least. If you mean what man has left the largest impression upon the finances, which lie near the base of everything, I should say that John Sherman had had as much influence as any man I have ever known." Barely hesitating, Mr. Carlisle said:

"I like Sherman. Now and then some one makes a reflection upon his prosperity, but I have seen no visible evidence that he is not what he seems. He has never been called upon to explain anything which he could not do. It is true that at one time he wrote a letter saying that bondholders must take their principal and interest in the legal tender of the country. But after Grant became president an explanatory clause was put into legislation, and it was definitely said that the bonds were to be paid in gold. After that Mr. Sherman was justified and consistent in taking the same view. I think that he is a thorough man, a senator of knowledge and experience, and according to my understanding of your question, I should answer that as a legislator, secretary of the treasury and politician had effected his day as much as anybody I could think of."

Reference having been made to a club in the neighborhood, Mr. Carlisle said: "I never was a club man. A married man should have his club at home. Bachelors and detached persons not at home, may find clubs useful; I have been too busy. I would rather be in jail, with occupation, than at large with nothing to do. The compensations of study and effort and toil, especially a congenial toil, are the best of life."

"Your city of Covington has been a good deal under the influence, I should say, of Cincinnati?"

"Covington is the second place in population in Kentucky, with about 40,000 inhabitants. While I do no predict any extravagant growth in it, I have no doubt that it will maintain itself as at least the second place in rank in our state. It has a healthy growth; stands upon a beautiful plain, and is divided from the agreeable Kentucky place of Newport by a pleasant little river. The best relations have always been maintained between citizens of the opposite shores of the Ohio."

"Do you think the Ohio valley will take another forward step such as it had in the days of steamboating, I mean as compared to the booming north region of the great lakes from Buffalo to Chicago?"

"It is true that the Ohio river and all our river systems do not show the commerce they once had in steamboats, but both banks of the river are occupied by railways and there has merely been a shifting of the vehicle of commerce; the volume is far greater than ever. Man has been compelled to adopt more reliable ways than low water or high water. The mineral endowments of the streams which empty into the Ohio will continue to flow out and give activity to its shores. The population of the United States centered, in 1880, at no great distance from Covington or at a point in Kentucky a little southwest of Cincinnati; that center of population is now, I fancy, more to the southwest, as somewhere in Indiana. You have seen my son, down-stairs. He lives at Kansas and the gentleman at breakfast with us this morning, Mr. Ryan, is the republican appointee to the Mexican mission. My wife and I went to Mexico some time ago and had a delightful journey. There we saw President Diaz—another instance of what I have said that opportunity is the equivalent of genius. Diaz was a poor, half-Indian boy, fighting in the army. At last, moulded into the likeness of a soldier, his great opportunity came at the French invasion. I thought that the City of Mexico was more secure for life and property than a city of the same size in the United States. The influence of Diaz has been in the direction of order unquestionably."

"Has Kentucky a direct communication with the seaboard in the proportion that its productions go out northward and thence to the east?"

"The trade is modifying itself a good deal since the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad has been opened. That laborious and expensive piece of work has consumed most of the years since the civil war, or at least since Huntington came from California and acquired the property. You know that the Louisville and Nashville railroad system, which is a very great affair, with at least $100,000,000 worth of property, has but recently acquired the Kentucky Central railroad, giving it two lines to Cincinnati and Covington."

"Is it not probable that the mouth of the Chesapeake will develop a very great city, with so many steam avenues to the new mineral center of the continent?"

"I fully expect it. It would not be strange to see in the twentieth century the region of old Jamestown, the first English colony in America, arise or some adjacant place recover the ancient spirit of Jamestown."

"Do you anticipate that any large place will spring up in the mountains and eastern part of Kentucky?"

"I think that there will be a large population off toward Virginia; it may be in Cumberland Gap. The town of Middlesborough is giving a good deal of interest to our people."

"Senator, is it not a good thing to see all this resuscitation follow the fall of slavery?"

"Oh, yes. The civil war set the white man of the south free. It emancipated him a great deal more than it did the colored man. In the past twenty-five years more has happened in the south suggestive of man's self rule and many-sided capacity than in the previous part of its existence."

"Do you see any particular dangers ahead of us?"

"I think nothing that a healthy mind need brood over. The outlook, on the contrary, seems to me to be assured. This delicate problem of so many millions of people under little rule but their own will affect the mind according to its health or nervous sensibility. I cannot see any hostilities, such as the civil war, in advance of us."

"Do you think that the tariff question is any more settled now than it was, for instance, in 1842, when we came down to almost a flat tariff?"

"I think it very probable that questions like the tariff move in circles. Being a matter of self-interest at one time or another, according to the necessities of the government, the interest and persons to be benefited recover ground. I liken the tariff interest very much to slavery as it used to be. The conservative part of the country, north and south, made all respectable concessions to slavery, and still it demanded more, and in its discontent precipitated its fate. The country had given to the manufacturers most liberally. They finally got to making their own tariffs, appearing in Washington to arrange the schedules without reference to the future of their general business or the patience of the public. Hence the loud sound of the late elections. But I do not predict that men and movements will not recur and recover. Nor do I clearly see that the McKinley tariff is going to be wiped out at once. With the exception of a very few senators who are temporarily embarrassed by the capsize of their state, I think that most of the republicans still believe in the tariff and expect the present hostility to it to blow over. We shall hardly be able to get possession of the senate, though we have the next house. It may take several years. The western senators are loath to admit that it was the tariff or anything but hard times from the afflictions of nature which brought that down."

"Do you not think that the stronghold of the tariff, in the immediate future, is going to be in the Mississippi valley?"

"I predicted twelve years ago that New England would soon become hostile to high protection. The absence of coal and iron there, the ease with which raw material can be transported along our coast I thought would inevitably make New England follow the example of Old England. They have a long acquired craft and manipulation in the more careful and artistic manufactures for which they will make a struggle. Their little manufacturing hamlets, as well as the larger manufacturing cities, feel the competition of the interior of the continent where the dispensations of mechanics is something new and fervid. I expect that a part of the south will take the view of a part of the west in favor of some protecting or fostering of the new iron and other interests. But I am satisfied that the more the subject is looked into the more will the pressure of education and conservatism and common sense take hold of the view that the lowest tariff gives the most protection consistent with our revenue necessities."

Mr. Carlisle seemed to brighten on this subject more than on any other. He said: "The wool tariff demonstrates what I mean, for we have been protecting wool almost as long as we have been a government. We began at it early, and have from time to time advanced the duties both upon the raw wool and the foreign production. Yet we have never produced very much more than one-half the wool we required in this country. If we put a tariff on wool itself we raise the price of product of our woolen goods. If we put a tariff against foreign woolen goods the foreign manufacturer can come and compete, because he gets the benefit of the higher prices our tariff has created."

"Do you anticipate that we shall have less manufactures if we have less tariff?"

"Not at all. We shall have all the manufactures we ought to have and, I think, all that we have now and perhaps more. Sagacity will direct us in the true path. Since the extinction of slavery one of the most manifest of our indications in the United States is the preference for mechanics."

"Is that as evident in Kentucky and the south as it is in the north?"

"It is, at least, very evident. Our boys reach out for tools almost as soon as they can use their hands and arms. A people as apt to use tools as ours can never be thrown out of progress in the manufacturing arts. That is the only qualification that I can see against making our schools manual schools. I fear that every boy will want to have tools instead of books. Our colleges and universities also will feel required to meet this turn for the practical arts. The combinations of the foreign mechanics and trades unions against American boys getting at the trades will modify our educational system and put institutions of technology every here and there."

"Do you think that the internal revenue system will be maintained much longer in view of the low aggregate of our public debt?"

"I can see no reason why a moderate tax should not be maintained upon whisky and perhaps tobacco, which make the basis of internal taxation. A tax of 50 cents a gallon on whisky would perhaps meet the best average of criticism, moral and economical."

"Are you in favor of educating the negro?"

"Yes. In the realities, such as reading, writing and ciphering. Beyond that point I think there would not be sufficient encouragement. The young negroes are just as ardent to read and write and know figures as the white boys. When you get up to the point where their reasoning faculties have to be exerted they seem to stop growing."

"Do you see any good reason for dispensing with negro laborers in the south in favor of something else?"

"No. The white man is not going to work in the fields in the heat. The laborer which is there is the best adapted to the climate. I regard all schemes to transport the colored laborer to Africa or some other country as impracticable and of no advantage. Nor do I anticipate more, but rather less, friction between the races in the south. A higher appreciation of industry and its return, the commercial fermentation which has come, and is coming more, will put all that question under the law of supply and demand."

"Do you not look favorably upon some reconstruction or improvement in the common road system of the United States?"

"That is a subject which is justly attracting attention. Easy communications between neighborhoods is of the greatest importance, and nothing makes the real property of any society show more advantageously than good roads. Many of the subjects of complaint at the present time come from unequal intercourse. That is one of the subjects affecting new states particularly."

"Mr. Carlisle, have we not been at sea for a good currency almost ever since we were a nation?"

"Yes, and we are still in that wilderness. Prior to the civil war our currency was all in confusion. Some of the banks were not good at home, and some of them were not good away from home. The notes of hand seemed to have no standard. But I contend that at the present time we have more currency than we ever had in our history, and better currency than we ever had. We have $2,000,000,000 of perfectly good money in this country now. We have gold, silver, government notes and national bank notes. They are all good."

"When you say more currency than ever before, I suppose you take into account our increased population?"

"Well, there is the point the people are in agitation about. A good many of them think that we have not currency enough considering that we are a great many millions of people. I have my fears upon this silver coinage question, but I am so well satisfied that the public means to try the experiment that I say, let it come now if it must come at some time."

"I would like to hear further on this point."

"The currency and the coinage are matters of great moment to all. We have done so well that to coin too much inspires doubt, and yet the public has had, up to the present time, the advantage over the authorities. It was predicted in 1878 that a continued coinage of silver would bring on some calamity. Later, when we had a democratic administration, the secretary of the treasury raised a loud warning. It was said that gold would quit our shores. On the contrary, gold has continued to come to us, and we have more gold now than, I think, we have ever had within the present period; at least we have $600,000,000 or $700,000,000 of gold in this country, though we have coined from $2,000,000 of silver as the first limit up to $4,000,000."

"What view do you take on the demonetization of silver in 1873?"

"That action, however silent, was the voice of the times, and has probably increased the suspicion of the people that something wrong may have been intended; at least, they think that the action tended to contract the money of the country. I think, in spite of your apprehensions, that it will turn out to be a mistake to suppose that foreign silver will come over to us in any amount. It is used in France as naturally as gold. Plenty of it is used in Germany. In short, there is no nation which does not maintain for ordinary uses a silver coinage, and some nations have even debased the silver and still keep those tokens moving. I hardly think that the premium to bring silver over here and sell it will exceed that natural premium which lies in keeping silver coins in one's own country to do common exchange. I am not without my fears; I merely say that I have acceded to the idea that if the people want silver money up to the extent offered for coinage from our own mines we may as well give them the experiment."

"Since we are paying off so much of our national debt and thereby reducing the area for national banking, what is to be the currency of the future?"

"I have told gentlemen interested in national banks my belief that their national banking associations will soon be compelled to quit issuing notes. That is the form the farmers' agitation has taken, and if there not so the security in the public debt for those national bank notes is becoming smaller and smaller. I see no reason why ultimately the government shall not issue its own notes. The national banks might still exist as banks of deposit, but be deprived of the power of issue."

"But, Mr. Carlisle, will it then be in the power of successive congresses to keep in agitation the coin, or how much money shall be the currency?"

"Yes, that is the danger. It may be qualified to some extent by the increased coinage of silver. Yet public opinion has generally been adequate to give the limitation of safety to the issue of government notes. More than once we have come to this question and extremists have received a check. Political parties have to be cautious about advising recklessness."

"Has it ever crossed your mind that the presidential office is the most disturbing subject in our system?"

"Yes. That is a great overshadowing office. Its patronage, its personality—everything—make it more and more stupendous. We no sooner elect a president than we begin to elect his successor. I do not know whether the people would permit some limitation to be put upon this office or not. It is a very grave, often a disheartening subject. We seem to exist to elect the next and the next president, and to be willing to encounter dangers for the exercise of that popular prerogative, while our commercial society keeps alarmed."

"Why would it not be wise at some time, not too far remote, to again bring together the experience and wisdom of the country in another constitutional convention?"

"I see no reason why that should not be done; because we have always been lucky we need not always be unsafe. It took a supreme effort to bring the constitutional convention together a little over a hundred years ago, but the result was worth the effort."

"Is it not patent to you that legislation in congress has but little scruples in our times on constitutional points?"

"Oh yes. The constitutional question is seldom raised in congress. The state governments have become inferior, and seem to be growing more and more inferior. The time was when a man would resign a cabinet office or a senatorship to become a candidate for governor for his state. Now the governor of any state would resign to come to Washington city. Our state legislatures were once the objective points of the best legal ability and the best character throughout our states. The general government has become the court circle, the whole power. The effect is disheartening upon the local powers, formerly our pride."

"I suppose that you knew John C. Breckinridge?"

"Yes. I went as a spectator to the presidential convention of the democratic party, in 1856, when I was about of age. It was held in Cincinnati, right across the river from my home. There was no understanding that Breckinridge would be the nominee for vice president; he was put in nomination, however, and arose to withdraw his name. He had spoken only a few moments when the convention became attracted to his presence, and he was nominated almost as by a common impulse.

"I do not know that Breckinridge was a man of so much genius, but he was hardly ever put into any position that he did not exceed expectation. He was a fine-looking fellow and a lovable man. He was one of the last men around whom the affections of others adhered like their admiration. He was a perfectly cool man and impressive, and his promotions were precocious. He made a good representative, a good senator, a good vice president, and though he had little training for war, he made an effective secretary of war in the confederacy and an effective general."

"I suppose you never knew Mr. Douglass?"

"No, I never saw Washington city until the civil war was over. Mr. Douglass lost his opportunity to be president as all men are apt to disappoint when they first espouse one side and then leave it. He had made special exertions to display himself as the friend of the south. It was then seen that he was probably hostile to slavery, nevertheless, and was taking means to contract its privileges. If he had been anti-slavery from the outset he would have been forgiven much quicker. That subject was despotic and no person could play with it in the day of the plenitude of slavery."

"I should like to ask you whether the democratic party has altogether lost its traditions about annexation? For instance, suppose we could acquire Canada, in a peaceful, respectable way, would you favor it as a party, in order to put away from us the various issues, such as the fisheries and the fur seals and all that, which threaten contention?"

"For myself, if that issue were raised I should look favorably upon the acquisition of Canada. No, I do not think that the democratic party has outgrown its interest in the legitimate and proper extension of our boundaries where something real is to be acquired. We have nothing in the past that reproves us on that head either in Oregon or California or Texas or Florida."

"Have you any notion of what will be the future of the American railroad system?"

"I hope that it will never become a government possession. But I think that, sometime or other, the whole railroad system of this land will have one general management. That would seem to be a solution of the present unprofitable and dissonant state of all that vast property. But in that case government supervision to the extent of its power would have to be very strict and vigilant.

"Is it not a fact that political parties at the present time are divided from each other by a very narrow margin of differences?"

"Upon material things there is perhaps less difference than ever before in our partisan history. The questions which made the divisions of the past are out of the way and were settled by necessity."

"Do you therefore anticipate another alignment, say of new parties?"

"Well, no. I hardly think that the democratic party will ever abandon its name. It is like the Catholic church—a representative of too much antiquity."

"I do not think of anything to ask you unless it shall be upon the subject of homicide. Why is there so much killing, even in Kentucky?"

"We have laws against carrying arms, and they will be enforced when the general example is reformed. For myself, I never carried a weapon in my life and have never been insulted. But the circumstances of the settlement of Kentucky, the character of the pioneers there, especially the mountain character, have made some of the people mettlesome. The idea exists that no one should stand a personal imputation as upon his truth or permit himself to be insulted. When one is looking for a quarrel he can be too quickly accommodated. Yet, the murders in Kentucky very seldom take place for the purpose of robbery. It is true that in the moonshine districts the idea has lain over from old times, even from the times of the whisky insurrection, that it is no moral offense for any one to distil his own apples or peaches or other fruit, including the grains."

"How is it that Tennessee sustains among its white population in the east, at least, such a very substantial republican majority?"

"There are two states in Tennessee, divided from each other almost as much as if there was a defined boundary line. The East Tennesseeans were unionists, and the western Tennesseeans felt their interests to lie on the confederate movement. The war has had its influence a good while in that commonwealth."

I remarked as I turned, leaving:

"Are you still of the opinion you expressed to me several years ago, that in your day neither party would nominate from south of the Ohio river?"

"No, it is as far off as ever. The republicans would take either of their candidates from the south, the democrats might do the same. But as the former is hardly probable the latter is also remote."

GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND.

SPURGEON AND HIS CHURCH.

The Great London Preacher and a Service at the Tabernacle.

London Letter.

In the British isles, and perhaps throughout the whole world, there is no better known divine or more successful preacher than C. H. Spurgeon, of the Metropolitan tabernacle, London. As a man he is below the usual stature, somewhat inclined to corpulency, a large head well covered with hair, and a face indicative of earnest thought and sympathetic geniality. No one could mistake his nationality, for he is a perfect type of the middle-class Englishman. He is now well into the fifties, and for more than thirty years he has exhibited a capacity for work, and wielded an influence upon the religious thought of this metropolis, second to none. He was a preacher at nineteen, the settled minister of this church at twenty, and before he was of age had achieved a national reputation.

Wherein lies the secret of this man's power? As one listens, there is no logic that indicates profound thought, no display of oratory to captivate the senses, no eccentricities of thought, expression or manner to provoke mirth; and yet one finds himself, like everyone around him, eager to catch every word and gesture, and deeply impressed with the conviction that he is being entertained and profited by a thoughtful, earnest and sincere man. His thoughts are expressed in the simplest of words, his figures of speech drawn from every-day life, so that a child can understand all that he says and follow his arguments to the conclusion. His utterance is distinct, and his voice, either in its higher or lower tones, extremely pleasant to the ear. So much is this observed by strangers, that it has become a proverb, "that it is worth coming miles to hear Spurgeon read a hymn," and it is true too. At times he is compelled to preach sitting in a chair, and yet his eye kindles with the same fire, and his earnestness and sincerity are reflected on every feature of his face. He knows when he has exhausted his subject, and does not tire his hearers by repetition. He is full of vivacity and humor, and little gems of thought sparkle here and there as though unintended and without effort. He is too conscientious to solicit or endure applause, and yet often what he says, coming from another man in another place, would be cheered to the echo.

The service in this church is one of the sights of London, and one must be prompt to the minute if he expects to gain admission. The moment the church is full the gates outside are closed, and oft times as many are turned away as have gained admission. I have gone myself on a dark and stormy night, and yet, with hundreds of others, have been compelled to retire. The audience room is a vast amphitheater, with two galleries, one above the other, extending the whole way round, and capable of accommodating 6,000 persons. There is not a vacant space to be seen, for the aisles and approaches too are filled with chairs to afford sittings to the greatest number. The pulpit is a simple railed platform, with a sofa, table and chair, with no reading desk, and located just inside the galleries of the west end. Underneath the pulpit, and within the altar rails, are the seats provided for those afflicted with deafness. There is no organ, there is no choir. The music is conducted by a precentor, who occupies the pulpit with Spurgeon.

The one strong feature of this church is, that notwithstanding the large expenditures, no debts are allowed to accumulate. With all his other qualifications, Spurgeon is a business man, and expenses must be kept within income. He himself draws no salary, his personal and family expenses being defrayed by his receipts as an author. It is no wonder, then, that this man, who is never idle and who never tires, has so stamped his personality on his day and generation. The boy of twenty, who thrilled every heart, and gave such promise of gigantic strength in his early manhood, has held his own in every emergency, and today stands unrivaled in all that pertains to a successful life in his sphere of action.

Temperance of Mohammedanism.

From The Canadian Queen.

The Mohammedans are forbidden by the Al-Koran to drink wine. The strictest interpretation of this includes every kind of strong drink, even to coffee, though many do not admit that it should be interpreted to include this beverage. The pressing of grapes for the purpose of making wine is condemned by many of the strictest members of that faith. There is also a considerable number who object to the use of tobacco. The use of opium is condemned by a large majority.

Gaming of every kind is prohibited, as well as all casting of lots. Those who engage in gaming are not allowed to give evidence in trials, or, if it becomes necessary to take their evidence, it must be substantiated to make it of value.

This kind of temperance is strong enough to satisfy the most ultra among Christians. There is no doubt Mohammed borrowed his ideas largely from the Bible, and in morals tried to more than match it in severity. It has had a salutary effect upon his followers.

It is a pity he did not try to equal the Bible in its teachings of love and good will. Had he done so his followers might not have been such bitter haters of every other sect.

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My disease (psorriasis first broke out on my left cheek, spreading across my nose, and almost covering my face. It ran into my eyes, and the physician was afraid I would lose my eyesight altogether. It spread all over my head, and my hair all fell out, until I was entirely bald-headed; it then broke out on my arms and shoulders, until my arms were just one sore. It covered my entire body, my face, my head and shoulders being the worst. The white scabs fell constantly from my head, shoulders, and arms; the skin would thicken and be red and very itchy, and would crack and bleed if scratched. After spending many hundreds of dollars, I was pronounced incurable. I heard of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and after using two bottles CUTICURA RESOLVENT, I could see a change; and after I had taken four bottles, I was almost cured; and when I had used six bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, one box of CUTICURA, and one cake of CUTICURA SOAP, I was cured of the dreadful disease from which I had suffered for five years. I cannot express with a pen what I suffered before using the REMEDIES. They saved my life, and I feel it my duty to recommend them. My hair is restored as good as ever, and so is my eyesight.

MRS. ROSA KELLY, Rockwell City, Iowa.

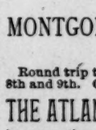
Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood Purifier, internally (to cleanse the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements), and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally (to clear the skin and scalp and restore the hair), have cured thousands of cases where the shedding of scales measured a quart daily, the skin cracked, bleeding, burning, and itching almost beyond endurance, hair lifeless or all gone, suffering terrible. What other remedies have made such cures?

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black-heads, red, rough, chapped, and oily skin cured by CUTICURA SOAP.



IT STOPS THE PAIN.

Back-ache, kidney pains, weakness, rheumatism, and muscular pains relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. 25c.



ABOVE ALL OTHERS ON EARTH

A strong assertion—but a trial of our Shoes will convince all that footwear bought of John M. Moore possess more desirable qualities than Shoes offered elsewhere.

OUR CUSTOM SHOES

Should be worn by every man in Atlanta. Prices from $6 to $14. Fit guaranteed.

JOHN M. MOORE,

33 Peachtree St.

MARDI GRAS,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.,

FEBRUARY 10th.

$14.85 ROUND TRIP

—VIA—

MONTGOMERY AND MOBILE.

Round trip tickets on sale February 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th. Good to return till February 24th.

THE ATLANTA & WEST POINT R. R.,

in connection with the Louisville and Nashville railroad, will sell round trip tickets and offer the following unsurpassed schedule to and from New Orleans:

Leave Atlanta	1 05 pm	11 30 pm
Leave Montgomery	7 25 pm	6 45 am
Leave Mobile	2 05 am	11 45 am
Arrive New Orleans	7 00 am	3 55 pm
Leave New Orleans	6 20 pm	8 20 pm
Leave Mobile	11 10 pm	12 40 n't
Leave Montgomery	4 30 am	7 45 am
Arrive Atlanta	9 50 am	1 45 pm

Pullman Palace Buffet Sleepers on all trains through without change. The only line having Double Daily Trains and Through Sleepers to and from New Orleans. For reservation of sleeping car space apply to the undersigned.

JOHN A. GEE, A. G. P. A., A. & W. P. R. R. 11 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.

FRED D. BUSH, D. P. A., L. & N. R. R., 28 Wall street, Atlanta, Ga. jan22-dlfri

CHATTANOOGA, ROME AND COLUMBUS RAILROAD.

"Chickamauga Route,"

This new and popular route has a double daily passenger service between Chattanooga and Carrollton.

The traveling public would do well to patronize the new short line between the north and south. Close connections are made at Chattanooga, Tenn., Rome, Ga., and Carrollton, Ga., with all lines diverging from these points.

Our patrons are assured good and comfortable accommodations.

Note schedule below. In effect September, 28, 1890.

SOUTH. Passeng'r Trains. No. 3 P.M.	No. 1 D'ly A M	STATIONS. Dep.	NORTH Passenger Trains. No. 2 P.M.	No. 4 D'ly A M
3 00	9 40	Chattanooga	6 40	11 20
3 18	9 56	Rossville	6 23	11 03
3 30	10 10	Mission Ridge	6 10	10 50
3 42	10 23	Crawfish Springs	5 55	10 37
3 56	10 37	Rock Springs	5 40	10 22
4 08	10 44	Copeland	5 30	10 10
4 24	10 59	LaFayette	5 22	10 01
4 45	11 13	Martindale	5 10	9 46
5 00	11 28	Trion	5 00	9 30
5 13	11 39	Summerville	4 47	9 18
5 28	11 49	Raccoon Mills	4 36	9 04
5 37	11 58	Lyerly	4 26	8 55
5 44	12 04	Taliaferro	4 17	8 48
6 00	12 12	Holland	4 08	8 37
6 10	12 22	White Springs	3 57	8 27
6 25	12 35	Lavender	3 46	8 13
7 00	1 10	Rome	3 20	7 45
7 16	1 28	Silver Creek	3 07	7 30
7 31	1 42	Summit	2 52	7 16
7 36	1 47	Lake Creek	2 46	7 10
7 50	2 15	Cedartown	2 30	6 56
	2 26	Youngs	2 16	
	2 47	Felton	1 59	
	3 07	Buchanan	12 40	
	3 35	Kramer	12 08	
	3 48	Mandeville	12 05	
	4 00	Carrollton	12 30	
P.M.	P.M.	Arr. Dep.	P.M.	A M

Passengers leaving Chattanooga on No. 1 arrive at Rome, Ga., 1:05 p. m., Carrollton, 4 p. m., Griffin 7:30 p. m. and Macon 11:20 p. m. Returning, leave Macon, 8:10 a. m, Griffin, 10:20 a. m., Carrollton, 12:20 p. m., Rome, 3.20 p. m., and arrive at Chattanooga at 6:30 p. m., making a daylight ride between Macon, Ga., and Chattanooga, Tenn.

See that your tickets read via C., R. & C. R. R.

W. H. WILLIAMSON, Superintendent, Rome, Ga. A. N. SLOAN, G. P. & P. A., Chattanooga, Tenn. sun

SENT FREE Samples Wall Paper, with prices and book on how to apply it. M. M. MAHON, Atlanta, Ga.

Psoriasis

Body With White
ering Fearful.
Cuticura.

first broke out on my left
my nose, and almost cover-
o my eyes, and the physi-
d lose my eyesight alto-
er my head, and my hair
out, until I was entirely
eaded; it then broke out
arms and shoulders, until
ns were just one sore. It
d my entire body, my face,
ad and shoulders being
rst. The white scabs fell
ntly from my head, shoul-
nd arms; the skin would
n and be red and very
and would crack and bleed
atched. After spending
hundreds of dollars, I was
unced incurable. I heard
CUTICURA REMEDIES, and
CUTICURA RESOLVENT, I
d after I had taken four
ired; and when I had used
RESOLVENT, one box of
of CUTICURA SOAP, I was
disease from which I had
I cannot express with a
fore using the REMEDIES,
I feel it my duty to recom
restored as good as ever,

LY, Rockwell City, Iowa.

Resolvent

internally (to cleanse the
and poisonous elements),
t Skin Cure, and CUTICURA
n Beautifier, externally (to
and restore the hair), have
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all gone, suffering terri-
ies have made such cures?

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Prepared by the POTTER
ORPORATION, Boston.
Cure Skin Diseases," 64
nd 100 testimonials.

ds, red, rough, chapped,
red by CUTICURA SOAP.

OPS THE PAIN.

, kidney pains, weakness,
, and muscular pains re-
ne minute by the Cuti-
er. 25c.

J.M.MOORE'S SHOES
J.M.MOORE'S SHOES
SHOES
ASIA
AFRICA

HERS ON EARTH
a trial of our Shoes will
ear bought of John M.
rable qualities than Shoes

OM SHOES
man in Atlanta. Prices
ranteed.

MOORE,
htree St.

GRAS,
EANS, LA.,
RY 10th.
OUND TRIP
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AND MOBILE.
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.....	4 30 am	7 45 am
.....	9 50 am	1 45 pm

Sleepers on all trains
The only line having
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reservation of sleeping
esigned.
A., A. & W. P. R. R.,
, Ga.
., L. & N. R. R., 38 Wall
jan22-d18

E AND COLUMBUS
a Route,"
e has a double daily pas-
anooga and Carrollton.
do well to patronize the
north and south. Close
attanooga, Tenn., Rome,
h all lines diverging from
ood and comfortable ac-
fect September, 28, 1890.

NS.	NORTH Passenger Trains. No. 2 D'ly	No. 4 D'ly
Arr.	P.M.	A M
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ille	6 23	11 13
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prings	6 04	10 53
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	5 00	9 30
ville	4 47	9 14
Mills	4 35	9 02
	4 24	8 48
ro	4 17	8 39
d	4 10	8 32
prings	3 57	8 19
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on, 4 p. m., Griffin 7:20
Returning, leave Macon,
Carrollton, 12:30 p. m.,
Chattanooga at 5:10 p.
tween Macon, Ga., and

C., R. & C. R. R.
A. N. SLOAN,
G. F. & P. A.
Chattanooga, Tenn.

Wall Paper, with pat-
ook on how to apply
MAUCK, Atlanta Ga.

FIRST CONFEDERATE CEMETERY

BY PAUL GRANT.

The first confederate cemetery in the state, and almost in the south, was established at Resaca, where the remains of those who fell in the three days' fight there were gathered up and decently interred. Like many events, it came from small beginnings, and happened thus:

The family of Mr. G—— lived on the battlefield. Around them, on all sides, were scattered confederate graves—a few here, a few there, buried just where the soldiers fell.

On the road to the little country church two confederate soldiers lay; one could hardly say buried, for the earth had simply been heaped up on them, and the winter rains had washed a great deal of it off.

On this hill the confederates had planted a battery which the federals had made many efforts to capture, with great slaughter to themselves. As the country people described it afterwards, "The whole side of Scales's hill was blue with dead yankees."

After the battle the federals, who held the field, collected their dead and interred them decently in a neat soldiers' cemetery. As the confederates were forced to fall back, many of their dead were left lying on the field, and were buried by the enemy, some by merely having earth thrown over them, as in the case of the two men on Scales's hill, who lay with half their bodies exposed.

The sight of these neglected men was a great grief to the G's, and finally the ladies of the family determined to take the matter in their own hands, as they were too poor to hire any one to help them. So one of the ladies, with the help of the negro cook, dug a shallow grave in their flower garden beside the soldier who lay buried there, while another sister, accompanied by a young negro girl, went out and brought in the two skeletons in baskets. Then they wrapped them up in pieces of matting and buried them.

The idea then occurred to the ladies that they would collect the confederate dead, and inter them in a piece of ground their father donated for that purpose, and so form a confederate soldiers' cemetery. There was but one drawback to this scheme—they had no money and such work was expensive.

But when women set their minds to do a thing they generally carry it out. These women began by writing to their lady friends in the different Georgia towns and cities, stating the case and begging them to try and raise a little money to be devoted to this purpose.

This was early in the summer of '66. The war had been over a year, and the south was still in a state of hopeless pauperism. But the poor people answered the appeal promptly, gladly. They were still very sore over their defeat, and it seemed a relief to their wounded feelings to do something for the men who had died for "the cause," as they called it.

The ladies appealed to went about their cities stating the case, and the people gave 25 cents, 50 cents, $1 or $5, just as they were able, and soon money began to pour in on the G's.

Then, true to their ideas of states' rights, it occurred to them it was not fair to call on Georgia to bury the dead of other states. So they employed a neighbor to go around and ascertain the number of the dead lying on the battlefield, also their names, regiments and states, when it could be found. The graves of those who were buried by their comrades were generally marked—often the name written in pencil on a bit of board, sometimes a piece of cartridge box, and stuck at the head of the grave.

When this work was finished (the neighbor, an old union man, refusing compensation, saying as he had no money, he would like to give his work) the list was published in the leading papers of the different southern cities, accompanied by a statement of the case, and an appeal for aid.

It was quickly answered, public meetings were called, and money subscribed and sent, sometimes with thanks, to the ladies at Resaca. Contributions poured in on them, till they amounted to about $2,000. The genial Bill Arp, ever true to his convictions, sent them a kindly letter, and $10. The money they spent, but the letter the ladies treasure up still.

Every mail now brought letters of inquiry from mothers, sisters, widows and sweethearts, asking about their dead, and sending money, often of their necessities, to help in the cause and their grief, telling of the goodness, the bravery in of their dead, and now of their own sad lives. The women who undertook this work, got a glimpse into the lives of many a broken-hearted family.

They now went to their work with a will. A spot was selected for the site through which a stream ran. Already two soldiers lay buried beside its banks, its ever flowing waters murmuring a requiem over them.

Men were hired to clear the ground, which was laid off landscape-garden fashion, by Colonel James Robertson, now one of the state railroad commissioners, and contracts given out for the disinterring, coffining, and reinterring of the dead, who numbered about 400.

When the work was finished each state had a plat in which her men lay, every grave being marked with a white headboard, containing the soldier's name, company and regiment, while the unknown dead occupied the center of the grounds lying around a handsome granite cross marked, "To the Unknown Dead," and presented by the Stone Mountain Granite Company.

The grounds were adorned with roses and other flowering plants. Rustic bridges spanned the stream at several points, and the whole place was enclosed with a handsome fence.

This fence was furnished by a Chattanooga company, and such was the high price of everything that it cost $700, and was just $500 more than the ladies had.

Southern women have a great and abiding confidence in southern men. Never mind what may be the matter in hand, whether it be obtaining a seat in the street car, the raising of money for any particular purpose, or the carrying through of any political measure, when they think it should be passed, they always "appeal to the men." They think that is all they have to do. And it must be said, they are not often disappointed.

So the Resaca ladies who had organized themselves and the country women about them, in the "Resaca Memorial Society," appealed to the legislature to give them $500 to pay off their debts.

The legislature did not meet till November, but the cemetery being completed in October, the ladies determined to have it consecrated at once, that the fallen heroes might sleep in hallowed ground. Wishing to have a eulogy pronounced over them at the same time, they wrote to both Bishop Stephen Elliott and General Howell Cobb, asking them to come and perform these services for them. In reply General Cobb wrote:

"To be present on the occasion to which you refer, and to participate as an actor in the scenes would be among the most agreeable duties I have ever been called upon to perform. The ladies of your association may be assured, that I would esteem it a privilege and pleasure, to which every pulsation of my heart compells me. The kind invitation they have extended will be cherished as a testimonial of their partiality, and regard. No mere personal sacrifices could prevent my acceptance, but I feel that at present, it would do no good either the living, or the dead, for me to break the silence which I have voluntarily imposed upon myself, since the surender of our army, and our cause. Whilst I should on such an occasion utter no word inconsistent with the duties and obligations I have assumed to the government of the United States, yet I do not feel that I could give utterance to all the feelings, sympathies and memories that would swell the breast, and demand of the lips an unrestrained utterance. Others may be more fortunately situated, and to them I venture to suggest it would be better to commit the sacred duty."

Bishop Elliott declined for similar reasons. To show the state of the country in 1866, and, in order that the views of these distinguished men should be fully appreciated and understood, an extract is given below from a letter received from one of the officers of the Washington Artillery, of New Orleans, in reply to an appeal to bury their comrades who fell at Resaca. The statement he makes seems almost incredibitable to us, who enjoy the freedom and law and order rule of 1891.

"It is the desire and intention of the company to bring home all its dead for interment. And soon after our return to the city, we resolved our company into an association, for the purpose of providing for the living families of our dead comrades, and bringing home their remains. But our association, together with all other associations formed in this city for the same purpose, have been suspended by the military order of General Sheridan and the widow and the orphan are deprived of the aid that would result from our organized charities. And our brave comrades who died can receive no expression of our grateful hearts in their honor. No monument to commemorate their virtues.' As soon as we are permitted to do so, we will take steps to bring home our dead. As soon as our association is permitted to be organized, your communication will be laid before it."

Nothing daunted, the ladies then begged the services of an old friend, the Rev. John Jones, who had served through most of the war as an army chaplain. Since then he has gallantly waged war against satan, by praying over the Georgia legislature for the last ten or fifteen years. He promptly responded to the call, and on the 25th of October the consecration took place.

The people for twenty miles around collected to witness the ceremonies. Appropriate mottoes adorned the different lots and wreaths of evergreen decorated the graves. Then the brave chaplain proceeded to consecrate the ground, after which the martyrs to the "lost cause" were left in their honored graves, to sleep their last sleep, till the last reveille shall wake them.

The ladies of the Resaca Memorial Association were full of a patriotic pride that theirs should be the first confederate cemetery in the south, so they were a little dashed to find that on the same day it was dedicated the women of Winchester, Va., had performed a similar ceremony over the confederate dead in their midst.

There was buried the gallant Ashby, and one of the ceremonies of the day was the laying of a wreath of flowers on the dead soldier's grave by his old "mammy."

In November, the legislature met, and the petition of the Ladies' Memorial Association of Resaca was presented. Wherein they stated that they had themselves raised over $2,000 with which they had buried nearly 400 confederates, that they still owed $500 and they prayed the legislature to help them.

This was the second legislature that had met since the surrender. It had onerous and disagreeable duties to face, chief among them the consideration of the fourteenth amendment. But it turned away from these for a time, and listened with enthusiasm to the speeches made in behalf of the woman engaged in this work, and not only voted the $500 asked for, but added from the depleted coffers of the state $3,500 more to bury the dead at Chickamauga, which work one of the ladies of the Resacca association immediately undertook.

This cemetery was a great favorite with the country people, being a sort of pleasure ground in the midst of a devastated land. It was a great resort for rustic lovers of Sunday afternoons, and many a troth was plighted here.

On the 26th of April, Memorial Day, the farmers would break off from their work, and the young men and maidens, after collecting boughs of hawthorn and honeysuckle (the southern national flower), would proceed to decorate the graves.

Mountaineers have but little sentiment, and while patriotically anxious to show all respect to their fallen comrades, yet these floral ceremonies seemed to strike them as childish.

Said one young farmer, as with jack-knife in hand, he whittled spruce pine and honeysuckle for the girls to weave into garlands and crosses:

"'Pears like hit's right to dress the soldiers' graves; 'pears like hit's our duty to dress the soldiers' graves, but—'pears like—hit's foolish!"

But like all humanity the mountaineer has some sentiment, and it showed itself when one Memorial Day the gates of the cemetery were dressed with dogwood, they being handsome, showy white flowers.

"What do ye mean by puttin' dogwood on the soldiers' graves?" cried they. "Don't ye know the meanin' (emblem) of dogwood?"

"No, what is it?"

"Why, hit means, 'Go to the devil!'"

And so the first confederate cemetery in Georgia was completed. It was begun July with hardly a cent of money. In October the work was finished, and after Christmas the debts were all paid off. Twenty-five hundred dollars had been raised by the appeals of a private family, the contributions of an improvished people, speaking more eloquently than could any silver-tongued orator, of their love of the "lost cause" and its fallen heroes.

TEMPEST ISLAND.

It was ebb-tide in the inlet, whose swift, salt waters streamed out to sea between Crown Point and Tempest Island. The tide runs strong between these islands when the sea, whose waves roar on the reefs and shelled beeches in the distance, has need of it. It is a tide which only a skilled and sturdy oarsman can stem.

A solitary boat, fastened by a long rope to a stake driven in the sand, was swaying to and fro in the fast receding tide.

In this boat a young girl was reclined, gazing listlessly at the blue skies where white clouds were moving lazily. She made a pretty picture lying there, with one white hand over the gunwale, playing listlessly with the cool ripples, and singing softly to herself snatches of song.

"Row, row, row the boat ashore,
My lover is waiting to meet me;
The winds may blow and the sea may roar—
My lover is waiting to meet me."

The motion of the tide had a soothing influence on her senses. The song grew lower—softer, and the singer fell into a gentle sleep.

Then from behind the sandy hills near by a woman crept—stooping low, as if to shield herself from sight. She drew near the boat. She glared one moment on the sleeper, and then unloosed the rope from the stake.

Then she stood erect and watched the tide as its swept its precious human freight toward the roaring sea.

"O, Dan Dreddon!', she cried, in wild exultant tones, "if you could only see your sweetheart now! There is not an oar in the boat, and she is drifting out to sea—out to sea!"

It was a terrible deed for a woman to do.

The boat was drifting fast and far, and the woman in it must certainly perish. There was no help for her.

Suddenly she opened her eyes. She raised herself in the boat, and then it was that she realized her terrible situation. She screamed aloud, and tearing the white apron from her waist waived it wildly in the air.

There was some one standing on the shore, at Crown Point; they would see her and come to the rescue.

But it was a woman who was standing there—the woman who had wreaked this terrible vengeance upon a rival. She saw her, and waived her hand in token of farewell. That was all. No hope of help from her!

Then the waif in the drifting boat kneeled down and prayed to God to save her. That was her one hope now—her refuge as "the nearer waters rolled."

The woman on the shore, standing as relentless as fate, and straining her eyes at the fated boat, suddenly felt a strong hand on her arm and Dan Dreddon stood before her.

He shook her violently. "Where are the boats," he cried, "the other boats, and who is that in the drifting one? I saw the signal. Speak quick!"

"The woman in the boat that is going out to sea to be drowned would have been your wife! You can't save her! I cut the other boats loose!"

The man's face grew livid. He cried aloud, and with an oath he hurled the woman to the ground. Then, off went his coat, shoes—all that would encumber him—and springing into the water, he struck out to the rescue of the woman he loved.

He was a swift swimmer; the tide was in his favor; he would surely reach the boat in time to save its loved and precious burden.

The last sounds that reached him from the shore at Crown Point were: "There are no oars in the boat! * * * * The sharks! The sharks!"

But on, and on he swam, unheeding. Once or twice the slimy fins of sharks cut the water close to the brave swimmer, but the cowards of the deep fled from him. His was a holy mission, and he felt that heaven would protect him.

He was gaining on the boat, which was now rocking dangerously in the rough, white-crested waves—gaining with every brave stroke of his strong arms, and his strength was holding out for the task that lay before him.

Nearer—nearer! And now the white face of the woman was visible, but it looked to the poor, struggling swimmer like the face of the dead.

Nearer and nearer still! And now, thank God! his hand is on the gunwale of the toss ing boat, which almost fills with water as, by a mighty effort, he raises himself until he is within it.

"Thank God!" he gasped, as he lifted the fainting woman in his arms, "we can die together now!"

If he had only had an oar! They were nearing the mouth of the inlet now; there was a sandy reef to the right; with an oar he might have reached it. But he was helpless.

Still holding the woman to his dripping breast, he tried to wrench one of the seats from the boat; but he had not the strength for that now.

Then moaning a prayer to God, he faced the white breakers with fearless, but despairing countenance.

Suddenly the boat's keel grated on what seemed a reef—or rather the boat was dashed there and the bow was shivered to splinters. Then the water rushed in.

With the woman in his arms he clutched the gunwales of the sinking boat and felt the rocks beneath his feet.

They were on a reef indeed, from which the tide was fast receding.

"Mollie! Mollie!" he cried, "you will be saved! You will be saved!"

The woman opened her affrighted eyes. Consciousness returned. She seemed to be awaking from a dream, but realized her situation.

"Shall we die?" she cried.

"No! No! See—we are on the reef! Molly, can you stand?"

"Yes."

And then they stood there, clasping each other's necks, while the great red sun was sinking in the blazing west.

"Molly, if you can but stand here until I am rested, I will swim with you to the shore on Tempest Island. I think we can reach it. God will help me to reach it for your sake!"

"Let's pray to him, Dan."

"You pray, Molly. Maybe he'll hear you!"

And Molly prayed. But the sweet "amen" had not fallen from her lips before Dan gave a shout:

"Look! They are coming to us in a boat from Tempest Island! They are coming! They are coming!"

And so it was. In that rough sea, across those dangerous reefs, a boat was speeding to their rescue, manned by three strong men. And now it has reached them and they are saved.

What did this brave, strong fellow do when, with Mollie in his arms, they were speeding safely to shore? Why, he just bent over her and wept like a child!

"It was your prayer that saved us Molly," he whispered hoarsely.

"No, Dan; it was your love—your love that saved me; and God loves you Dan, as I do, from my heart!"

"Row, row, row the boat ashore,
My lover is waiting to meet me;
The winds may blow and the sea may roar—
My lover is waiting to meet me."

So sang the men as they bent to the oars—the same song that Mollie had sung when she was thinking of Dan in the boat at Crown Point. She remembered it then, and her eyes filled with tears.

They called it Tempest Island, and it is known by that name now. But as Dan and Mollie reached its welcome shores they felt that its name would be to them the synonym of peace and love forever.

"Mollie," said Dan, "do you know who cut the boat loose?

"Hush! Is it not well with me still? Her's is the punishment and our's the peace!"

FRANK L. STANTON.

Why suffer longer from scrofula, salt rheum, pimples, boils, etc., when by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla you may be cured? It is a real a wonderful blood purifier.

Short breath, palpitation, pain in chest, weak or faint spells, etc., cured by Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure. Sold by all druggists.

LEMON ELIXIR.

Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir positively cures all billiousness, constipation, indigestion, all sick and nervous headaches, kidney diseasa-dizziness, loss of appetite, fevers, chills, pale pitation of heart, and all other diseases caused by disordered liver, stomach and kidneys, the first great cause of all fatal diseases. 50 cts. and $1.00 per bottle, at druggists. Prepared only by Dr. H. Mozley, Atlanta, Ga.

Lemon Hot Drops.

For coughs and colds, take Lemon Hot Drops.
For sore throat and Bronchitis, take Lemon Hot Drops.
For pneumonia and Laryngitis, take Lemon Hot Drops.
For Hemorrhage and all throat and lung diseases, take Lemon Hot Drops.
25 cents, at druggists. Prepared only by Dr. H. Mozley, Atlanta, Ga. sun thur

Lung Troubles, Rheumatism, Etc.

Frequently a person is supposed to have consumption when it is some other disease altogether that is reducing his flesh and making him look pale and thin.

J. W. Yates, Tullahoma, Tenn., writes: "It does me good to praise Botanic Blood Balm. It cured me of an abcess on the lungs and asthma that troubled me two years and that other remedies failed to benefit."

So you see it is sometimes well to try constitutional treatment. No remedy is so good as B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm) for rebuilding waste tissue, and giving health to every portion of the system reached by that great circulating stream of life, the human blood. Again, it is often supposed that colds and exposure are the only causes of sciatica, rheumatism, etc. Such is not always the case. It is frequently caused by impurities in the blood.

Wm. Price, Luttsville, Mo., writes: "I was afflicted with sciatica and had lost the use of one arm and one leg for nine years. I went to Hot Springs and also tried different doctors, but found no cure until I tried Botanic Blood Balm. It made me sound and well. I am well known in this vicinity."

Observe, even when the renowned Hot Springs failed, B. B. B. brought relief. Remember, no matter what blood remedy you have tried or intend to try, B. B. B. is the only one that will give you complete satisfaction. wed fri sun

Confinement and Hard Work

Indoors, particularly in the sitting posture, are far more prejudicial to health than excessive muscular exertion in the open air. Hard sedentary workers are far too weary after office hours to take much needful exercise in the open air. They often need a tonic. Where can they seek invigoration more certainly and agreeably than from Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a renovant particularly adapted to recruit the exhausted force of nature. Use also for dyspepsia, kidney, liver and rheumatic ailments.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

THE WIDOW'S VISITOR.

From The New York Tribune.

The Tribune is almost ashamed to bring forward another jaguar. We have so many times announced the killing of positively the last of the race that we hate to acknowledge the appearance of another. But individual humiliation must not be allowed to stand in the way of truth, so we freely admit that another jaguar, perhaps the largest ever seen, was killed a few days ago in Arkansas.

In the northwestern part of Arkansas, about half-way between Sweet Home, Washington county, and Robinson's Crossroads, Benton county, lives a woman named Mrs. Martha Leathers, more generally known as the Widow Leathers. She is a lady of some three-score years and ten, and she has lived alone for the past twenty years in a wild neighborhood, several miles from the nearest house. About ten days ago she was awakened one night by a strange noise on the roof. Hastily dressing, she stepped out of the one door of the cabin and looked up. What was her horror to see in the bright moonlight an immense jaguar alternately scratching at the shingles and gnawing at the corner of the chimney, and occasionally striking the roof violently with his tail and making a loud report. The widow looked only a moment, when she quickly went back in and bolted the door. She had no weapons of any kind. The night was bitter cold, and it occurred to her that the beast had probably sought the chimney for warmth, and that if she built a good fire and got it thoroughly warmed through it would perhaps go away. She soon had a roaring fire leaping up the chimney from the big stone fireplace. As she expected, this pleased the jaguar, and he ceased scratching and gnawing, and began to purr, making a sound like a buzzsaw when it strikes a knot, and to wag his tail about on the shingles with a noise which resembled distant thunder. If the fire got a little low, he would slap his tail on the roof angrily three or four times with such force that it shook the house. As it grew light the widow crept out of the door and again surveyed the situation. The jaguar was sitting up on his haunches contentedly purring and warming his forepaws over the top of the chimney. She did not look long, fearing that he would see her, but went back, and the jaguar pounding the roof with his tail for more fire, she plied on a dozen more sticks of wood She thought that the beast would certainly leave at sunrise, but it did not. It merely leaped down and got one of her pigs and returned to the roof, where it devoured the pig and beat for more fire. This kept up for four days, two pigs being sacrificed each day and an immense amount of firewood. Sometimes the jaguar would sleep for an hour or so, but would always wake up cold and begin pounding on the roof. On the morning of the fifth day the Widow Leathers decided that something must be done. It was growing monotonous. Such a thing would grow monotonous even here in New York. We should hate to have a jaguar on the roof of The Tribune building, gnawing at the tower and pulverizing the slate shingles with his tail to inform the janitor that his feet were cold. At 9 o'clock on the fifth day Mrs. Leathers went into the loft with a three-inch augur. Selecting a time when the jaguar was purring his loudest, she bored a hole in the roof about a foot and a half behind where she calculated he sat. Her judgment was good, and when she looked up through the hole she could see his tail wagging backward and forward across it. Reaching out with one hand she seized his tail and drew about two feet of it down through the hole. Before the beast knew what was going on she had tied a knot in the tail, so that it could not be withdrawn. Then, while the jaguar writhed his body about and uttered the most terrible cries ever heard in northwestern Arkansas, she walked three miles through the woods to Ben Hawkins's place, and got him to come over and shoot the animal, after which she untied the knot in its tail and allowed it to roll to the ground. It weighed 650 pounds.

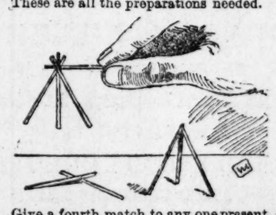
The reader will observe that the circumstances surrounding the killing of the Widow Leathers's jaguar are all novel. The case is also important from the fact that it proves that a woman does not necessarily need to be young to help on the extermination of this beast. True, a young woman like Pauline Collier, or Maude Eames, or Susan Handfield, or Margaret Respass, would, no doubt, have twisted off the animal's tail, and then gone out and fractured his skull with it, but, while this would have given the affair more eclat, it would not have increased the jaguar mortality any, which, after all, seems to be the great thing desired.

THE MATCH PUZZLE.

It Has Bothered the Ingenuity of Many an Architect.

Split slightly the end of one match, says The Boston Globe, then cut slantingly the end of a second one, which is to be inserted in the divided end of the first, forming an acute angle. Place them on the table, the summit of the angle at the top leaning against a third match, as represented below.

These are all the preparations needed.



Give a fourth match to any one present, asking him to lift by the aid of it the first three matches which form the angle. This is the problem which is to be solved, and the figure held by the hand in the illustration shows the solution of it.

It is only necessary to press the fourth match lightly against the first two in order to allow the third to fall on the one you hold, also lower the hand so that this third one may drop into the hollow of the angle formed by the first two. Then lift the match that you hold in your hand, on which rests the combination of the three matches.

Like all puzzles, this is very simple to those who know it, but I have seen many an eminent architect's patience tried severely while doing it.



When Charlemagne and his "Knights of the Round Table" were making war on the Saracens, in Africa, it frequently happened that Knights on either side would fight in single combat for the honor of their respective armies. The Saracens had been, for many years, the scourge—the dreaded invaders—of Europe, and all waged war against this common enemy.

But in these days the worst scourge that threatens us, is that dread invader, *Consumption*.

Dr. Biggs, demonstrator of anatomy in the Bellevue Medical College, who has great opportunity for post-mortem observation, says: "It is a startling fact that of all deaths nearly one out of every seven is caused by consumption."

Consumption fastens its hold upon its victims while they are unconscious of its approach. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has cured thousands of cases of this most fatal of maladies. But it must be taken before the disease is too far advanced in order to be effective. If taken in time, and given a fair trial, it will cure, or money paid for it will be refunded.

For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Asthma, severe Coughs, and kindred affections, it is an unequaled remedy.

For all diseases that arise from a torpid liver and impure blood, nothing can take the place of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Nothing will, after you have seen what it does. It prevents and cures by removing the cause. It invigorates the liver, purifies the blood, sharpens the appetite, improves digestion, and builds up both strength and flesh, when reduced below the standard of health.

For Dyspepsia, "Liver Complaint," Scrofula, or any blood-taint, the "Discovery" is a positive remedy. It acts as no other medicine does. For that reason, it's sold as no other blood medicine is—*on trial*. It's the *cheapest* blood-purifier sold, because you only pay for *the good* you get.

Can you ask more?

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.



THERE WERE THREE LITTLE HOUSEWIVES OF DEE
WHO ALL MADE UP THEIR MINDS RIGID-LEE
THAT THEY'D NEVER COOK MORE
IF A WIRE GAUZE DOOR
WAS NOT PUT ON THEIR OVENS QUICK-LEE!

—And their cooking was perfect afterward.

IF YOU WANT THE BEST
Buy the CHARTER OAK,
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CABINET WORK.

WITH NEW PATENTED STAND.

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an Art Display Room, where will be exhibited beautiful and artistic samples of Home and Art Decoration.

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Direction represented in every principal City, where reliable men can always find employment.

THE ROCKEFELLERS.

THE ORIGIN OF THE FAMILY IN THIS COUNTRY.

The Boy Preacher Rockefeller—All Classes from Roustabouts to Judges of the Name. The Standard Oil Magnate.

PHILADELPHIA, January 21.—[Special Correspondence.]—The Standard oil king, John D. Rockefeller, may feel proud of his ancestry. As genealogies run in this country, the Rockefellers are an old family. The original Rockefellers were four brothers who came from the Rhine provinces about the middle of the last century and settled in New Jersey. They formed quite a settlement in the vicinity of Plainfield, but toward the close of the eighteenth century they began to separate. One branch of sons and grandsons went to New England. Another went to New York state while the third came to Pennsylvania. John D. Rockefeller and his brothers come of the New England branch. Very little is known of the New York Rockefellers. As for those who remained in New Jersey they grew and multiplied. One great-grandson of one of the four brothers is still living at Plainfield, New Jersey, at an advanced age.

The leader in the Pennsylvania migration was Gottfried Rockefeller, who, with his brothers and sisters, traveled by wagon to Northumberland county, and located in the vicinity of Shamokin. Coal in abundance was found in great quantities under the old Rockefeller homestead, but Gottfried died in 1818 in ignorance of the black buried treasures.

Scores of Rockefellers are now living in the eastern part of Pennsylvania, whose lineage can be traced back to the original brothers of the Rhine provinces. A curious thing is to note the mutation which the family name has undergone, the queer ways of spelling and pronunciation. In Philadelphia alone, half a dozen or more families of Rockefeller, live, and the name is spelled in nearly as many different ways, Rockfellows, Rockafellow—Rockefellar. The male descendants of the original four brothers in this country have variously figured as painters, preachers, lawyers, miners, liquor dealers, grocers, phyicians, saddlers, farmers, steamboat deck hands, engineers, editors, contractors and capitalists. With but few exceptions the sturdy qualities, pluck and energy of the old Rockefeller forefathers has come down to later generations.

John D. Rockefeller and his brother are not the only ones of distinction of the name. A widely known member of the Pennsylvania family is buried at Hollidaysburg—the Rev. John Patton Rockefeller. He was a Baptist minister and was better known as "the boy preacher" fifty years ago. He was also a descendant, on his mother's side, of the celebrated Lockwood family, which traces its history in this country back to 1632.

Rev. John P. Rockefeller entered the ministry when he was a little more than twenty years old. He earned the money at the saddler's bench which enabled him to obtain an education. He toiled at his trade by day and under the direction of a loving mother studied by candle light at night. His first circuit was through Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania.

His meetings at the Pennsville Baptist church attracted the attention of an infidel, who boasted that he intended to floor that beardless preacher, for the youth and eloquence of the young minister had been heralded all through the mountains of that region. At the close of one of the evening services the sceptic arose and in a defiant manner propounded several, in those days, knotty questions on the subject of baptism. The congregation was in a flutter of excitement, for these good people felt their leader was being tried in the balance, and they trembled for the consequences. One old deacon, fearing the result for the youthful theologian, rose and proposed to answer the unbeliever himself. But young Rockefeller would have none of it. He arose in the pulpit and to the delight of the congregation in a few well chosen, clearly cut sentences, each word weighing a ton, effectually silenced the scoffer. Rev. J. P. Rockefeller died while in charge of the church at Hollidaysburg.

Another distinguished descendant of the four brothers is Hon. William M. Rockefeller, judge of the eighth judicial district of Pennsylvania. He is one of the ablest jurists in the state, and a typical Rockefeller in appearance. He is a great-grandson of Gottfried Rockefeller.

Henry D. Rockefeller, one of the seven sons of the Northumberland patriarch, died in Pittsburg twenty-six years ago. He had been a soldier in the war of 1812, and died full of years and honors at the age of eighty-six.

Among the Pennsylvania descendants of old Gottfried Rockefeller there still remain some quaint legends concerning the original migration. When the family started from New Jersey for their new home in Pennsylvania, 125 years ago, a yellow mongrel cur accompanied them. From all accounts he wasn't pretty, but he was "knowin." The journey was made by wagon, and occupied many weary days, but the faithful dog trotted patiently along under the front axle at the heels of the horses. A week had scarcely passed in their new abode, ere the dog mysteriously disappeared. Days lenghtened into months, for mails were slow then—but at last a letter came from the old home saying the dog had come back to the scenes of its doghood days, a complete canine wreck. He was evidently disgusted with Northumberland county, and his instinct had guided him over mountains and across rivers for nearly 300 miles.

A few years ago Judge Rockefeller received a letter from a leading attorney of Arizona saying a man had died there by the name of Rockefeller, and information was wanted concerning relatives or friends of the dead man. He further added that the deceased, who was familiarly known as "Old Rocky," had died friendless and homeless, as he had lived. Very little was known of him, as he was a recluse. This was known, however, that he was a mining prospector and had amassed quite a fortune, and, unless relatives were found, the money must revert to the territory.

Judge Rockefeller could obtain no clue as to who this Rockefeller was. He was some stray member of the family, doubtless, who had wandered into the west when young. Presumably, the thousands of this descendant of the Rockefeller family have been in the hand of the government before this.

John D. Rockefeller, who ranks with the wealthiest men of the world, was born in Cleveland, O. His father was a physician who had been born in Connecticut. John D. Rockefeller's first position after leaving school was as clerk in a commission house, at a salary of $2 a week. By pinck and hard work combined with business shrewdness he was enabled when only twenty-two years old to open a modest commission business of his own. Oil was the principal article in which he dealt. A few years later, when the oil excitement in Pennsylvania was at its height young Rockefeller visited the oil fields and seeing, at a glance, their future value, invested all he could raise in them. He then started a refinery in Cleveland and organized a company which has since grown into what is now the Standard Oil Company. From this beginning he has achieved his power and wealth.

He has for years been an earnest member of the Baptist church, and in a quiet way has been a generous and useful supporter of the Euclid avenue church in Cleveland. Even now he is the superintendent of the Sunday school in Cleveland, though his residence is in New York. He is a friend to education and has always been a bountiful giver to its cause. The climax was reached to his goodness recently, when he placed $1,000,000 in the Baptist university at Chicago.

A good story is told of the president of the Standard Oil Company, which shows the temperament of the man and the absence of a revengeful spirit.

A gentleman who is now of The New York Sun staff, and who writes charming character stories over his signature, was a few years ago connected with the Standard Oil Company as one of the department chief clerks in the New York office. The official whom he was under was a personal and a very near friend of the president of the company. The large apartment in which the desk of this future newspaper writer was located had in one corner a health lift machine. Every day at a regular hour a quiet, modestly dressed gentleman would come in, noiselessly exercise four or five minutes on the "lift" and as quietly walk out. Day after day this same quiet man with the brown eyes came and went, without the least display or undue demonstration. He never spoke or even noticed the other occupants of the room. Finally this became distressingly monotonous to the clerk and one day his patience became exhausted and, as the health lifter was leaving the room, the clerk exclaimed: "I wish you'd take that d—d machine out of here; it annoys me." A look of surprise, then a nod of assent was the only reply. Shortly two colored men came and carried the, to the clerk, instrument of torture away. A few days later a meeting of the board was held, at which this self same clerk was to act as secretary. Imagine his feelings on entering the board room to see in John D. Rockefeller, the gentleman of the "health lift" episode. The young man fairly quaked for fear of dismissal. But it never came. Strange as it may seem, although having been employed for months by the Standard company, he had never seen Mr. Rockefeller before to know him until under the (to him) rather painful circumstances described.

In appearance, John D. Rockefeller bears a striking facial resemblance to the Rockefellers in general. All of the name or descent might be called strong faces, marked especially by a prominent, heavy nose. He is a quiet, retiring man, wholly unassuming in his dress and manner. He always speaks in low, well modulated tones. His eyes are dark and quiet in repose, but flashing with energy and animation when excited or interested. His home life is noted for its simplicity, and he is most devoted to his family.

For twenty odd years John D. Rockefeller has been the target for all sorts of stories tending to make him appear as a cold-blooded, conscienceless wrecker of character and private fortune. Those who know him best know them to be without foundation. A capitalist with vast business interests for which he was responsible to thousands, he has frequently been forced in the protection of these interests to steps that conflicted with the schemes of other men more designing than the head of the Standard Oil Company. And yet, whether or not John D. Rockefeller has been wholly free from all business complications of questionable character, is a matter which he alone can answer.

A Good Turn.

From the Detroit Free Press.

"Feller come along to my place about a year ago," said a Wayne county farmer on the market yesterday, "and introduced himself as an agent for a book to be published in about two months. It a sort of pioneer history of Michigan, and he wanted to put in my wood-cut and write up my history."

"Yes."

"Well, I didn't care much about it, you know, but as his terms were low I kinder thought it might be all right. The old woman got onto the scheme and she wanted her pictur' in."

"Yes."

"Wall, the boys said it would look pizen mean to leave them out, and so I concluded to put the five of us in. Feller said he'd group us, you know. I was to go in the middle, with the old woman and the boys kinder wobbling around in a circle."

"Yes."

"Feller stayed all day, took down some notes, and carried off $26 and our pictur's."

"And you haven't seen him since?"

"No."

"Nor received the book?"

"No,"

"He must have been r fraud."

"Not a doubt of it, but I'm kinder glad of it, after all. He hadn't been gone an hour when Bill begun saying as how his pictur' was to look the peartest, and them three boys fit about it for a hull month. Then the ole woman got an idea that her pictur' orter be in the middle instead of mine, and for six weeks we never spoke a word. Then our two nayburs got down on us 'cause the agent didn't call on them, and in one way and another we hev bin made miserable. If the book had come along there'd hev bin no holdin' any of us."

"But it won't come."

"I guess not. I may meet the feller around here some day, and if I do I shall walk up to him and say:

"'Put 'er thar, young man! You are $25 ahead, but by swindling me you hev saved the hull durned —— fam'ly from chawin' each other into splintera!'"

How Senator Ingalls Appeared.

From a Washington Letter.

The orator was never in better form. Always the best dressed man in congres, he had evidently paid more than usual attention to his toilet. His pants, if such a term may be permitted when speaking of senatorial unmentionables, had they been of the requisite proportions, would have added a grace to the Apollo-like legs of the late Chester A. Arthur. His scarlet cravat would have been the envy of Beau Brummell, and his immaculate linen peeped from behind the abbreviated lapels of his immaculate Prince Albert coat, buttoned from brisket to middling. Though his stature is slightly above six feet, his corporosity would scarce kick the beam at 129 pounds; but he has the voice of a senator, and it is one of the wonders of physics how such a great big volume can be emitted from as narrow lungs as are confined between Ingalls's narrow shoulders.

His speech was a great effort. No doubt about that, but it was an arraignment of his party and himself, and shows that the scales in which the people of Kansas weighed him last November and found him wanting were correctly balanced. It took a stroke of lightning to bring St. Paul to a sense of his duty, and the late elections appear to have awakened Mr. Ingalls from his lethargy.

Kansas Rhetoric.

The Topeka Democrat on Ingalls.

Stately phrase, ornate sentence, scholarly spice, sophomoric rhetoric, and, were we so unkind, the pathos of one in expectancy of death, were alike availed by him.

No one mistakes the rattle of the sheet iron in a playhouse for the flash and roar of elemental war.

He has, as if by force of habit, again been guilty of approaching that which had been wel said before.

He has followed the thought and expression from preface to peroration, in a wonderful and remarkable way, of a patriotic address made by Judge Doster, twelve years ago.

The deadly parallel is apparent throughout the entire address.

The grave is kind.

In the immediate presence of the inevitable, the tongue halts at a harsh word.

Wormwood, gall, hate and revenge stand abashed and silent.

ONE EVENING.

From fields of grasses deep I saw the kine file by,
Lowing, great-uddered, down the homeward trail—
'Neath kindling heavens that hearkened passion-pale—
By dusking wolds of moon-tipped dandelions, from on high,
The sun that hurts his lovers then had fallen; yet nigh
Was she whose even glow wounds not the upturned eye.
Far up into the lucent solitudes
A mournful night-hawk beat, the stilly woods
Grew dark and deep and gloomed mysteriously;
Soft night winds sweet sighed in mine ear;

The puny crickets chirped their gossip at my feet;
From slimy pools of green and brakes came there
The chant of frogs, in trombone deep,
And full Pandean chorus; and, one by one,
A million eyes glanced out, and the great night came on.

—MARK A. CANDLER.

Almon, Ga.

Among the many articles acceptable as gifts none is more appropriate than cut glass. Dorflinger's American Cut Glass is by far the best. Their trade-mark label is on every piece. Your dealer should be able to show it to you.

HOUSEHOLD WORDS ALL OVER EUROPE.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA

"BEST & GOES FARTHEST."

Now that its manufacturers are drawing the attention of the American public to this *first* and, ever since its invention, the *best* of all cocoas, it will soon be appreciated here as well as elsewhere all over the world. All that the manufacturers request is simply *one trial,* or, still better, a comparative test with whatever other cocoa it may be; *then* VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA *itself* will convince every one of its great superiority. It is because of this superiority that the English paper *Health,* says: "Once tried, always used."

☞ To avoid the evil effects of Tea and Coffee, use constantly VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA, which is a STRENGTHENER of the NERVES and a refreshing and nourishing beverage. [52

SCHENCK'S



PULMONIC SYRUP.

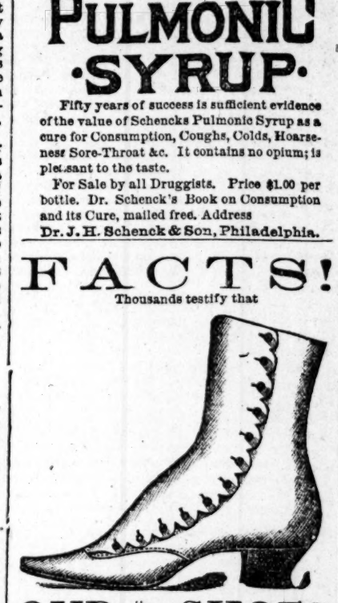
Fifty years of success is sufficient evidence of the value of Schencks Pulmonic Syrup as a cure for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness Sore-Throat &c. It contains no opium; is pleasant to the taste.

For Sale by all Druggists. Price $1.00 per bottle. Dr. Schenck's Book on Consumption and its Cure, mailed free. Address

Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, Philadelphia.

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ALMOST MIRACULOUS CURES

Of hopeless and apparently incurable diseases are constantly being made. It is *expected* to perform the impossible, by curing cases given up by physicians, and it

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More people are being cured by Microbe Killer than by all other medicines combined. We request a thorough investigation. History of the Microbe Killer free by

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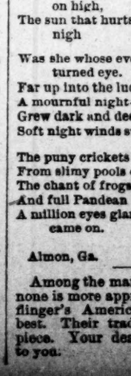
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and the growth forever destroyed without the SLIGHTEST injury. Harmless as water to the skin. IT CANNOT FAIL. There never was anything like it. $1,000 reward for failure or the slightest injury. Sent by mail. Price, $1.00 per bottle. Agents wanted. Full particulars (sealed) sent free. Address,

MODENE M'F'G CO., Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A.

$100,000 to loan. Large loans 7 o o. New issues of bonds wanted. F. W. Miller & Co., No. 22 S. Pryor St.

dec 2 d1y fin col

MONEY! MONEY.

I AM PREPARED TO NEGOTIATE LOANS on improved property in the city of Atlanta, in amounts of $500 and upward, at reasonable interest rates. Being closely connected with the lender, I am in position to deal with the borrower direct, thereby avoiding the heavy brokerage usually charged. Parties desiring to borrow, and having satisfactory security to offer, can depend upon getting money promptly with light expense, by calling upon me at 13 East Alabama street.

fin col D. E. SAYRE.

MADDOX, RUCKER & CO., BANKERS.

Transact a general banking business. Issue interest-bearing certificates of deposit, payable on demand, as follows:

Four per cent if left sixty days.
Four and a half per cent if left ninety days.
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Individual liability, $400,000.

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HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN,

13 East Alabama Street.

BONDS AND STOCKS

Bought and Sold.

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DARWIN G. JONES,

41 Broad St., cor. Alabama St., Atlanta, Ga.

STOCKS, BONDS, LOANS, INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Correspondence invited in regard to all kinds of Southern Investments. 8-28-1y

FARM LOANS

8 PER CENT NET TO LENDERS. 25 YEARS EXPERIENCE.

15 Years in Iowa, and 10 Years in Georgia and Alabama.

Three Million Dollars negotiated without loss of a dollar. Loans of $300 to $5,000 on hand, for sale almost any day from October to May. I will be glad to submit copies of applications for loans to investors at any time for consideration, and will consider it a favor to be asked to do so, either by mail or in person. C. P. N. BARKER,

Room 32, Traders' Bank Building, Atlanta.

W. H. PATTERSON,

Dealer in Investment Securities

79 East Alabama Street.

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Correspondents of Hubbard, Price & Co., New York. Cotton, Stocks, Grain, Provisions and Oil bought or sold for cash or on margin. All orders executed over our private wire to New York and Chicago. Satisfaction guaranteed. 14 E. Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga. Telephone No. 242.

jan11-d3m fin col

JAMES W. ENGLISH, President; W. J. VAN DYKE, Vice-President; EDWARD S. PRATT, Cashier; JOHN K. OTTLEY, Assistant Cashier.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Atlanta, Ga. Capital $500,000. Directors: James W. English, W. F. Inman, M. C. Kiser, George W. Blaon, Philadelphia; Edwads C. Peters, S. C. Dunlap, Gainesville; P. H. Harralson, J. R. Gray, R. J. Lowry. New York correspondent: American Exchange National Bank.

Authorized to do a general banking and exchange business, solicits accounts of banks, business firms and individuals.

This corporation is also especially authorized to act as trustee for corporations and individuals, to countersign and register bonds, certificates of stock and other securities.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
Time Card in effect January 4, 1891.

Atlanta to Florida	No. 2	No. 4	No. 12	No. 14
Lv Atlanta	7 10 am	7 10 pm	2 15 pm	11 30 am
Ar Griffin	8 39 am	8 53 pm	3 55 pm	1 05 pm
Ar Macon Junc	10 30 am	10 50 pm	6 05 pm	3 45 pm
Ar Macon	10 45 am	11 00 pm	6 15 pm	3 55 pm
Lv Macon	10 20 am		7 00 pm	
Lv Macon Junc	10 35 am		7 08 pm	
Ar Albany	2 50 pm		11 30 pm	
Ar Thomasville	5 40 pm			
Ar Waycross			4 50 am	
Ar Brunswick			7 15 am	
Ar Jacksonville			7 50 am	

JACKSONVILLE TO ATLANTA.

	No. 1	No. 3	No. 11	No. 13
Lv Jacksonville			6 30 pm	
Lv Brunswick			6 50 pm	
Lv Waycross			9 50 pm	
Lv Thomasville				7 00am
Ar Albany			2 15 am	11 35am
Ar Macon			6 00 am	5 30pm
Lv Macon	1 45 pm	3 15 am	6 10 am	5 40pm
Ar Griffin	3 55 pm	5 18 am	8 20 am	8 22pm
Ar Atlanta	5 35 pm	6 45 am	10 00 am	10 00pm

ATLANTA TO SAVANNAH.

	No. 2	No. 4
Lv Atlanta	7 10 am	7 10 pm
Lv Griffin	8 39 am	8 53 pm
Ar Macon	10 45 am	11 00 pm
Lv Macon	11 00 am	11 30 pm
Ar Savannah	5 55 pm	6 30 am
Ar Jacksonville	8 30 am	12 00 m

Palace sleeping cars on No. 4 to Savannah; Pullman, Savannah to Jacksonville.

SAVANNAH TO ATLANTA.

	No. 1	No. 3
Lv Jacksonville	7 35 pm	1 00 pm
Lv Savannah	6 40 am	8 10 pm
Ar Macon	1 20 pm	2 55 am
Ar Griffin	3 55 pm	5 18 am
Ar Atlanta	5 35 pm	6 45 am

Pullman cars, Jacksonville to Savannah; Palace sleeping cars, Savannah to Atlanta.

ATLANTA TO COLUMBUS VIA GRIFFIN.

	No. 2	No. 12
Lv. Atlanta	7 10 am	2 15 pm
Ar Griffin	8 39 am	3 55 pm
Lv Griffin	8 40 am	4 15 pm
Ar Columbus	11 30 am	7 10 pm

Through coach between Atlanta and Columbus on Nos. 2 and 12.

All trains above run daily. Barnesville acc'm lv Atlanta 5:30 p. m., ar Barnesville 8:15 p. m. Time card for Hapeville trains can be obtained from

SAM B WEBB, Trav. Pass. Agent,
D. G. HALL, Pass. Agent,
No. 11 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.
E. T. CHARLTON, G. P. A.,
Savannah, Ga.

PETER LYNCH,

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Cigars, Tobaccos, Snuff, Wines and Liquors

CIDER, ALE, PORTER, BEER, DEMIJOHNS FLASKS, CORKS AND OTHER GOODS BELONGING TO THE WINE AND SPIRIT TRADE.

Fine Wines, Whiskies and Brandies a specialty in this line. Also Guns, Pistols, Cartridges and other Ammunitions. Red Clover, Blue, Orchard, Herds and Timothy Grass Seeds; also Ruta Baga, Seven Top, Purple Top, Flat Dutch, White and Yellow Globe, Aberdeen, Cow Horn, German, Sweet and other brands of Turnip Seed. German Kale and other Fall, Field and Garden Seeds. Fresh and Genuine, and true to name. Empty barrels, half barrels and kegs and a variety of other goods. Prices reasonable. TERMS CASH. Also some few fruit jars, extra tops and rubbers on hand.

TO WEAK MEN

Suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, FREE of charge. A splendid medical work; should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address,

Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

GEORGIA STOVE AND RANGE CO.,

FACTORY AND OFFICE CORNER BELLWOOD AND W. AND A. R. R.

Manufacturers of Stoves, Grates, Hollow Ware and Light Castings of all kinds. Special orders filled on short notice. The

BARRETT PATENT STOVE

is a specialty and is the best cook ever offered to the trade. None better made.

☞ In lal our goods we use the very best foreign and domestic iron.

Trade solicited. Address,

W. R. SHROPSHIRE, General Manager.

jan 18-dim,

CAPITAL CITY BANK OF ATLANTA, GA.

Geo. W. Parrott, President | C. A. Collier, Vice President. | Jacob Haas, Cashier.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS - - - - - $480,000

Individual Liability Same as National Banks.

Transacts a general banking business. Commercial paper discounted. Loans made upon approved collateral, and collections on points in the United States, Canada and throughout Europe made on the most favorable terms. We draw our own

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

on Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, France, Austria and other European countries. Invite the accounts of individuals, banks, bankers, firms and corporations. Issue

DEMAND CERTIFICATES or book in SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

to draw interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum if left 60 days, 4 per cent per annum if left six months. 4½ per cent per annum if left twelve months.

May 13 y--

The Atlanta Trust and Banking Comp'ny

Corner Pryor and Alabama Streets.

A general Banking business transacted. Solicits the accounts of corporations, firms and individuals. Discounts commercial papers. Collections on all points made for customers without charge. Issues certificates of deposit payable on demand drawing interest at 4 per cent if left two months, 4½ per cent if left three months and 5 per cent if left four months or longer.

DIRECTORS W. A. Hemphill, A. D. Adair, W. R. Hammond, E. M. Blalock, George C. Selman, Monroe, Ga.; Chas. N. Fowler, New York, and Charles Benjamin Wilkinson, Philadelphia.

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MY GOODS ARE ABSOLUTELY PURE.

JOSEPH THOMPSON,

Distiller and Wholesale Liquor Dealer!

Sole Agent For ACME, CUTTER, OLD FORRESTER, MARYLAND CLUB } WHISKIES

Direct Importer Of RHINE, MADERIA, SHERRY, CLARET, SAUTERNES } WINES

ALL - LEADING - BRANDS - CHAMPAGNES - KEPT - IN STOCK.

Have a full line of Fine Domestic Wines. Imported Cigars received monthly. Sole agents Anhauser Bush Beer.

JOSEPH THOMPSON,

21 AND 23 KIMBALL HOUSE, - - - - - - ATLANTA, GA.

april 6-dly

RAILROAD TIME-TABLES.

Showing the Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Central Time.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.	
*No. 3, from Savannah	6 45 am
*No. 15, from Barnesville	8 00 am
*No. 11, from Macon	10 00 am
*No. 1, from Savannah	5 35 pm
*No. 13, from Macon	10 00 pm
	*No. 2, to Savannah 7 10 am
	*No. 14, to Macon 11 30 am
	*No. 12, to Macon 2 15 pm
	*No. 16, to Barnesville 5 30 pm
	*No. 4, to Savannah 7 10 pm
WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.	
From Nashville* 6 45 am	To Nashville* 7 50 am
From Marietta 8 35 am	To Marietta 11 45 am
From Rome 11 05 am	To Chattanooga* 1 35 pm
From Chat'n'ga* 1 45 pm	To Rome 3 45 pm
From Marietta 2 58 pm	To Marietta 4 35 pm
From Nashville* 6 40 pm	To Nashville* 6 20 pm
From Chat'n'ga* 1 45 am	To Chattanooga* 11 10 pm
From Marietta † 10 30 am	To Marietta† 4 00 pm
ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.	
From Montg'm'y* 9 50 am	To Opelika* 7 35 am
From West Point 10 20 am	To Selma* 1 05 pm
From Selma* 1 45 pm	To West Point 4 25 pm
From Opelika 5 40 pm	To Montgomery* 11 30 pm
GEORGIA RAILROAD.	
From Augusta* 6 35 am	To Augusta* 8 00 am
From Covington 7 58 am	To Decatur 8 56 am
From Decatur 10 15 am	To Clarkston 12 10 pm
From Augusta* 1 00 pm	To Augusta* 2 45 pm
From Clarkston 2 20 pm	To Clarkston 3 25 pm
From Clarkston 4 50 pm	To Covington 6 20 pm
From Augusta* 5 45 pm	To Augusta* 2 00 am
EAST TENN., VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA R'Y.	
*No. 14, from Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville 10 35 am	*No. 12, for Rome, N'w Y'k, Cincin'ti, Kn'xville and Memphis, and Ala. points 11 45 pm
*No. 13, from New Y'k, Knox'le, Nashv'le, and Cincinnati 6 50 pm	*No. 14, for Rome, Nashville, Cincin'ti, New York and Memphis 11 25 am
*No. 11, from Cincinnati, Nashville and Knoxville 5 15 pm	*No. 11, for Savannah, Brunsw'k and Jacksonville 5 30 am
*No. 12, from Savannah, Jacksonville, Brunswick and Macon 8 40 pm	*No. 13, for Savannah, Brunsw'k and Jacksonville 7 05 pm
No. 15, from Chattanooga, Gadsden, Anniston and Rome 2 40 pm	No. 16, for Rome, Anniston, Selma and Chattanooga 7 00 am
PIEDMONT AIR-LINE. (RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD.)	
From Wash'gton 5 20am	To Washington* 7 10 am
From Lula 7 50 am	To Washington* 10 10 am
From Wash'gton* 9 00 am	To Lula 4 30 pm
From Wash'gton* 11 00 pm	To Washington* 6 00 pm
GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY.	
From Greenville* 6 30 am	To Birmingham* 9 20 am
From Tallapoosa* 9 55 am	To Tallapoosa* 4 00 pm
From Birming'm* 2 20 pm	To Greenville* 11 20 pm
ATLANTA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD.	
From F't Valley* 10 20 am	To Fort Valley* 3 00 pm

*Daily. †Sunday only. All other trains daily except Sunday. Central time.

THE GEORGIA RAILROAD.

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE GENERAL MANAGER,
AUGUSTA, GA., January 3d, 1891.

Commencing 4th instant, the following passenger schedule will be operated:

No. 27 WEST—DAILY.	No. 28 EAST—DAILY.
Lv Augusta 7 35 am	Lv Atlanta 2 45 pm
Ar Camak 9 11 am	Lv Gainesville 5 55 am
Ar Macon 12 10 pm	Ar Athens 7 05 pm
Lv Washington 7 20 am	Ar Washington 7 20 pm
Lv Athens 8 25 am	Ar Camak 6 24 pm
Lv Gainesville 5 55 am	Lv Macon 3 30 pm
Ar Atlanta 1 00 pm	Ar Augusta 8 00 pm

DAY PASSENGER TRAINS.

No. 2 EAST—DAILY	No. 1 WEST—DAILY.
Lv. Atlanta 8 00 a m	Lv. Augusta 11 05 a m
Ar. Gainesville 8 25 p m	Lv. Washington 11 10 a m
Ar. Athens 5 15 p m	Lv. Athens 8 40 a m
Ar. Washington 2 33 p m	Ar. Gainesville 8 26 p m
Ar. Augusta 3 15 p m	Ar. Atlanta 6 45 p m

NIGHT EXPRESS AND MAIL.

No. 4 EAST—DAILY.	No. 3 WEST—DAILY.
Lv. Atlanta 2 00 a m	Lv. Augusta 11 00 p m
Ar Augusta 9 30 a m	Ar. Atlanta 6 30 a m

DECATUR TRAIN—Daily except Sunday.

Lv. Atlanta 8 55 a m	Lv. Decatur 9 45 a m
Ar. Decatur 9 23 a m	Ar. Atlanta 10 15 a m
Lv. Atlanta 3 25 p m	Lv. Clarkston 4 10 p m
Ar. Decatur 3 40 p m	Lv. Decatur 4 25 p m
Ar. Clarkson 4 05 p m	Ar. Atlanta 4 50 p m

COVINGTON ACCM'N—Daily except Sunday.

Lv. Atlanta 6 20 p m	Lv. Covington 5 40 a m
Lv. Decatur 6 56 p m	Lv. Decatur 7 25 a m
Ar. Covington 8 35 p m	Ar. Atlanta 7 55 a m

MACON NIGHT EXPRESS—DAILY.

No. 31 WESTWARD.	No. 32 EASTWARD.
Lv. Camack 1 30 a m	Lv. Macon 8 00 p m
Ar. Macon 7 15 a m	Ar. Camack 12 29 a m

UNION POINT AND WHITE PLAINS RAILROAD

Leave Union Point	*10 10 a m	*5 40 p m
Arrive Siloam	10 35 a m	6 05 p m
Arrive White Plains	11 10 a m	6 40 p m
Leave White Plains	* 8 00 a m	*3 30 p m
Leave Siloam	8 35 a m	4 05 p m
Arrive Union Point	9 00 a m	4 30 p m

*Daily except Sunday.

No connection for Gainesville on Sunday.

Sleeping car to Charleston on train No. 4.

Pullman sleeper between Macon and Greensboro, N. C., on fast line trains.

Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will, if signaled, stop at any regular schedule flag station.

Trains No. 27 and 28 will stop and receive passengers to and from the following stations only: Grovetown, Harlem, Dearing, Thompson, Camack, Norwood, Barnett, Crawfordville, Union Point, Greensboro, Ison, Rutledge, Social Circle, Covington, Conyers, Lithonia, Stone Mountain and Decatur. 27 makes close connection for all points north and northwest.

Trains 1 and 2, dinner at Union Point.

J. W. GREEN, E. R. DORSEY,
General Manager. General Passenger Agt.
JOE W. WHITE, T. P. A., Augusta, Ga.

D. L. DOWD'S HEALTH INSTITUTE



(TRADE MARK.)

For Brain-Workers & Sedentary People: Gentlemen, Ladies, Youths; Athlete or Invalid. A complete gymnasium. Takes up but 6 in square floor room; new, scientific, durable comprehensive, cheap. Indorsed by 30,000 physicians, lawyers, clergymen, editors & others now using it. Send for illustrated circular, 40 engravings, 10 c. charge. Prof. D. L. Dowd, Scientific Physical & Vocal Culture, 9 East 14th St., New York.

GEORGIA PACIFIC DIVISION.

THIS IMPORTANT THOROUGHFARE from Atlanta Ga., to Birmingham, Greenville and Arkansas City on the Mississippi river gives the Southeastern states a direct and short line to the west, southwest and northwest, All under one management from Washington D. C., to the Mississippi river.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JANUARY 11, 1891.
Leave Union Depot.

Fast Mail and Express
No. 50.
9:20 A.M.
For ANNISTON, BIRMINGHAM, MEMPHIS, KANSAS CITY, MERIDAN, NEW ORLEANS, VICKSBURG, SHREVEPORT, and points west northwest and southwest.
Pullman sleeping cars Atlanta Memphis and Birmingham, New Orleans and Shreveport.

Accommodation.
No. 54.
4:00 P.M.
For Austell, Lithia Springs, Kramer, Tallapoosa, and intermediate points.

Fast Express.
No. 52.
11:20 P.M.
For Anniston, Birmingham, Columbus, Miss., West Point, Winona, Greenville, Arkansas City, Memphis, Kansas City, New Orleans, Vicksburg, Shreveport, and all points west and northwest. Pullman sleeping cars Atlanta to Greenville, Miss. Free reclining chair car Birmingham to Kansas City.

Arrivals: No. 53, 6:30 a. m, From Greenville, Miss., and Birmingham.
No. 55, 9:55 a. m. From Tallapoosa.
No. 51, 2:20 p. m. From Birmingham.
Ticket Office: Nos. 13 and 15 Kimball House and Union Depot.
For rates, maps, routes, etc., and sleeping car reservation call on or address

A. A. VERNOY, City Pass. Agt., Atlanta, Ga.
ALEX. S. THWEATT, Gen. Trav. Pass. Agt., Atlanta, Ga.
SOL. HAAS, Traffic Manager, Richmond, Va.,
S. H. HARDWICK, Gen. Passenger Agent. Birmingham, Ala.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.
(ATLANTA AND CHARLOTTE DIVISION.)
Only twenty-six hours transit Atlanta to New York.

Time Table in Effect January 4, 1891.

	No. 10, Daily.	No. 12, Daily.	No. 38, Daily.
Lv Atlanta (C T)	6 00 p m	7 10 a m	10 10 a m
Lv Greenville	1 02 a m	2 21 p m	3 50 p m
Lv Spartanbur

SOME OPINIONS OF CLEVER PEOPLE.

The Wisdom of Seeking Recognition of Talent in New York.

THE WOMEN WHO DON'T ENTERTAIN.

Suggestions to Some Wealthy King's Daughters.

SOME BLACK FEMALES I HAVE KNOWN.

"I wonder why it is," said a brilliant dramatist the other day, as he sat chatting by my fireside, "that so many southern girls are now adopting the stage as a profession. The New York managers tell me that they receive more applications from young southern women every year, and Manager Frohman says that about one-third of the girl students now in the Lyceum school have come from southern homes for some reason or other to seek a living on the stage."

"And you would advise them not to?"

"I certainly should unless they have talent enough to make themselves famous—even then it's a dog's life. The wealthiest and most famous women on the stage must travel. She must dress in dingy rooms, be exposed to bad weather, lose her sleep often and work untiringly. These objections are insurmountable in the lives of them all. Then a star is one in a thousand. These girls who leave respectable, protected homes for a dramatic life little dream what it means. With the majority of them it means a bare, hard, pitiful living, and they had better look to every other means of work before taking the stage as a profession.

"And," he continued, "so far as coming to New York is concerned I would advise all ambitious young people not to do so. For continuous, earnest literary work any place is better than New York, and by being there and knowing the publishers one does not receive recognition any quicker than he would at home. The young southern authoress whose work speaks of her environment and whose personality is indefinite to her editors possesses for them infinitely more attraction than when she appears to them in the flesh with a package of manuscripts. The young authoress is a star at home. She is nothing there. Nobody there cares for young talent. Nobody encourages it. I'm sorry for the young writers who go there thinking they will do and be something great. They are sadly disappointed. They gain nothing by association with their literary fellows for they have just as many clever friends at home and they find a great, busy, self-absorbed world that wouldn't lift up her eyes to see them pass or turn a leaf of one of their stories."

"I wonder how some people manage to go through life without seeming to feel any social obligations whatever," said a woman whose life has been spent in the offering of sweet home courtesies to friends and strangers.

"To whom do you refer?" I asked.

"Oh, no one in particular, but several people in general. I was thinking of those people who never entertain or do anything for the pleasure of others, while they accept with the utmost sang froid every attention extended them. Now, of course, I don't speak of the people who cannot afford to entertain, but whose clever talk makes them ever-welcome guests; of course their friends don't expect them to give things. But I refer to some wealthy women here who are seen during the season at numbers of dinners, lunches and receptions given by other people, and who have never been known to open their own houses. The women I'm thinking of have nice houses too, and they haven't any family afflictions and are all in good health. The only thing I know against them is that they have the reputation of being close, and that is the reason, pure and simple, why they prefer eating dinners to giving them. Now, of course, when I ask people to my house I don't do it to be asked to theirs in return, and it never occurs to me to balance such hospitalities in my mind; but one can't help noticing the people who never invite anybody to their houses. I really think these people ought to stay at home next season or turn over a new leaf."

These words set me to thinking and being able to recall most all the entertainments, large and small, given in Atlanta during the past three seasons, I was wonderfully impressed with the hospitality of the place. Upon the fingers of one hand I was able to count the wealthy society women who have never, to my knowledge, opened their doors for the pleasure of some friends, and I hope by the end of this season I won't need even that one hand to count such delinquencies upon.

It doesn't cost much to offer one's friends a little meat and drink. A large bowl of chicken salad, some olives, sandwiches, buttered bread, tea and chocolate can all be purchased inside of $20, and the flowers for luncheon favors will cost only $10 or $15 more when the daffodils and hyacinths come in.

I believe nearly all the girls in the city are King's Daughters, and it is to those rich girls who are members of that royal family that I have a few words to speak.

They have all done sweet charities. These were, as a rule, kindnesses to the pronouncedly lower class poor, but the longings and needs of those people who are poor, yet by birth and breeding their equals, have seldom been comprehended by girls of means. The girl of wealth sees a friend and schoolmate dressing well enough to go everywhere, although her family is poor. The rich girl doesn't know that her less fortunate sister has to make her own gowns—that her clothes are turned and twisted each season, that every little bit of lace or ribbon is something to be treasured, and, in fact, that vigilant economy must be exercised everywhere to make this good appearance that seems so easy a matter.

Now every wealthy girl has in her wardrobe a number of things that she wouldn't think of giving to the inhabitants of Tight Squeeze. There are soiled laces, pale evening gloves, faded ball gowns, etc., that can all be dyed or cleaned and used again, and this sort of things any poor girl could find use for.

"But," my girl is saying, as she reads this, "I wouldn't offer such stuff to poor girls of my own set."

Of course you couldn't bundle up a lot of such stuff and send it to some poor girl with your compliments, but if you have a friend poorer than yourself, she would be very silly not to take anything from your wardrobe that you didn't want when she could find use for it in her own.

These thoughtful little kindnesses to the people in one's own sphere make a great deal of happiness and save the recipients many a precious dollar. I don't know any people I sympathize with more than those girls who have everything but money, and who, with the keenest longings for pleasure and pretty things, have to deny themselves so much—the girls who have to stay home all summer or go to some poky place when their acquaintances are flirting at some swell resort with beaux whose distance give them a kingly halo; the girls who have to wear the same old gowns when they know their rivals are coming out at the next ball in ravishing Worth costumes ordered for the occasion.

I once heard a woman, who had been poor all her life, say that she thought she'd be absolutely happy if she could just once in her life have a dress with shoes, gloves, hat and parasol to match. "I am so tired of scrap clothes," she sighed, "and I'd die happy if I could just once have a complete suit."

It is these little longings that girls with money never know, which are forever before a poor one; and it is very hard to be young and poor. If my lady of luxuries will just sit down a minute, and take away from herself her summer trips, her Worth gowns and fine lingerie, her scent bottles, her jewels, her silk stockings, glove cases, dainty handkerchiefs and gloves by the dozens, she will see how hard it would be.

Once upon a time, some eighteen months ago, upon first going to housekeeping, I essayed to air my callow wisdom concerning the management of servants, going so far as to assert that the virtue and docility of a servant lay entirely in the hands of the mistress.

Pardon me, my sex. I have been humbled, through experience. And the knowledge of my mistakes hath reached me through many channels.

The widest and most varied experience has reached me through my acquaintance with washerwomen.

My first was a creature recommended me by one whose judgment I had every reason to trust—although he did declare with a lightness of spirit that I wondered at afterwards that she did keep his clothes awfully long sometimes. She came—a pale, gray-eyed mulatto of forty, very weakly in her back and full of complaints. The clothes she consented to return to us each week were beautifully laundried. We parted many months ago; she has still as souvenirs of our acquaintance a number of my daintiest garments.

After her came one black, big, impudent and execrable as to laundrying. Then came a line of others—good-natured ones who did bad work; bad-natured ones who did good work—not one satisfactory in the lot.

Has any one ever found a good small negro girl?

I had one recently who wasn't good. She came to me in full viciousness of her black childhood—voracious of appetite and light of finger. What she didn't eat she carried home. She was beaten nightly by her mother, and she told of it every morning in a stubborn, unconverted way that gave little hope of reformation. She used napkins for dish rags and wiped up my floors with towels. Upon many an article of food lay the print of her fingers. Custards disappeared like magic; a dish of preserves was put on the table once and then was no more. I never locked up food in my house, and I remonstrated with her upon her evil conduct, begging her to apprise me of her hunger and I would gratify her always. She apprised me, but continued her unlawful eating just the same. I thought to give her a pleasure, and sent her to the circus. She returned wild and impertinent, and left without doing her afternoon's work. I filled for her a Christmas stocking to overflowing. She spent the day in utter idleness, when there was most urgent need of celerity in her movements.

I lectured her kindly upon becoming slow and dazed whenever any company chanced to drop in for luncheon. The next day, when a friend came to lunch, she tore madly to and fro, and shattered many dishes.

She has departed, and she tells my nurse she loves me still; but her charity is greater than my own.

My next and last experiment thank, heaven, was—but how can I describe her? When I say that she was of a form most ungainly, with the walk of an elephant and a countenance ebony in hue, squint-eyed, a visage much resembling that of a vicious black horse. I have but dimly pictured her attractions. When you looked and saw that she moved on feet it made you ashamed of being a human creature.

She said she was accustomed to hiring herself as a house servant, but never told how long she stayed hired.

The fires she made never burned, the rooms she swept were full of dust, the dishes she washed were sticky, the table she set was awry. Everything she did would have been better undone—and there was no health in her. I discharged her with some broad language upon Sunday, and felt so elated from the relief of her aggravating presence that I wrote three poems in consequence.

Poor, ignorant, trifling creatures! It is a wonder any of them amount to anything. Their homes are hovels. They are taught to have no pride or decency.

Carrie Steele is going to train children for servants in the orphan asylum she is building. Heaven bless her work! It is a worthy one.

Despite this history of African woes, I'm sure we southern people couldn't get along without them. When they are good, they are the best servants on earth—patient, kind, humble. The best nurses and the best cooks come from the negro race. And I cannot leave my theme without a tribute to that servant who has made my life a comfort from the time I went to housekeeping nearly two years ago. She is clever in all things, a beautiful cook, brisk, honest, full of pride in her work and the mother does not take more care of and pride in the small inmate of the house than this young woman. During all these months I have never seen a sulky look on this girl's face, or heard an unpleasant word from her to any one. Verily, such a servant is a blessing and, for the sake of many suffering sisters, I wish there were more of them.

One of the most regal costumes I have seen recently is a visiting gown of reseda bengaline and dark heliotrope velvet. The plain demi-trained skirt has a deep border of velvet turned up around the bottom and appliqued on in a rich hand-embroidered pattern. The heliotrope velvet coat is after the fashion of Louis XIV—long, and slashed on the hips with a wide, rolling collar, finished with gold embroidery, and the mufton leg sleeves are of the reseda bengaline.

The hat to match is of heliotrope velvet, with trips of the same shade in the back and the brim coming far in front is edged with a narrow, full black lace ruching, while a tuft of yellow velvet roses nestles in the lace just to the left side of the center.

Everybody must have something called a Cleopatra gown since it is the fashion to suppose oneself robed as was that sorceress of the Nile as she waited to receive Mark Antony; but not as she appeared before Cæsar. She did not wear many clothes on the last mentioned occasion, and from the Cleopatra gown now in vogue one is reasonable in supposing that the queen of Egypt always did care more for the quality than quantity of her raiment.

"Cold? well, I guess I have got one," said a girl hoarsely the other morning, "and "she continued, "you wouldn't wonder if you knew what I didn't have on last night. What I did wear was a suit of black silk tights, slippers, a black satin corset and a black lace Cleopatra gown with gold spangles."

A man in attempting to describe a girl in one of these garments, said she wore something white and looked as soft and vapory and intangible as a summer moon through a light cloud.

Another of more practical and less poetical soul said of the same woman: "She looked lank and flimsy—as if she'd been fished out of a pond and all her clothes were sticking to her."

The one ideally beautiful Cleopatra gown I've seen this season is of Nile green crepe de Chine. The plain skirt falling in soft folds from the short waist has a deeply embroidered border in green silk and gold.

The waist is shirred under the arms almost to the sleeve seam, and outlined below the waist line by an inch wide gold band, encrusted with emeralds. The low neck is finished with white crepe de Chine, knotted loosely in front and falling over the bust, and the full, puffed sleeves are also of the filmy white silk.

MAUDE ANDREWS.

A BACHELOR'S REVERIE.

BY BRUTUS, JR.

To marry or not to marry;
Ah, there's the rub;
Whether 'tis nobler in the average youth
To steep his soul in the nectar of connubial bliss;
Or, shunning the wiles of the feminine gender,
Sink sadly into the soup.
That is the question.

—GIMLET.

Pause a moment, my dear readers, while I throw open the second-story window of my heart and expose to your pitiless inspection the panorama that dwelleth therein.

Why am I a bachelor?

Is it because I am a railer, because I believe marriage is a failure?

No; for under certain circumstances I believe that gray-whiskered institution is a success.

Is it because, being a penurious pencil pusher, who dines on cheese and pretzels today and pretzels and cheese tomorrow, I scoff at such a syrup and taffy state of being as love?

No; for I have known of several instances where certain men have absolutely fallen in love with certain widows with fat bank accounts. Or vice versa. Now that's where I get my belief in love, strong and unchangeable—as long as the money lasts.

Perhaps it is because my tailor persists in drawing my weekly stipend at the business office, and because that dear creature, my landlady, is always so clever and amiable on pay day that I beguile her with matinee tickets, with the dimes the said tailor has kindly left me for hack hire, then abuse my credit at the several shoe dealers in consequence.

Probably it is because I am too timid, shrinking from that awful, august, omnipresent and all-meddlesome ambiguity of the feminine persuasion, the mother-in-law.

No; for I sang "Annie Rooney" at a Sunday school concert once, and I fancy I am brave enough to face a chorus of such creatures.

But listen: peruse my anecdote of woe, then judge me tenderly, yea, very tenderly, for I have suffered much.

Follow me as I resurrect the phantom pictures of the past, as I paint the chromo of the present, as I lift the shroud of the dead future and disclose to you, my sympathetic and misguided friends, the adventures of a love-lorn youth!

I.

On a lonesome day in the dreary past, by some misconception of Providence, I was thrown into the company of a certain young lady. Her name, for prudence sake, I will not mention, for not only does her pa wear square-toed boots of abnormal dimensions, but she has a big brother who is a terror to even a gas-bill collector, and there is a canine on the premises, the very memory of whose moonlight gambols fills me with fear and trembling.

She was not altogether pretty. It was the dazzling splendor of her intellect that captivated my fresh young heart. Her hair was auburn—yes, a very bright auburn—and beneath the scarlet-rouge on her countenance, lovely, large, brown freckles were semi-distinguishable. But so enraptured was I with her intellectual genius that I willingly blinded myself to all else—even her spring-heeled shoes and the corkscrew bangs which she wore at the back of her neck. I will remark that she wore her front hair Pompadour to enhance the imposingness—this was a favorite word of hers—of her alabaster brow.

She fed me on historical, oratorical, geographical, biographical and every other sort of discussion, talked politics and so bamboozled me with poetical effusions that on sundry occasions I was at a loss to ascertain the precise location of the keyhole in my domicile door.

We existed thusly for numerous days and nights, including afternoons and evenings. Then came the fatal hour—ah! how well I remember it!

Her conversational spasms were so habitually extravagant that I rarely ever had opportunity to plead my suit, to uncork the vials of my passion, as it were, and ardently declare the perturbation that agitated my vest on the left hand side.

On the occasion in question I hied myself to a convenient confectionery and purchased a liberal sackful of yellow taffy. Alas, it was the instrument of my discomfiture! At the conclusion of her inaugural flight of verbosity I begged her to accept of my hospitality. Now she was fond of yellow taffy. With an avidity not warranted by the circumstances, as I afterward learned, she proceeded to masticate an egg-sized lump of the succulent stuff.

Then I began to unlimber my battery to storm the citadel of her heart. But, oh, heavens! the taffy had become tangled in her osculating apparatus, and before I knew what the matter was, the prettiest set of commercial teeth I ever saw came flying wildly across the room. For an instant I was paralyzed, then the last thing I remember was a vision of dismantled loveliness scrambling through the parlor door.

I stole softly away from the scene of my wrecked hopes, and wandering out to Grant park, beside the little babbling brooklet that rippies into the placid lakelet, whereon the gentle moon was wont to beam, and wherever the pale spring zephyr did sometimes wander in lissome sweetness—there, on that self-same night, did I forever cast out her chromo from beneath my cutaway vest.

My heart bled sorely, but I survived.

II.

I survived, only to become entangled in Cupid's net again.

This time it was a coy school maiden whose bright blue eyes made me forget to go home to dinner.

I absolutly haunted the Girl's High school building, and always had business in that neighborhood at the hour when that dear girl was free from schoolroom cares. Then the puffs I wrote about those school entertainments! I came near getting fired bodily by it.

Matinee tickets went high schoolward with a recklessness that was beautiful, and I painfully remember that several candy dealers were compelled to employ additional collectors to attend to my accounts.

All this may sound extravagant for a common pencil pusher, but—you should interview those candy dealers!

Some crank has said that the course of true love never did run smooth. It does sometime—for awhile.

It ran wonderfully smooth with me and my coy maiden of the high school until I made all the candy shop-keepers tired and the matinee tickets began to slow off. Then she jilted me.

I never go to the high school now. It causes a feeling of sweet sadness to crawl over me, filling me with dark, dank despair, like that which falls with a dull, sickening thud upon a suffering preacher when he sees the collection basket go around among a Christmas-tide congregation.

III.

Then I sat up with a romantic young lady, who does not live on Peachtree street.

Ah, you should see us!—sometimes.

This young Juliet and I have not quit doting on each other, so I shall have to be careful in what I say.

She calls me "Tootsie," and whenever she coos I murmur "My Ootsie."

She's, oh! so romantic! Whenever I'm overcome with sadness at the contemplation of my own importance; whenever my heart is heavy with the burden of innocence and my pockets light with the weight of my overdrawn salary, I love to seek the fairy bower of my precious Loyis Dovie, and there, under the influence of her romantic witchery, forget the terrible insignificance of my own identity.

I love to lose myself in reverie as she dwells on the beauty of the broad, blue sky, or delicately descants on me the symmetry of a street car mule; or imagine myself a happy, light-hearted maniac, while her lustrous orbs beam with radiance as she gazes out onto the wintry landscape and softly tells me of the surpassing loveliness of her pa's new cow pasture, wherein the little lollie pops pop and the horseapple tree rears its majestic head.

Ah! what a solace to man is woman with romantic soul!

IV.

Again let me draw the curtain that screens a hideous past and reveal another secret of my "Dead Heart."

Alas! alas! this lady love was stage struck. In the heyday of her infancy she had begun to display those qualities of elocutionary power which in after years caused her friends so much commiseration. As a school girl she was famous for the way in which she clawed the atmosphere and tore her blondined hair. As a coy maiden, she retained all these rare Christmas gifts of nature, and ever and anon at amateur entertainments or Sunday school festivals—where hospitality abounds and ice cream wanders in the background, where many other pretty maids bone you for dimes to buy new Sunday school organs, and where you long for the cake that never comes—on events of this description her kazoo-like voice could be distinctly heard as she elocuted a love ditty in which a letter carrier was the hero or as she broke the skylights with the distressing articulation of some melo-tragic rendition.

Ah, what a sweetheart she was!

Many a nickel have I dropped in a street car slot, her gallant escort on occasions somewhat similar to the above. In return, as we promenaded homeward under the scintillating rays of myriad electric lights, above which twinkled countless millions of stars, set in their settings of azure azureness, she would lean her blonde head upon my manly shoulder, and in accents low and rippling, sweet as the gurgle of the mountain stream, whisper that her pa was at the club, that I need not fear.

At other times, when we were quietly sitting by the parlor fire, listening for the little clock to tingle the midnight hour, with sudden suddenness she'd rise to her majestic height, and with eyes blazing with unsubdued enthusiasm, her lovely face flushed as though she had dropped her back hair at a matinee, her Sullivan-like arms gesticulating wildly and her pearly teeth clinched, strike an attitude that the Jersey Lilly might have been proud of. Then again she mignt not.

In the very ecstacy of adoration I organized a dramatic club in order that the budding genius of my sweetheart might bloom to its most beatific proportions.

Many days did we rehearse our parts—I was to play "Mack" to her "Macbeth"—and many nights did I lay awake thinking of the glory that awaited us. But sweet dreams are always short, and my bliss was too blissful to last.

We tried to get the opera house to play in. But it was no go. Fruit was too plentiful that season and egg stains are hard to remove from scenery.

At this climax a fellow pencil pusher got on to the plot and wrote us up. He gave us the razzle dazzle.

She thought I did it—so I don't go there any more.

THE FIRST STRIKE.

The First We Know Of Was in Egypt Three Thousand Years Ago.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

"There is nothing new under the sun," receives nowhere a more startling verification than in this matter of strikes. The way in which our workingmen of modern Europe try to coerce their employers were in substance the way adopted by their dark-skinned, meanly clad, poorly fed predecessors in the land of the Nile before Moses led the Israelites out of Egypt. M. Maspero, who is well qualified to speak on all points connected with Egyptology, devotes several very interesting pages to the subject in his charming "Historic Readings," which have just been published. It seems that the families of the working class were quite as improvident in Egypt thirty centuries ago as some of them are in England at the present day. At the beginning of the month, when they had just received their month's rations, eating and drinking went on without restraint. By the middle of the month the stock began to fail, and the famine began to stare the thriftless households in the face. So again and again they went out on strike in order to extort more from their superiors. A strike of masons is described by M. Maspero in detail, and some parts of the description might almost be mistaken for extracts from an English or German newspaper in the nineteenth century of the Christian era.

On the 10th of the month the builders employed at a temple rushed tumultuously out of the place where they were working and sat down behind a chapel in the temple precincts, exclaiming: "We are hungry and there are eighteen days before the next pay day." They charged the paymasters with dishonesty, asserting that the latter gave false measure. The paymasters, on the other hand, charged the men with want of foresight, alleging that they spent their wages as soon as they touched them. After some further negotiations with officers of the government the men resumed work on the understanding that the king himself should receive their complaint. Two days later Pharaoh actually visited the temple, and, when the matter was laid before him, ordered relief to be given to the woe-begone masons. For a short time there was quiet, but soon provisions failed, and discontent broke out again with renewed violence. On the 16th of the following month the strike was in full force again. Not a man would work. On the 17th and 18th they still refused to lift a tool. On the 19th they attempted to leave the precincts of the temple in order to carry their grievances into the outer world, but found that the person who was placed over them had taken precautions so effectively that no one could leave. So they spent the whole of that day in laying their plans. On the following day they resorted to more noisy methods. After vainly appealing with loud cries to their manager, they decided to apply to the governor of the city, and therefore rushed through the busy streets to the inconvenience of pedestrians, not stopping until they reached the governor's palace. Like their European successors, these discontented artisans stubbornly refused to work, spent many hours in discussing their position and prospects, disturbed the order of the streets by their impetuous movements, and ultimately obtained part at least of their demands. So we can trace the strike back for 3,000 years, that is, to a period when Rome was not built, and even Greek civilization was still in its infancy.

How old the method was at that time it is at present impossible to say. Perhaps the custom is as old as the pyramids. Perhaps the first strike preceded the most ancient of the existing monuments of civilization.

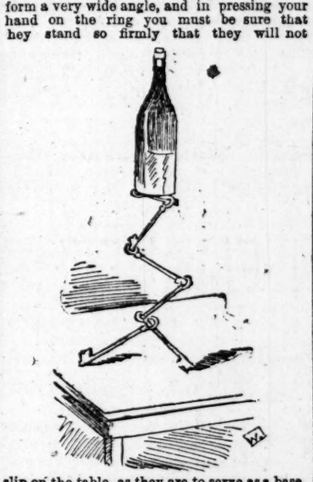
Pain from indigestion, dyspepsia, and too hearty eating, is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

A SIMPLE EXPERIMENT.

With a Little Care You Can Make it Very Successful.

Choose six keys of graduated sizes, says The Boston Globe, which we will number from one to six, so as to facilitate explanations.

Place on the table the bits of the two larger keys, No. 1 and No. 2, and put into the ring of key No. 1 the ring of key No. 2, as shown in the illustration. These two keys, 1 and 2, will form a very wide angle, and in pressing your hand on the ring you must be sure that hey stand so firmly that they will not



slip on the table, as they are to serve as a base. Then put the bit of key No. 3 into the ring of key No. 2; after that, in succession, the bits of Nos. 4, 5, and 6 into the rings of keys Nos. 3, 4 and 5. Look from the top to see that the axis of your several keys are in a vertical position. If the hooking of the bits in the rings has been carefully done, which you can be sure of by pressing on the last key (No. 6), nothing will be more simple than to place on the rings of keys Nos. 5 and 6 (the last one being horizontal and almost flat) sundry articles of the most fragile kind, so as to make the experiment more attractive, plates, bowls, decanters, bottles, etc.

If a bottle, it must be half full of water, so that its center of gravity may not be too high, which increases the steadiness of the combination, or, rather, decreases its unsteadiness.

Tiddledy Winks
at John M. Miller's book store, 31 Marietta street. dtf

It Is Revolution.

From The New York Sun.

Let the revolutionary measure go through, and the only remedy in sight will be counter revolution.

Short of vision are the democrats who view the force bill as a rope with which the republican party is sure to hang itself. If the experiment of giving the republicans rope is tried, it will be found that the rope winds itself firm and fast around democratic suffrage.

To filibuster against this revolutionary measure, to block, if necessary, the whole course of legislation, to suspend all other business, no matter how important, as long as there is danger of its passage, to procure its defeat by any policy calculated to divide the republican vote in the senate, is legitimate warfare under the circumstances, and patriotic duty.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

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"HAWKES" CRYSTALLIZED LENSES,

Which enjoy such a widespread reputation throughout the country.

Hundreds of testimonials can be seen in regard to the beneficial effects of these fine glasses.

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Is easily injured—the slightest irritation of the throat or larynx at once affecting its tone, flexibility, or power. All efforts to sing or speak in public, under such conditions, become not only painful but dangerous, and should be strictly avoided until every symptom is removed. To effect a speedy cure no other medicine is equal to

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"Upon several occasions I have suffered from colds, causing hoarseness and entire loss of voice. In my profession of an auctioneer any affection of the voice or throat is a serious matter, but at each attack, I have been relieved by a few doses of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. This remedy, with ordinary care, has worked such a

Magical Effect

that I have suffered very little inconvenience. I have also used it in my family, with excellent results, in coughs, colds, &c."—Wm. H. Quartly, Minlaton, Australia.

"In the spring of 1853, at Portsmouth, Va., I was prostrated by a severe attack of typhoid pneumonia. My physicians exhausted their remedies, and for one year I was not able to even articulate a word. By the advice of Dr. Shaw I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and to my surprise and great joy, in less than one month I could converse easily, in a natural tone of voice. I continued to improve and have become since a well man. I have often recommended the Pectoral, and have never known it to fail."—George E. Lawrence, Valparaiso, Ind.

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The Styles for Spring are now coming in, and we will be able to show this week some exceedingly pretty new designs in Imported Embroidered Dress Goods, Black Goods, Trimmings, Plain Wools, Neckwear, Etc.

SPRING CARPETS ARE NOW COMING IN

You can now make your selection in new Carpets and Draperies. Our Stock for the Spring will be full and complete in the latest designs, from the best looms. Now is the time to make Spring selections.

IN FURNITURE WE WILL SHOW FOR THIS SEASON

The most exquisite assortment ever shipped South. We will be able to suit all purchasers, and will make estimates to furnish COMPLETE, any style house. Goods the best. Prices as low as any retail house in America.

NEW SPRING STYLES IN SHOES NOW IN. COME THIS WEEK.

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ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

ARP ON THE EXODUS.

EVERY RACE HAS ITS OWN SIR ORACLE.

And the Colored Race Seems to Have Been the Most Unfortunate of All—What the Present Movement Means.

Of course it was a trick—somebody's trick—this gathering of the negroes to go to Africa. The mystery about it all is that $1.2. They could have gotten $2 just as easy—maybe 5$. But it wasn't the trick of our people. The credulity of the negro is amazing. One would think they had learned something since freedom came—something about trusting strangers. The idea of going to Africa for $1 and a postage stamp would convict anybody of lunacy. Two thousand of the dupes in Atlanta with their tickets and as many more all along the line to Washington—all waiting for the agent and the ships. Some went from Cartersville, and are on the road somewhere. They won't talk. They are bound to secrecy. They have been houdood. Education does not seem to rid the negro of the superstitions and vagaries that belong to the race. Every community has its oracle, its conjurer, its fortune teller. There is one over on the hill back of us. The women and the girls have more faith in her than in their preacher. If one of them loses anything she goes to the old woman, who listens to her story and floats some coffee grounds in a saucer and tells the name of the thief, and generally tells the truth, for she is smart and knows her neighbors. My daughter's nurse went to her yesterday to have her fortune told, and said the old woman told her she would get a present before night from the good lady she was nursing for. Well, of course that was a compliment, and my daughter dident go back on the colored oracle. Her good will is worth something when nurses are scarce.

But I was ruminating about the exodus to Africa—not about the going, but about the desire to go. Is it a sign of anything? Ever since I was a boy there has been talking and writing about the Jews going back to Jerusalem, and sometimes the signs of it are pretty good, but they have never made a start. And now the wise men say that Providence planned the slavery of the negro for his good and waited 100 years for his civilization, and then sent Stanley to Africa to get the Dark Continent ready, and now that same Providence is inclining his mind to go there, and this is the beginning of the great exodus that is to come. Well this may be so or it may not be, but it is all right if it is. Our people are willing and waiting. But the negroes can't swim and they can't be floated over for $1.02. One thing is certain—they will go when their time comes and not before. This thing was tried half a century ago and it was too soon and dident work. The Colonization Society meant well and spent lots of money. They built ships and sent agents over to Liberia to prepare the country for the colony. They took over thousands and thousands of negroes who had been set free by their masters in Maryland and Virginia, but they died like cattle with the murrain. Most of the states had laws which forbade slaves from remaining in the state after they were set free. They had to go north or go to Liberia. But still there was a great many free negroes in the south—negroes who were born free—and they were a middle class between the slaves and the white folks. They were not up to the one nor down to the other. Like the Irishman's definition of a fairy, "They are the spirits of folks who are not quite good enough for heaven, but are a leetle too good for hell." And so when freedom came to the slayes, the old-fashioned, high-toned free negro was in a fix. His middle station was knocked out and he felt it keenly and was mad. He was either down to the level of the "common nigger" or they were brought up to his. Most of them were respectable mulattoes and had trades and occupations in the towns like white folks. From that class all our southern barbers came, but as one of them said to me not long ago: "I was always a democrat, sir, and mixed with southern gentlemen, sir. I was in the Mexican war, sir, and I was intimate with General Henry R. Jackson and Governor Colquitt, and all the blooded stock. I associated with gentlemen, sir, before the war, but one day Mr. Lincoln took his pen in his hand and set all these black niggers free, and, before we knowed it, there was about 40,000 new barbers jumped up with a brush in one hand and a razor in the other, and we old-fashioned free niggers hain't had any comfort since."

I knew one of these high-strung mulattoes who got rich, and owned a plantation, and bought some slaves and worked them. He never forgave the yankees for taking his property without paying him for it, and what was worse, they raised up the other negroes to be his equals.

About fifty years ago an old gentleman died in our county leaving a large estate and over 100 slaves. He left a will in which he set free thirty-seven of them, and directed that his executors should send them to Liberia. He charged that they should be provided with abundant clothing, and when they embarked they should be given $200 apiece in gold. These negroes were his favorite household servants and their parents and their children—they had been raised by him and treated with care and humanity and he was attached to them. They were reluctant to go but finally consented and old William, who was the trusted and confidential agent of his master, made preparations to go with them, as his master had directed. Their departure was prevented by a bill of injunction that was sued out by one of the heirs and the case had to go to the supreme court, where the will was sustained and the executor ordered to proceed with its provisions. Those negroes were sent from Savannah to Liberia on the ship Elizabeth. Three years after their departure the old man, William and six others very unexpectedly made their appearance in our town and delivered themselves to the executor. They reported all the others dead and asserted that they had tried for a year to get back but were refused transportation by every vessel that came.

Finally they hid themselves in the hold of a trading vessel one night, and kept hid until the ship had been three days at sea. Their rations gave out, and they came on deck and begged for favor from the captain and got it, for he was a kind-hearted man, and brought them safely to Philadelphia. The abolitionists of that city tried very hard to keep them from coming south, and would give them no money to pay their traveling expenses. William was well acquainted with Howell Cobb, who had been his master's guest in the old times, and who was then a member of congress, and so he wrote to him at Washington, and Mr. Cobb sent them money and they came to him, and he gave them enough to come home on, and the old darky's face fairly shone with illumination as he told of their trials and sufferings, and how happy he was to get back to his old home, where he could live with Mas' Tom, and die and be buried in the old family graveyard.

Mas' Tom soon heard of their return and hurried in to meet the old darky who had taken care of him from infancy to manhood, and they wept and sobbed upon each others' shoulders and there never was a more touching, loving scene than that. This is not much of a story, but it is a true one, and my father was that executor. Some of our southern writers who knew nothing of slavery, caught the infection from northern literature, and have pandered to the northern appetite, and thereby found an easy admission into northern magazines. Perhaps they were sincere, but it is a dirty bird that fouls its own nest.

The attachments that bound together the great majority of martyrs and their slaves were strong and beautiful; but they have passed away, and now it seems that the negro wants to go. The two races are living together merely by force of circumstances over which neither has any control. How long they can live together depends upon their good sense and forbearance. I feel sure that I can live with them and keep their respect and their friendship, but perhaps it is because I used to own slaves and still feel and maintain my love and my superiority. Our class will soon pass away, and so will the old slaves who love to do us honor. How the coming generations will harmonize I cannot foresee nor foretell, but from the signs I fear there will be less forbearance from the one and less humility from the other. The problem is not solved, and such political measures as the force bill will only make it more complicated—not that the force bill will ever be enforced to our injury, but the animus of it is bad. If the conflict comes it will not be precipitated by us or our negroes, but it will be the same old strife that still rankles between us and our northern enemies. From that enmity I know of no discharge unless we fall back upon that scripture which says: "If a man's ways please the Lord, even his enemies shall be at peace with him." BILL ARP.

A PATRIOTIC PENSIONER

Gives Some Friendly Tips to Another Who Would Be Likewise.

WASHINGTON, January 22.—To Jim Shuffler—Foxes Retreat, Kansas: Here i am in Washinton a lokin' arter mine and your penshun interests in particular, and Skitters and Joe Workshirks in gen'l. I'm gettin' on purty well, thou i don't like Raum by no means as wel as Tanner, he's more afraid. i find Hon. Mr. Annanias Wisdom is full of the good caus. he sez he means to git as much money fer his konstitents as eny other non member dus fer his deestric, fur he expecs the noble penshunner tu stan by him at lection time. He has giv me ful liberte to use his inflooens up to Rums at the penshun ofis, and he sez Raum will go his de'th on him. i tel him the boys allus follers me anyew'lection times.

Now i find, Jim, its ne'sary tne be si'k, or disabeld tu git the best penshuns, and if a feller hes loss a leg—no matter when or how—he stan's in front ranks, if he has frens to stan' by him to certifi rite, as too its ampitation from wo'nds rece'ved in akshun. If you ken git up evidince nuf, yew can con' in top sawyer fer tew or thre thousan' dollers ba'k pay. So yew mus' sorter lay 'round and sythe, and find it mittee hard tew git up an' set down, special when strangers is rown. The doge wil be that when yew listed in February, 1865, an' lade round Washinton it wus kinder swampy, an' yew cot the myrasma, which yew hev never ben wel ot ever sense. No konsekense ef yew was never in danger, or never went too the front, yew wus patriotick in cummin' promp'ly in line tew git yer pay, fer goin' to Washin'ton and bac' by long and fatiging car rides, wastin' yer lif' in servin' yer kentry in them air Washinton baricks, 'twant yer falt yer didn't git inter a fite, an' smel powder, but yer misfortin', fer w'ich yer reely oter git more of a penshun fer not havin' eny confed'rits tew shoot. Yew needen't say anythin' 'bout yowr bein' well off, and able tew tak' car' er yerself and fambley, that you hev er good trade and plenty er work. Yew air tew delapidated tew doe any more fur a livin' when guverment is so anxush to support yew, and by which yew must be full supported.

Sense I've ben heir i has went down south, into the southern stats, with some guvment officers; so it didn't cost me anything; and ile be darned ef I can understan' it, but there towns is growin' up and lookin' more flurishin' than Foxes retreat. The land is hier price, and boomin' more than it dus in our state, and the queerest in all is the niggers, i mene our culerd feller sitizens, is as happy as clams, allers a singin' and a grinin', an' sum uv 'em is gittin' rich, and these carpenders, an' brick layers works rite along side uv the white men 'thout eny kind uv fus; dident if I ken understand it, but we nausen't giv' up the cry of persecution of our culerd feller-citizens, by the white, tho' i didn't find may uv 'em as complained of bad usage, which made me mad at ther damed fools. But the wunderfull fernomenon, as Hon. Mr. Wisdom sez, is, that while the suthern people had nerely as meny men wounded and disabled an' sickened, an' brok' down, as we had; an' the country wus ruin', with no muney or wurk shops; they hev' growed up so fast, while we at Foxes retreat hev' ben spendin' stil, waitin fur our penshuns to live on. While i wus at the south i didnt se eny old soldiers that ware not gittin on comfortable without penshuns, or gittin eny. it sorter puzzled me tu onderstan how them air critters git along so wel an prosperus like, with little no penshuns, while we nothern sojers is gittin poorer an poorer with um, and a strivin and a wantin more an more penshuns to prevent our suferin, but I spose it grows out er the fac thet we air better edicated then they air an ken git penshuns fer the askin of we play our cards wel and make out our papers rite. No more at present.

AMMIAH FACKER.

LOUISIANA IDEAS.

THE PUGILISTS HAVE TAKEN THEIR DEPARTURE.

The Baggage Masters in Session—H. Rider Haggard in Town—The Opera Season. Preparing for the Carnival.

NEW ORLEANS, January 24.—[Special.]—The pugilists have all departed, and for a few weeks, at least, the prize ring will be forgotten here. The visiting "sports," although they dropped a great deal of money, speak well of New Orleans, and declare to their home papers that there never was a squarer or better fight, and nearly all of them want to come down here to another match. There will be one at an early day and the Olympic club is looking around to see who would be the best attraction. Now, that Sullivan announces his willingness to enter the ring, he is thought favorably of, and a big purse would be put up for a match between him and Slavin. Previous to the late Dempsey-Fitzsimmons fight, the attorney general had a great deal to say about suits against the Olympic club for a forfeiture of its charter. No action whatever has been taken by the authorities, which is regarded as proof that they will not interfere with fights in the future, conducted as that before the Olympic Club was orderly and lawfully.

There was great excitement in sporting circles last Monday at the rumor that Dempsey had died of the injuries received by him in the Olympic ring, and fears were entertained that there would be, in consequence, wholesale arrests of those connected with the fight. The story was given the appearance of truth by the fact that Dempsey could not leave his room, and that no one was allowed to see him. He got out during the week, however, one of the most battered men who ever left the ring, and now admits that he has no recollection of anything that occurred during the fight after the ninth round.

In place of the pugilists, we have had a convention of the baggage masters. This makes the sixth important convention held here this term. We have had the national board of trade, the southern lumbermen and four other national bodies. New Orleans has been modest in the past in presenting its claims for conventions, but it will be so no longer. Nearly all the visitors have been enthusiastic over their reception, and say that it is a hundred-fold better to meet here in the winter than in any northern city. New Orleans in future will be a candidate for every winter convention held in this country.

A visitor for a few days during the week was H. Rider Haggard, the English novelist, author of "She," "King Solomon's Mines," etc. Mr. Haggard moved around a great deal here, and produced the same effect as in the east. No one who met him could see the slightest evidences of literary or other ability, and found him rather dull and commonplace. Haggard is on the way to Mexico, to get materials for new novels. He could find nothing to suit him in this country, or serve as the basis for a plot. He thinks he has found a way to protect his literary property in future, even if congress does not pass the copyright law, and will take some American into partnership with him, so as to secure protection in this country.

The grippe has altogether disappeared, as predicted by Dr. Solomon, of the board of health, and the death rate has become normal again. While it lasted it proved very serious in more ways than one, and succeeded among other things in nearly wrecking the opera. The opera season was the best New Orleans has ever known, until the grip brought disaster to it. It cut down the audiences, for ladies were afraid to sit in evening dress—that is en regle at the opera—with the grip prevailing and so dangerous, and finally it attacked the artists and rendered singing impossible. The result was bad business, and this week the manager postponed the payment of the artists for a short time, when a large number of them seceded. There has been the usual squabbling and discrimination customary in operatic circles ever since, and the affair is likely to prove unpleasant, because it will have the effect of preventing French artists coming to New Orleans, and the opera is, and has been so more than ever this year, the social center of the city. The building is owned by a club of prominent gentlemen who have thrown themselves heartily into the breach, and are seeking to arrange it satisfactorily, and there are hopes that they will be able to win back the seceders.

The preparations for the carnival are progressing, and the invitations for the balls, etc., are all out. There will be a large number of visiting military companies from Baltimore; Newark, N. J.; Columbus, O.; Richmond, Va.; Detroit, Mich., and other points. The railroads have offered the usual reduced rates to February 24th, and are advertising the affair everywhere. They report that a great many persons who express a desire to come to New Orleans are afraid to do so because of exaggerated accounts of the present prevalence of the grip here; whereas New Orlens is in better position in this respect than nearly any of the American cities, for it has gone through the disease and is now entirely free from it.

Judge John T. Ludeling, formerly chief justice of Louisiana, died at his home, the Kelladen plantation in Ouachita parish, on Wednesday. Judge Ludeling was of an old Louisiana family and was one of the first natives of the state to join the republican party. He was regarded as the most prominent republican in the state in reconstruction days, and when that party got control of Louisiana was appointed chief justice. He was a man of ability, of great wealth and high standing. Was president and principal owner of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific railroad, a large planter and had the most palatial residence in Louisiana outside of New Orleans. He continued chief justice throughout the republican regime, but was finally ousted in 1877, when the people captured the supreme court building and installed a democratic court, appointed by Governor Nicholls. His large fortune was swept away in Wall street, and by the loss of the railroad he owned he had to go back to law again. He was one of the most reputable of the Louisiana republicans, but was none the less identified thoroughly with the history of the party and sharer of the odium felt towards it here.

Judge Buckner, of the Baton Rouge district court, has decided against the Louisiana Lottery Company in its mandamus suit against the secretary of state's late decision. The decision was unexpected and has created not a little surprise. The case was one of the most important ever brought in the state, and was argued at length in the briefs of the lawyers. A number of important questions were raised, yet the judgment touches on none of them, gives no reasons whatever, and simply says, "Mandamus refused." On what grounds it was refused no one but the judge knows. The case will be carried over to the supreme court, whose decision will be final, and settle the lottery question in Louisiana.

The suit was to compel the secretary of state to promulgate the lottery amendment to the constitution, which allows the people to vote next year on the question whether the charter of the lottery company shall be extended twenty-five years or not. The legislature passed a number of constitutional amendments. The law requires the secretary of state to publish them a year in advance. He did so for all except that affecting the lottery company, which he declined to do, on the ground that it was vetoed by the governor and not properly passed by the legislature. The lottery company claims that the governor can not veto a constitutional amendment, and went to court to compel him to publish the amendment. The lower court now rules against it without giving any reason therefor. If the supreme court does the same the company will be compelled to close up its business.

The supreme court has decided in favor of the produce levee tax, which was so vigorously opposed by the farmers of the new levee districts. The last legislature created three new districts, placed their affairs in the hands of commissioners and authorized the latter to levy taxes on all produce, sugar, molasses, cotton, etc., for the purpose of building levees. These taxes were very onerous, amounting in some parishes to 39 mills and on some plantations were even higher; and they were resented on the ground that they were unconstitutional, the constitution requiring that taxation should be equal and uniform. The supreme court has decided that they are valid, and the tax will therefore be collected. It is estimated that it will produce $800,000 additional for the levees, which, with the money derived from the state levee tax and the sale of swamp lands, will assure $1,200,000 annually for levee building, enough to keep the dykes in good order. The work on the levees is being rapidly brought to an end, as the river is rising, and further work will be difficult. There are nearly 6,000 men employed, and the levees are in better condition than ever before. The best river authorities think that there is no danger whatever of overflow this year.

D. S. Gaster, belonging to the detective force, has finally been elected chief of police. There has been a vacancy in the office since October, when Chief Hennessy was assassinated—by Italians, it is believed. The new chief is regarded as a safe man. He is an Ohioan by birth and fought in the union army during the war, but has been on the New Orleans police force for nearly a quarter of a century.

The city council is being criticised a great deal because of its action in refusing to allow the Consumers' Electric Light Company to string wires. This leaves the Louisiana Electric Light Company a practical monopoly of the arc light business. The latter has the control for lighting New Orleans, and complaint is made that its lighting is poor and defective. The Picayune claims that it has proved that it is impossible to thoroughly illuminate a city with electricity alone. This may come in time, it says, but the experience so far is against it.

The council is further criticised for voting a large sum to the Rosetta Gravel Company, which, it is claimed, was not due that company, and it will probably have to explain this matter to the mayor.

Far more serious complaints, however, are those in regard to the treatment of jurors. The jury in the Italian vendetta case has been locked up two weeks and is likely to remain so for sometime longer. The jurors have been restless from the start, and have several times requested the judge to expedite the trial as much as possible, as the rooms they occupy are uncomfortable and they do not get enough bed clothing to keep them warm. They have induced the grand jury to investigate the matter; and it presents a strong protest to the court against the treatment of the petit jurors. It declares that the rooms in which men are confined are uncomfortable and unhealthy, that the beds are thin, the mattrasses uncomfortable, the covering insufficient, and the sanitary arrangements revolting in the extreme, and calls upon the judge to take some action in the matter. The judge has referred the complaint to the mayor for action. The worst feature is that these jurors, who are locked up for a month, separated from their friends and families, and subjected to these hardships, do not receive a cent of pay for jury service, although they are shut out from any chance of making money. It is a great hardship, particularly on the laboring classes, and to be drawn on a jury in New Orleans is regarded as the greatest hardship to which we can be subjected.

The Southern National Builders' Association has been in session here for some days at the Hotel Royal. There were representatives present from Atlanta, Nashville, Huntsville and other southern cities. Most of the business was transacted in executive session.

I had a slight stroke of paralysis which frightened me very much. My health was poor and the doctors gave me medicine for heart disease, but I grew weaker. My cousin recommended Dr. Bull's Sarsaparilla, which certainly has benefited me greatly, for I feel in splendid health.—Samuel T. Phelan, Dayton, O.

Messrs. Hooper Alexander and W. W. Lambdin have formed a partnership for the practice of law, and can be found at 20½ East Alabama street. dec21-dtf

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SHE WAS MUCH LOVED.

THE COURTSHIP OF THE GRIGGLEHORN BROTHERS.

They Had an Interesting 'Possum Hunt, but the Old Man Won Her Affections and Married Her.

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Men who term themselves social philosophers tell us that the time is rapidly coming when we shall have no distinctive types of the genus homo in this country. They declare that we are all tending toward physical and mental uniformity and that in a few centuries



THEY WALKED HOME WITH HER.

from now we shall all be a sort of human field of peas. I think that this is kindly thrown out as a hint to writers who are endeavoring to portray character; a reminder that if they have characters whom they wish to delineate, they should do so at once, or run the risk of losing the opportunity. Having mused over this hint, and having accepted it in all its warning significance, I hasten to give the following true story:

A number of years had elapsed since there had been a school in that "thin settlement" of East Tennessee, which lies some ten or fifteen miles west of Tom Hughes's English colony. In the winter wild animals slept under the old log schoolhouse, and in the autumn rich clusters of grapes hung from the eaves. The boys had grown up in so strong a contempt of education that once, when a dapper little vacation sophomore came up from Nashville and attempted to open a school, they seized him roughly and, carrying him down into the dense woods, bumped him ungently against the uneven bark of a red oak tree. The sophomore, upon gaining his liberty, caught up his Derby hat and vanished.

Recently some of the most liberal-minded men of the community decided that the youths and maidens of the land must be educated, and knowing that their laudable object could not be accomplished by the employment of male teachers, decided to engage a woman. Miss Flora Hightower, an old maid of frisky shyness and hemp-like hair, was engaged. She was so frail in structure and so innocent of expression, that the anxious fathers and mothers knew that their boys, rough but manly, would not turn her out of the house, and moreover, would rally in her defense, should the girls, scarcely less rough than the boys, attempt to lead her off into the woods and carry her through that classic rural pastime of bumping. Among the "students" were two boys, John and Alf Griggiehorn, sons of old Pete Griggiehorn, the man who, some time ago, swore on a wager that he could but a well-known goat off the county bridge. When the surgeons had trepanned his head with a piece of sheet iron, he remarked that he had ever been open to conviction and that his estimate of that goat had been revised.

Shortly after the school was opened the Griggiehorn boys fell in love with the teacher. They were so devoted and so jealous that one would not permit the other to see her alone, and at evening, when she set out for the house where she boarded, they marched along with her, each bent upon choking off what the other attempted to say. One evening, when they had been walking for some time in silence, Alf remarked:

"Miss Flora, I wanter say that I love you strong enough to move a saw log. The truth is, I have seed a good deal of calico in my life, but that you air about the stunniest lot of goods I ever seed. An' now I wanter say suthin that I kain't git a chance to say in private, that I want you to fling up this here school an' marry me. I don't kere a snap about edycation so long as I kin git you. Hear me?"

"Don't pay no attention to him, Miss Flora," John spoke up before she had time to reply. "He's allus saying suthin' that he don't mean. It has been my aim ever sense I fust seed you to marry you, an' ef you know which side yo' bread is buttered on



I MARRIED HER MYSELF.

you will let him slide an' take me, for I am a honey from way up the creek while he is a slouch from the frog pond."

"Oh," Miss Flora giggled, "how happy could I be with either were tuther dear charmer away."

"You bet I'm a charmer," said Alf. "I'm charmer enough to make you a better husband than this knock-kneed thing that is walkin' along with us."

"That's all right," John rejoined, "but when it comes to charmin' I'm thar."

"Oh, boys, I really don't know which of you to take. I had thought that I should never be married—I had read so much of the unhappiness of the matrimonial state that I was determined to live on in single contentment, but ah, my dears, you have completely upset me."

"But which one of us has upset you the most?" Alf demanded.

"Really, my dear, I cannot say."

"Don't you sorter think I have?" John asked.

"Oh, my dear, you must not ask me such a question. Both of you make my heart gush with joy, and yet each of you makes me sad—ah, sad, for I cannot marry but one of you, and I do not know which one of you to accept."

This recital, with but slight variation, was gone through with day after day. Old Pete, the boys' father, was deeply amused, and sometimes he would come over to the schoolhouse at evening, walking a short distance behind the lovers, would follow them home, laughing in first one sleeve and then the other. He divided his mirth between the two youngsters, and was careful, such being his strong sense of justice, not to laugh in one sleeve more than he did in the other.

One night while the boys, sitting by the log fire in the teacher's boarding house, were painting in rude but strong colors, pictures of their adoration, Old Pete came in, and after a time remarked:

"I have been a thinking as to the best way to settle this here affair, boys, but like the teacher, I don't know which one's claim to urge; but it ought to be settled soon, for the school will bust after awhile, an' then the teacher will have to go away. Now, let me see."

He mused for several moments and then continued:

"You boys ought to be willin' to agree to most any sort of settlement. I would suggest rasslin' or boxin' or somethin' else in that line, but we air gittin' most too civilized up here to resort to sich. Now, I tell you what you do as an improvement on the old an' worn-out methods. Divide the dogs an' go out in the woods in different directions, an' the one that can ketch the biggest 'possum may have the girl. Do you agree?"

The boys, having been driven to such extremes, were willing to resort to almost any competition, and the teacher declared that it would be a rare joke, it was so awfully funny. The boys went home, called up the dogs, divided them into separate packs and started out. It was agreed that they should deliver the marsupial fruits of their hunt at their father's house. The old man had said that he would conduct the teacher in time to reach a decision. It must have been nearly 12 o'clock at night when the boys returned. Alf came first with an enormous 'possum, but John soon followed with one fully as large.

"Wall, this do beat anything I ever did see," said the old man. The teacher tittered musically and said that she had never seen anything half so funny. "And," she added, "how did they manage to get them the same size? It wouldn't occur again I don't suppose in a hundred years, and it shows that the 'possums are so just in this matter that they are not willing to render a decision in favor of either dear party. I never saw the like, I am sure."

"Hold on," said John. "I think you are all too fast. My 'possum is the biggest an' I will bet money on it. Hisn mout be a little fatter, but mine's got the biggest frame. This here is a serious matter an' I want these 'possums weighed."

"Now you hit me! Alf exclaimed. "I know mine is the biggest, an' I'll bet my ears on it. Come, fetch out the weighin' machine."

"I tell you what you do, boys," said old Pete, "dress the beauties an' then we can see how much they weigh. Hurry up."

The boys agreed and when the 'possums had been dressed the old man remarked. "Now we kin git at the jestice of the matter. I declar, boys, I never did see two animals so near of a size; an do you know that I thought suthin' of the sort would



THEY SAT BEFORE THE FIRE.

happen. I never did see sich a courtship. Yes, an' I was might'ly interested, so much so that I concluded not to depend on 'possums that mout turn out the same size, an' I spoke to the teacher here, an' while you fellers was a listenin' fur the dogs to tree, w'y me an' her went over to see a jestice of the peace an' was married. Say, boys, fling them 'possums up on the roof of the house an' let the frost fall on 'em, an' tomorrer we'll have a weddin' dinner that will make old Andy Jackson waller in his grave."

The teacher tittered musically.

OPIE P. READ.

SANG THE CHURCH TO DEATH.

Said He Would Lead the Choir or "Bust Up the Concern."

Boston Letter.

The district court at Westfield today resembles the farm scene from "The Old Homestead." All North Blandford is on hand as principals, witnesses and spectators in the case of Charles Gibbs, who is charged by his minister with breaking up the church service by singing so loudly asto drown the voices of all the others and purposely singing out of tune.

Gibbs is a tall man of fifty, and a typical yankee. For thirty years he has taught singing schools all about the farming districts of Western Hampden. His home, on a remote North Blandford hill top, is eighteen miles from Westfield. There is a little Methodist church, partially supported by the conference, where services are held Sunday afternoon under the direction of a Methodist pastor from Blandford Center.

For ten years Gibbs led the choir, until four years ago, when he fell into disfavor with the church officials and was deposed, and congregational singing substituted.

Gibbs, nothing daunted, attended as before, and Sunday after Sunday stood in front of the pulpit, and with arms, feet and voice led the singing. The presiding elder interfered, and finally closed the church for months, as no minister would preach there under the circumstances. When it was thought that Gibbs had subsided the church reopened.

That was two years ago, and during that time Gibbs has made life a burden to the preacher and all in the church and community who opposed his resuming the leadership of the choir.

He has a voice as powerful as a steam fog horn, and when he sang no one else was in it. If he couldn't drown the other singers out with his volume of tone he would sing off key, and quickly get the voices inextricably mixed.

"I'll lead the singing in this church or bust the whole concern," was his often repeated threat. Last June, when asked by the minister not to keep time to the music with his feet, he appeared in church the next Sunday with a big sheepskin wool rug and ostentatiously opened and spread it under his feet. This he repeated for several weeks. The church and community have come to loggerheads over the matter.

In the trial there are a dozen witnesses for the prosecution, including presiding Elder Eaton and the pastor and members of the church. For the defense seventeen witnesses appear, nearly all of them non-church members, or who have left the church since the beginning of the trouble. One side said that Gibbs was an unmitigated nuisance in the church, owing to his singing and irreverent grimaces and defiance of the preacher and other church authorities. The other side said that his conduct was satisfactory, and his singing better than anybody else's. Rancor and hatred were exhibited on both sides, and much of the testimony was very amusing.

The trial is now proceeding.

For the fearful sufferings of croup use Dr Bull's Cough Syrup. Doctors prescribe it.

Don't be plundered, twenty-five cents will buy Salvation Oil, a first-class liniment.

Tiddledy Winks

Can be sent by mail postpaid for 30 and 55 cents by John M. Miller, 31 Marietta street.

FRANK BURR'S LETTER.

VICTORIA'S HOUSEHOLD—HER PETTICOATED OFFICERS.

Six Hundred Persons Who Kill Time for Her Majesty—A Household Which Costs the British Kingdom $1,900,000 Yearly.

[Special Correspondence of THE CONSTITUTION.

LONDON, January 12.—"Eight bedchamber women at $1,500 a year."

This item appears in the annual list of official household expenses for the queen. The title is very misleading to one who has never had a chance to learn from those who know of the inside workings of her majesty's service. In fact, all, or nearly all, English titles are a misnomer to the American mind, for in a majority of cases they are only a guise for adding to the income of some titled and favored person. Concealed under the gauze of a singular name they pass without notice or inquiry by the subjects even who pay for the caprices of royalty. I doubt if one person in 10,000 outside the charmed circle which is made up of nobility know why and for what good purpose these bedchamber women are called and named. Yet they occupy a very signficant place near the queen and earn all they receive if not more.

The queen's household is a remarkable affair and organized upon what may truly be called a broad basis. There are thirty-three well-known officers wearing petticoats, who wait upon the commands of her majesty, and they hold rank and grade as fully defined as the officers of a regiment, although a social establishment, as it were.

They do not command nor control companies nor battallons of servants that wait upon her, as many people may suppose. Neither do they have any duties to perform except of the high social and dignified order of assistance which the sovereign needs in the control of her household, and the exciting work which her exalted station imposes upon her. For no woman in the world, no matter what her age, accepts and fills into every twenty-four hours of life so many tasks, both for her own account and to meet the wishes of her people. Yet, they are dissatisfied because they do not see more of her, and long for the day when Albert Edward shall become king. This is partly because they want more pomp and show at their ceremonials, and wish to see the royal carriage with its rich trimmings drawn with the finest of horses, ridden by gaily dressed outriders and surrounded with all that inspiring style that belongs to royalty. People here are fond of their rulers and want to see them often, and there is serious discontent that the queen has not opened parliament for five years and has given the public very little view of herself upon great occasions. None but her has the right to wear the royal robes and the expensive paraphernalia of state. Therefore the movements of the prince of Wales does not have the significance for the people as of those of the mother, when she calls into service all the trappings of her office, and the many aristocratic attendants upon her personal comfort.

"Bedchamber women" hold the highest rank among those who are paid for their services of the many who wait upon the queen. They are the major generals of her household and are drawn from that class of nobility that is not overburdened with money, and yet hold rank and have attainments that pleases her majesty. In other words, they are her favorites among the associates of her later life, and the $1,500 a year which she accords them out of the public estimates simply pay their expenses in going from or coming to her as she wishes, a few dollars for the extra garments and other incidentals that belong to people of their class. They are at the call of the queen whenever she desires their presence, which is as often as she wants to change the surroundings of her home and have fresh faces and new minds to give variety to her every-day life. They are not as often called as some others of her sex who hold honorary positions only, upon the natural theory that those whom you pay and can always direct are not as often asked as those who come without drawing a salary.

"Ladies of the bedchamber" are the honorary major generals of the queen's household and are not paid. They are women of higher rank than "bedchamber women," and the names given to the two classes indicates the difference. Lady Dowager Churchill, who belongs by some remove of kinship to the family of the duke of Marlborough and Lord Randolph Churchill, is one of the queen's favorites, among all her female attendants. When I last saw her majesty she was driving with this noted woman who is one of the eight ladies of the bedchamber. She is a midle-aged person of engaging manners and far more than ordinary accomplishments, and her frequent presence at her majesty's side gives her a high place among all the ladies of the kingdom. At least two of the ladies of the bedchamber hold the rank of duchess, and the other six represent nearly as high a degree of social power, while bedchamber women, although the duties of the two grades are of the same character, never reach higher than a viscountess.

There are four extra "ladies of the bedchamber," among them a duchess and four extra "bedchamber women," making twelve honorary and twelve paid females of high rank, whose duties are simply to wait upon the queen's pleasure, assist in entertaining her, and in entertaining the people whom she admits to her presence.

These appointments are much sought after by ladies of rank and are regarded as a very high honor. The world at large calls those appointees "ladies in watiting," which is a better sounding title than bedchamber women and "ladies of the bedchamber," but it is also misleading, and is often the cause of some strange views as to what their real duties are. Only the other evening I sat next to a very intelligent American lady who is full of the independence of her race. There was a general chat about the board, and a guest near by told her a story about one of "the ladies in waiting" to the queen. He took occasion to speak of her strong intellectual attainments and high character; also of the prominent position she held near the throne. The American could not understand the situation, and said, with a considerable show of feeling:

"Well, I cannot understand how any lady of education can consent to be a servant. I should like to see myself wait upon any queen."

There was a general smile around the table among those who knew the habits and conditions of the country, and the conversation was turned to a more general subject.

The Hon. Harriet Phipps is a "maid of honor" and there are six others who, like herself, receive $1,500 a year salary for being bright and useful. Two extra maids have the rank without pay. All of these ladies may fairly be called the colonels of the royal household on the female establishment. Perhaps some of them may reach the rank of brigadier general; if so the Hon. Harriet Phipps and the Hon. Evelyn Paget are in that grade. While the "maids of honor" are the associates of her majesty and wait upon her upon all ceremonious and other occasions when she wishes, they have more details of her affairs to look after than the other ladies I have described. In fact, the distinction between the two is drawn in the official announcement of the queen's movements, sent out every day from wherever she may be. Thus if it is a lady of the bedchamber who accompanies the queen on her drive or elsewhere the statement appears that:

"Her majesty drove this afternoon accompanied by the duchess of Athol."

If a maid of honor was with the head of the government the statement would be:

"Her majesty rode out this morning attended by the Hon. Harries Phipps."

Thus the distinction between the two grades is kept constantly before the public without any being drawn in the social relations in the house, because the duties of both are practically identical, save that "the maids of honor" have more duties to perform and are asked to do things that would not be regarded as proper to exact of the two first grades I have mentioned. For each one is extremely jealous of its rights, although the social position of one in the queen's household is nearly as high as the other. For instance, the honorable Harriet Phipps, who has been a long time "a maid of honor" is fast reaching fifty years, and she is a sort of private secretary to her majesty, looking after the conditions of the household and official life that a lady-in-waiting would never be asked to do. This may be because of long years of service and the growing necessities of the queen for help in her official duties.

Old age brings its penalties to woman even more arbitrarily than to men. The queen of England is no exception to that rule. In the early years of her reign she was not particularly captions about the age or looks of the women whom she called about her as companions. Of late she has shown a strong disposition to keep her female officials younger than before. Like all elderly people, she prefers a comely appearance, and a youthful face to the wrinkles and physical penalties that years impose, and to this many people attribute her good health and cheerfulness. Therefore, the ladies she brings about her are of the years where the enthusiasm of youth ends and the well-equipped woman begins. But it is difficult to retire those who have been so long honored, and when a change is made the one let go is slipped into some easy place where her pride is not wounded and public comment upon the change is not harsh. For the queen is exceedingly careful in her dealings with those who enjoy her favors, and she is certain never to wound them even when the time comes when another must take their place. She also calls them to her side occasionally, afterwards, that the public may see that they have not lost her favor, a very gracious act on the part of a ruler.

"The Mistress of the Robes." Another misleading title, for the woman who wears it has nothing to do with the royal toga, but wields a mighty influence in the queen's surroundings. She is a sort of female adjutant general, holding rank above all the other ladies who are called about her majesty. She must hold the rank of duchess before the position is within her grasp, and like every chief of staff to a great commander, she speaks in many important things in the name of the sovereign. She directs all forms of presentation to the queen and in a great measure designates the royal favors to those seeking an audience. To be within reach of her friendship is to be very close to the throne. The duchess of Buccleugh, who now holds the position, is a strong woman, as any one must necessarily be to hold such a place. Her salary is $2,500 a year and her duties are many and varied.

In rank she outshines all the other lady members of the queen's official household. She assigns them to their respective duties, and designates in her majesty's name when the presence of any of them is required to wait upon the queen's pleasure. To look out for her amusements and keep a general eye to the hundred and one things which enter into the life of a queen is a part of her task.

This is not an easy job, for Victoria is still very fond of the pleasures of life, and often requests the great singers and players to visit her. Madame Albani is a great favorite with her, and is frequently at Buckingham palace, Windsor, Osborne house and Balmoral. Any one who has achieved fame in the realm of entertainment, is only too happy to play for the queen, who, by the way, is practically barred from all classes of entertainment except those that come to her or are of a semi-official character. Thus, royalty pays quite a severe penalty for its crown. It is part of the duty of the mistress of the robes to make up in some degree for the loss which exclusion from the common herd imposes upon her sovereign.

A duchess of the very highest degree gave me this interesting description of the queen's household and those women who officially wait upon her pleasures. But her chat upon the subject did not stop with this review of the female portion of the queen's attaches. A royal family cannot be made up entirely of women officers. Men of all grades have to be called into the ornamental as well as the practical duties of her majesty's surroundings. As in all other places, the men cost more than the women, and they have less duties to perform. It costs more than $100,000 a year for the purely ornamental appendages to the queen's household who wear pantaloons. They seldom have anything to do except now and then to go and see her majesty; for whatever duties are required by their singular titles are performed by deputies or clerks who receive a salary out of the general fund. In fact, the positions are given to favorites to add something to their already ample incomes. To be sure they may be called upon at any time to pay court to her majesty, but they seldom are, and the men near her are not nearly as necessary to her comfort and pleasure as the women who wear the titles "ladies-of-the-bedchamber," "bedchamber women" and maids of honor.

There are lords-in-waiting, eight in number, who receive $3,500 a year for wearing the title. Eight grooms-in-waiting draw $1,670 apiece, and there are at least 100 more ornamental positions about the queen's household held by men at a salary from $500 to $15,000 a year who have nothing practically to do. In fact, it is estimated that at least 600 persons, if not more, are attempting to kill time about her majesty and yet there is no very serious grumbling among those who pay the taxes to keep up this drain upon the public purse. They think as a rule that they have the best government on earth and they are willing to pay a good round price for it.

"Life in the queen's household is very pleasant," said the duchess, "and very useful to those who are in or near the court. They meet the very highest class of people of all nations, and it is a dull person, indeed, who does not learn to be interesting and diplomatic before she has been there any length of time. The queen herself is delightfully pleasant to everyone about her and exceedingly mindful of their comfort. She is very fond of society and gives many dinners and receptions where the ladies about her have a chance to display themselves at their best. Indeed, she encourages them in all their efforts to make the social life of the crown as perfect as possible. She stands the exactions of her life wonderfully. In all sorts of weather she rides out once a day, and when it is pleasant twice, besides attending public occasions almost every week. Indeed, most young women would hesitate to stand the work which the queen takes upon herself at the ripe age of seventy-two. Both in temper and action she is a remarkable woman at her age, and there is not one about her who does not have for her the highest respect."

To keep up the royal household pertaining only to the queen herself costs $1,900,000 per annum. Out of this vast sum she receives for herself for pocket money $300,000. The rest goes to tradesmen and to men who bask in the sunshine of her favor. The women whom she calls about her as associates cost only about $30,000 a year, while the salaries paid to the male ornaments about the throne run into the hundreds of thousands, and they are, many of them, comparatively useless, while the women earn their salaries. I find that my own country is not alone in discriminating against the fair sex in the matter of pay for services rendered. But a view of this life is useful in determining much that we do not know in the United States, and I found many useful lessons in inquiring into the mysteries of the queen's household, a few of which are taught in these lines.

FRANK A. BURR.

UNDER THE RED CROSS.

CLARA BARTON TELLS WHAT HER SOCIETY WOULD DO

In Case of War—The International Treaty with the Red Cross Society—Its Work at Johnstown After the Flood.

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Pertinent inquiries recently received by me are so timely as to call for immediate response at the risk, even, of that consideration which the gravity of the subject might well claim, or the literary precision which the cultured tastes of readers might demand. I will attempt to meet them in order as they may occur.

"What are we to expect from the intimations of the latest dispatches of trouble among the eastern nations; the threatening attitude of Russia, and the movements of the German emperor; and especially, how shall we interpret the little remark, apparently quite incidental, that notice had been given to the Red Cross, and that unusual activity was observable at its various headquarters? Is this the same Red Cross that works on our fields of misfortune in civil life; that gathers up people from elemental wrecks; that fed the starving cattle in the Mississippi floods, and built and furnished acres of homes in Johnstown? If so, who gave it notice to work on these fields, and in case of European war would it be expected to, or could it render aid there, if needed?"

It is very difficult to determine the import of their warlike manifestations, which are, most likely, mere manifestations, and which, in the great march of progress and the clear light of later days, will probably find a better ending than open war.

Still it is to be remembered that the specks of war have been long on that horizon. The clouds have alternately gathered and dispelled, and it is impossible to forecast the moment when the lightning playing behind their white rifted thunder caps may shoot out and startle old Europe to its center. So long as the bound-



IN THE THICKEST OF THE FIGHT.

aries of nations are fixed by the sword, as for all time they mainly have been, so long shall we be in danger of their being maintained by the sword; and until the "balance of power," upon which the existence of nations is supposed largely to depend, shall mean something more than the mere strength of their armies, nations and people must look more or less to this direful savior for even physical life.

The outbreak of a war tomorrow between Russia, Austria and Turkey would be nothing of the surprise to the world as was the declaration of war between France and Germany, in this same month twenty years ago. Their comparative provocation, necessity or the relative value of the causes which led to the one or would lead to the other must be left to the general intelligence and diplomatic wisdom of the world to decide.

But the allusion to the Red Cross would remain the same in both. Napoleon III declared war upon Germany on the 15th of July, 1870. On the 16th the International Red Cross of Geneva, Switzerland, was on its way to the "front," wherever the meeting of the contending forces should chance to make it.

The first men who fell in that great historic contest were picked up by the corps of the Red Cross on the field; all sick and wounded were, under the stipulations of its treaty, held as neutrals and treated as non-combatants.

In better explanation of the conditions of the treaty, I will quote direct from a well defined article recently published in a leading magazine. The writer says:

"The Red Cross national bodies in time of war are required to be on hand and to furnish aid; the volunteer bands are formed in corps, and bound to serve a definite period, and are required not to meddle with military affairs. The brassard, or arm badge, is worn by all in its service. Hospitals bear the flag over them; their ambulances are designated on the march by the Red Cross flag. Its corps must be self-



CLARA BARTON.

sustaining. The international committee provides that the hospitals and ambulances, etc., are considered as neutral ground. Unless held by a military force, all persons employed therein are neutral and non-combatants.

Neutrality continues after victory; inhabitants are to be considered free when caring for wounded; shelter of such to be protection for all; wounded soldiers to be returned to enemies outposts whenever possible; on order of commanding general, all wounded prisoners, incapable of service again, to be returned, others to be paroled; absolute neutrality to prevail at all evacutions; Red Cross and sanitary attendants to wear distinctive uniforms and badges.

This treaty has changed not only the methods of procedure of the medical and hospital departments of all armies, but their insignia, flags, etc. There is but one military hospital flag in the world today. The commander who knows his own knows that of the enemy, and he breaks an international treaty if he knowingly turns even a gun or a stray shot upon it. The convoy of prisoners under escort bearing that sign is safe; no officer can fire upon that unarmed and defenseless body of men by "mistake;" no "mistake" can be made, nor pretended to be made. No captured men can long suffer for lack of food; the world is pledged to supply this want, and the way opened to do it. No fields nor hospitals at a field can long lack attendance, nursing, nor the necessaries of life; to this relief the way is opened. No wounded man can lie unattended upon a captured field, and no attendant upon them can be captured, and no distinction can be made in the care and nursing; friend and foe are alike to the workers of the Red Cross.

These are the conditions, and this is the service which the Red Cross would assume upon the first note of war in Europe. This is our Red Cross, the same which would come into instant action in a similar necessity in America, and it is only another feature of the same, duly recognized by the great foreign powers, which, as I am so often asked, rescued the people, fed the starving cattle and built and furnished houses in Johnstown. It is this Red Cross to which the public



A FIT SUBJECT FOR THE RED CROSS SOCIETY.

thought is turned when news of a great calamity falls upon the ear. It is simply another part of the machine, moved by the same motor power of organized and practical humanity, acting under the same regulations, the same strict discipline, as if the victims to be served by it had become so, through human, rather than elemental conflict.

It was foreseen by those to whom fell the duty and privilege of framing the National Red Cross of America, upon our accession to the treaty, that our great woes and disasters would not lie in the track of human warfare alone, but that the elements would wage as wars more relentless than men; that pestilence, floods, fires, tornadoes and famine would call for relief of their victims, and while organizing for the one, the other was included, and granted by the international congress abroad.

This "civil" branch, or service in national calamities, is known among other nations as the "American Amendment."

While no actual call to aid in relief of wars has come to us in our nine years under the treaty, the Red Cross has taken its place and performed service on twelve fields of national disaster, and while regarded with grateful kindness by the people of our own country so far as understood by them, it is instructive to know with what interest its new work is observed, and how closely it is watched by the thirty nations within the treaty on the other side of the sea. They realize its fitness to the needs of our land, and approve, with a grateful pride the additions made to the great structure of humanity so nobly erected by themselves.

The last ten yerrs has been notably free from devastating wars in other countries which might have called for our aid; but as showing how promptly such aid can be rendered I may quote one example.

During the troubles among the Austrian states in the winter of 1886 a circular call went out from the international committee of Geneva, Switzerland, the working corps of which held the hospital relief for the sick and wounded in the Balkan mountains, that the patients were suffering beyond their power to relieve; that the cold on the mountains was intense; their supplies had given out; and funds for procuring more entirely exhausted. This appeal was at once published; the first response was to this effect.

The people of New Albany, across the river from Louisville, who had been terribly swept by the floods of 1883-1884, and each time assisted by the agents of the Red Cross, having read the appeal, telegraphed to myself as president of the Red Cross, the sum of five hundred dollars ($500) for the use of the suffering soldiers in the Balkan mountains; this dispatch was that day cabled to the international committee of Geneva, and by them telegraped to their corps at the front; and word came back to



me that in less than forty-eight hours the poor, cold, benumbed, hungry and perishing victims of war, far away on the mountain coasts of the Black sea, were nestling under blankets and partaking of food purchased with the grateful gift of that comparatively little town hidden away on the banks of the Ohio.

I name this single instance as an indication of the promptness with which the facilities of this world-wide organization enable it to act, and lest I weary my readers allow me to conclude with a quotation from a yet unpublished article of my own, for which liberty I beg the kind grace of the publisher should it meet his eye.

"The work of the Red Cross in this country has thus far been rather a test than otherwise of its efficiency, usefulness and possibilities, and so fully has it met, and even surpassed all early expectations, that any limited description like the present, seems rather an annoyance, as leaving the subject where its best interests should commence; and although in our land we may never have need of its protecting arm on the fields of human warfare, it is enough for us to know that we have needed it, as no words can tell. Only the lonely graves, the desolate homes, the widowed faces grown wan and old before their time, the orphans who have lacked a father's love and care, can tell what it would have been to us only one generation ago, and although it may not be true that what has happened may happen again, it is true that the best provision against possible misfortune is the duty of a government towards its people, and the duty of a people towards each other."

CLARA BARTON,
President Am. Nat. Red Cross.

Catarrh is not a local but constitutional disease, and requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla to effect a cure.

To Young Mothers,

who are for the first time to undergo woman's severest trial, we offer you, not the stupor caused by chloroform, with risk of death for yourself or your dearly-loved and longed-for offspring, but "Mother's Friend," a remedy which will, if used as directed, invariably alleviate the pains, horrors and risks of labor, and often entirely do away with them. Sold by all druggists.

I Have Taken Several

Bottles of Bradfield's Female Regulator for falling of the womb and other diseases combined, of sixteen years' standing, and I really believe I am cured entirely, for which please accept my thanks.

MRS. W. E. STEBBINS, [illegible]ge, Ga.

LAFOURCHE CROSSING, La., July 29, 1889.
J. Goldenberg, Esq., Agent M. K.,
Lafourche Crossing, La.:

Dear Sir—In the early part of April I had a severe attack of rheumatism in my left shoulder and elbow, which laid me up in bed, and I had to call in a doctor, who gave me great relief after about a week or ten days' treatment. Still I felt a constant pain in my shoulder. I wrote to New Orleans for a gallon of Microbe Killer, and after taking about two quarts I felt entirely relieved of the pain in my shoulder. I have taken two gallons and never felt better in my life as at present, and free of pain. Yours, etc., JOHN D. BELTON.

For sale by W. F. Parkhurst, Sole Agent, 43 South Broad street near Alabama.

Real Estate.

If you want to invest in Atlanta real estate here is your chance. I want money, and will sell 12 lots in North Atlanta for $6,000; $2,000 cash and balance to suit purchaser. Must have $6,000 cash. Address "Real Estate, P. O. box 294." jan26-28t

ALL ROADS TO GEORGIA.

GREAT RAILROAD LINES FOCUSSING ON OUR COAST.

The Kansas City System, the Louisville and Nashville Line to the Sea—H. P. Plant's Fast Mail from Europe.

All the signs in the railroad zodiac point to the prodigious development of this state. Railroad systems from the four corners of the earth are being focused on our coast.

Just now, railroad connections are pointing toward the South Atlantic coast as they never did before. By recent combinations, leases and construction, three great lines go to Georgia and South Carolina ports.

First, a trans-Mississippi system, by the affiliation of the West Point terminal with the Gould southwestern system, a through line from the Atlantic to the Pacific, traversing the entire cotton region and tapping the ports of Savannah, Brunswick and Port Royal, is established.

Second, the Louisville and Nashville system, by the lease of the Western and Atlantic, and by its half interest in the Georgia railroad lease, gets a through line from St. Louis to Augusta, within 112 miles of Port Royal.

Third, the new line from Kansas City to Foote Point, by way of Memphis, Birmingham and Macon, gives almost an air-line from the western granary to deep water.

Let us look at these lines a minute.

At the same time Mr. H. B. Plant is building up a fast mail route from Europe to Cuba and Central America by way of his Georgia and Florida lines.

The Kansas City Line.

When the Macon and Atlantic railroad is completed to Foote Point and the great $4,000,000 bridge across the Mississippi river at Memphis is done, the shortest route from the granary of this continent to the Atlantic ocean will be open.

What this means will be understood when you remember that Kansas City is fast becoming the great distributing point for the wheat and meat products of the west. It is the first point where the shortest route to the sea is open to the immense shipments of those products, and the distance from there to Foote Point, is 400 miles less than the distance to New York.

Armour is transferring his heavy slaughtering business to Kansas City, and will have immense shipments to make. He has a contract to furnish the French and German armies with meat, and this will naturally go by the shortest and quickest route to the sea. That route, after the opening of the new line, will be through Georgia to Foote Point, where ocean steamers, carrying 10,000 bales of cotton, may be loaded.

This line includes the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf road to Memphis, the Memphis and Birmingham, the Macon and Birmingham, and the Macon and Atlantic. The first section of nearly 500 miles was completed several years ago, and so was the second to Birmingham, but the connection at Memphis has been bad because the cars had to be transferred across the Mississippi river on flatboats. The constructors of the great bridge across the river there are encountering the same difficulties that Captain Eads had to overcome when he built the great bridge at St. Louis. The river has a sandy, shifting bottom, and it is a long and tedious work to get a foundation.

But the work is going on and will be completed, it is calculated, in about eighteen months. Then there will be such a rush of western business through Georgia as was never seen before.

Colonel D. C. Wilson says that the great depth of the water at either Foote Point or Port Royal will enable the railroad delivering grain, meat or cotton there to get ocean afreights at a very low cost.

"A vessel containing 10,000 bales of cotton," said he, "will carry it at a much lower cost than one carrying 5,000, and this fact is destined to work in favor of Port Royal as well as Foote Point. The new road runs through the heart of one of the finest cotton regions in the south between Arkansas and the coast. Suppose they get to bringing it to the sea, and loading it at Foote Point in steamers carrying 10,000 bales. It would revolutionize the cotton business. The Central railroad would have to meet the cotton rates made by the new line, and to do this they would have to use large steamers. To load these steamers they would have to go to Port Royal where they have the only line."

"But Mr. Calhoun says they will get deep water at Savannah."

"So they will, but the engineer in charge says it will be twenty-five years before the work is done. That is a long time to wait. Cities have been built in less time. Birmingham was built in fifteen years."

"How much does it cost to build a great ocean steamer?"

"About a million dollars. The City of Paris cost a million and a half. The tramp steamers, of course, cost less. They are built exclusively for freight. They are seaworthy, but very plain. Their average cost is about $300,000.

"The difference between the cost here and abroad is about 15 per cent. Eighty thousand Americans go to Europe every year, and not one goes under the American flag. We have more seacoast than any country, and build no ships. It is a national disgrace."

"But coastwise steamers are built in this country?"

"Yes. The Kansas City, the finest vessel of its class in the world, was built by the Roaches for the Central railroad, and cost about a half million. But we build no steamers. They are built at Stettin, in Germany, or on the Clyde. The greatest ship-building establishment on earth is on the Clyde. The building of a great ship is said to be the highest achievement of human hand and brain. In its construction over 300 different occupations are drawn upon. One of the great English establishments operates all these different arts, having an establishment in each, even to the making of the ship's pottery. An army of men is employed, and vast quantities of material are used. Here is an immense business in which this country is not represented. We have the material and we have the men. Within 350 miles of Port Royal are the coal and iron and every class of metal, wood or other material that would be needed, with railroads running almost as straight as the crow flies between."

"And what do you think of direct trade?"

"It will come. We have the exports in immense quantities and we consume immense quantities of imported goods—such for instance as cutlery and crockery. There are some lines of goods of which we consume a small part of the importation, but in others we take very large quantities."

Where the Louisville and Nashville Comes In.

But this route runs through Macon, leaving Atlanta to the north. Is Atlanta going to be left out of the great highway to the sea? We'll see about that.

The Louisville and Nashville has a line from St. Louis to Atlanta, and from here to Augusta it has a half interest in the lease of the Georgia road. From there to Port Royal is a line 112 miles long, owned by the Central. If there is to be a fight between the Kansas City line and the Central, the Louisville and Nashville stands ready for competitive business with a line very little longer than the new one. It is about 1,100 miles from Kansas City to Foote Point, and not over 100 miles farther by way of the Missouri Pacific, the Louisville and Nashville and the Central railroad to Port Royal.

Nobody supposes that the Louisville and Nashville people or the Central people will let any grass grow under their feet if there is any western business to be brought this way, and if it comes by the Louisville and Nashville, it comes through Atlanta.

To the Southwest.

There is a new affiliation between the south and the southwest. Some months ago it was announced that Mr. Gould had bought a considerable block of West Point Terminal stock, and there would be very advantageous arrangements between that system and Mr. Gould's southwestern railroads which reach from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean. A few days ago THE CONSTITUTION published the news of a traffic arrangement of the West Point Terminal with the Gould system, by which through trains would be run from Atlanta to Little Rock. This system traverses the entire cotton belt, from Texas to Savannah and Port Royal. The Gould system, in the great state of Texas, has access to a vast domain easily capable of producing the cotton and corn crops of the south. Eighteen months ago it is said that at a Texas town 1,500,000 bushels of corn lay rotting for lack of 15 cents a bushel.

The possibilities of traffic with the Pacific slope have not yet developed, but we know that the new combination forms the shortest line across the continent, and for immigration to the southwest must eventually become the favorite route.

Mr. Plant's Short Line from Europe.

Mr. H. B. Plant has a great scheme to shorten the mail route between Europe and the West Indies and Central America. By the present route it takes seventeen days for mail to go from Madrid to Havana. He proposes to bring it to the United States and take it by the Plant system through Florida to Tampa, where it will be dispatched by the Plant steamers to Havana, Jamaica or Central America. By this arrangement the trip from Madrid to Havana will be made in ten days, which is a week less than the present time.

As a part of this scheme, Mr. Plant's great investment in the Tampa Bay hotel was made. It is an immense pile of brick and mortar 900 feet long, built in the Moorish style and surmounted by glittering minarets bearing aloft the star and crescent.

Every room is connected with every other by telephone, and the occupant of each department can hear the orchestra in the music hall. The great dining hall, modeled after the great central hall of the Alhambra, is 100 feet square and roofed by a dome ninety feet high. A gallery screened by rich oriental drapery runs round the interior of the dome where it begins to arch over, and from this exalted place promenaders may look upon the brilliant scene below. The hall is to be lighted by electricity, and the effect will be dazzling.

Outside everything suggestive of semi-tropical luxury and repose is arranged. The grounds slope to the water's edge, and all about are the palmetto, the banana and other tropical vegetation.

A quarter of a mile to one side on a sheet of water which reaches up from the bay, they point you to the place where DeSoto landed with his brilliant cavalcade 350 years ago.

As to the Result.

And now what will be the result of this focusing of railroad lines upon the South Atlantic coast?

For years immigration from Europe has gone to the north of us. There have been no great railroad interests working to bring grain and meat from the west through our ports, to Europe, or immigrants through the south on the return voyage. But some big converts have recently been made. Some of the ablest men in railroad circles are looking this way, and working this way, and we will begin to see results before many months have rolled by. Railroads are the greatest advertisers on earth, and these systems which have staked so much on the south will advertise its resources, climate and other strong points in this country and abroad, and they will turn part of the tide of immigration this way. As the country fills up with people, commerce with foreign nations will increase, and trade, both domestic and foreign, will be immensely increased. W. G. C.

UNCLE REMUS.

The Old Man Thinks He Finds a Snake.

[Copyright.]

During the past summer, the lady whom Uncle Remus calls "Miss Sally," and for whom he does odd jobs, went to one of the Virginian watering places. For some reason or other, her stay was prolonged until the latter part of September. When she returned she found her backyard overgrown with grass and weeds, although she had particularly cautioned the old negro to keep it clean. She was very much surprised and somewhat indignant at the apparent neglect, and the next morning she made it convenient to be in and about the front porch as much as possible, in order to employ the first idle negro that came along and have the whole lot put in order.

Among the first to put in an appearance was Uncle Remus himself. He had a small garden hoe on his shoulder and a heavy cane in his hand. He stopped at the gate and looked up and down the street, and then came slowly into the yard. The lady watched him as he came up the walk. His face, furrowed with the lines of age and laughter, was very grave, and there was a hitch in his gait which told of a struggle with rheumatism. The lady was watching him from a window, and, somehow, her indignation disappeared as she gazed at the weather-beaten features of the old man. She had known him since she was a little child, although her own youth had long since taken wings, and she was inclined to look kindly on all his failings. He was a family appendage, a piece of furniture that had become valuable as a relic.

Though the lady is a matron, with a plentiful sprinkling of gray in her hair, a spirit of mischief seized her. She went forth on the porch, and before Uncle Remus, with a happy smile on his face, could take off his hat and give her a genuine plantation greeting, she said:

"Howdy, old man. I have no work for you today." Then she turned and began to pull down the dead Madeira vines that were still clinging to the strings on which they had run so bravely in the summer:

"Lor', Miss Sally! you can't fool ole Remus," exclaimed the old man, laughing.

"Did you say you knew old Remus?" the lady asked quite seriously. "He was a great deal older than you are, and I expect he's dead by this time. Until I saw the hoe in your hand I thought you were Remus himself. He always carried a bag instead of a hoe, and he never went in anybody's yard that he didn't come out with his bag full of victuals. When you get as old as Remus was, you'll be better off by going to the poor-house."

The lady talked so seriously that the smile died away on the old man's face, and before he could say anything she had gone into the house humming a tune. Uncle Remus stood scratching his head and reflecting, and then he went slowly around the house, and took a seat on the edge of the passage-way that led from the kitchen to the back porch. The cook who had been living on the place during the lady's absence, was busy cleaning up.

"Chlory," said Uncle Remus, "is you notice Miss Sally right close sence she come back?"

"I ain't got no time ter watch white folks," said the cook, who was fat and high tempered. "What I wanter be watchin' Miss Sally fer?"

"I des ax you," said Uncle Remus, with a sigh. He had heard the blinds of the dining-room window rattle, and he knew his Miss Sally was listening. "I des ax you," he repeated in a louder tone. "She wuz standin' out yander in de front er de house des now, en I axed her howdy, en she sorter roll her eye, she did, en 'low dat I wuz dead."

"Hush, man!" exclaimed the cook, coming to the kitchen door, and looking at Uncle Remus in astonishment.

"Dat 'zackly what she say," said the old man, with due solemnity. "'Taint so much what she say," he went on, "ez de way she do. I bin knowin' Miss Sally ev'y sence she wuz a suckin' baby, and I ain't never is see her show de white er her eye like she done des now."

"I say it!" exclaimed the cook.

"Yassum," said Uncle Remus, with increased solemnity, "she stood dar, she did, en look like she dazed. I des bin runnin' over in my min' ef any er de fambly bin 'flicted dat a-way, en de nighest I kin come at it is dat Miss Sally gran'ma, she had a full blood br'er what married a 'oman dat showed de white er her eye, en dat 'oman she had ter be put in a straight jacket."

"Well! well! well!" exclaimed the cook. "You sho'ly don't tell me!"

Before Uncle Remus could make any reply, there was a swish of a dress on the back porch and a rattling of keys. Then a sharp, angry voice called out:

"Remus, are you going to clean up that yard? If you are not I want you to get off of this lot!"

"Yassum, Miss Sally," exclaimed Uncle Remus, as he seized his hoe; "I des gittin' me a drink er water."

With that, the old man began his attack on the grass and weeds in the yard, and the lady sat at a window where she could watch him. She was not long in observing that he was in no special hurry. He would grub away for a few minutes, and then lean on the handle of his hoe and rest. Frequently, he would turn his hoe around, examine the blade of it, and shake his head. He seemed to get on with his work so slowly that the lady put on her sun bonnet and went out to oversee the job. For an hour she kept the old man very busy, and he grew tired of it. She was not in the habit of following him up so closely. Finally, when he saw that she intended to see the yard cleaned then and there, Uncle Remus raised his head and looked all around, sniffling the air.

"What is the matter now?" the lady asked.

Uncle Remus made no reply to the question, but continued sniffing the air, looking very serious. Presently he said in a very loud and emphatic tone:

"I wonder wharbouts is dat snake what I bin interferin' wid?"

"What are you talking about?" the lady asked contemptuously.

"'Bout dat ar snake what I smells. I kin allers smell um when dey gits stirred up."

"What snake?" asked the lady with something more than curiosity.

"Dat ar snake what I bin interferin' wid. He somers closte 'roun' here, sho."

"Where?" asked the lady, instinctively grasping her skirts.

"Miss Sally," said Uncle Remus, in the most business-like way, "I wish you'd please ma'm be so good ez ter look in dat bunch er grass dar. He smell so rank he bleedz ter be right 'roun' here."

Instead of searching in the bunch of grass, "Miss Sally" jerked up her skirts, gave a little scream, and ran to the house like a deer. Safe on the back porch, she turned and looked at Uncle Remus. The old man was half bent, and his head was going from side to side. He pretended to be searching for the snake, but his Miss Sally knew that he was laughing at her. Angry as she was, she interfered with Uncle Remus no more, but left him to clean the yard in his own way and in his own time.

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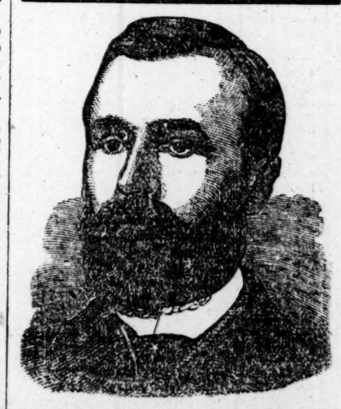
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J. W. ROBERTS, Secretary,
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FORT VALLEY.

The Future of the Greatest Section on Earth.

LANDS THAT ARE CAPABLE OF THE HIGHEST CULTURE

Producing the Most Abundant Variety of Crops.

HOME OF THE LUSCIOUS PEACH AND JUICY WATERMELON.

An Excellent Location for Manufacturing Industries.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED THE CAPITALIST AND HOME-SEEKER.

Fine Water, Delightful Climate, and Splendid Health.

All These Attributes Distinguish Fort Valley Above Many Other Towns.

Fort Valley's faith.
Houston county lands.
Southwest Georgia's future.
The beautiful women and cultivated homes of each.

All these are so distinctive that the most casual observer is attracted by them.

There are no people on earth that evince greater faith in the future of their town.

There is no country within the broad limits of Georgia's fertile fields that possessds more productive lands.

There is certainly no section in this prosperous state that will show greater development in the near future.

And nowhere within the expansive limits of a higher civilization is there to be found more refined and beautiful women or homes of more cultured hospitality than within the boundaries of lovely Fort Valley.

What more could a painstaking investor ask than the material advantages presented by this splendid section; and what more could a thoughtful homseeker exact than the refined social and health distinctions that bless this heaven-favored people and section?

Its worth is so well established among those of cultured appreciation who have visited the place, that I am loth to go into a detailed presentation of her distinguishing merits, but for the benefit of those who have no opportunity of investigating for themselves, I will detail a few advantages.



EDITOR W. M. KERSH.

To begin with, Fort Valley is one of the best of points for industrial enterprises, such as variety works, cotton mills, cotton compress, ice works, steam laundry and other institutions of like nature, that I have ever seen in the extent of my travels—having the most valuable railroad frontage and the most admirable climate.

That particular section is one of the very best for the agriculturalist and truck farmer, possessing land of wonderful adaptability, growing corn, cotton, all the cereals and every kind of vegetable known, besides being so splendidly adapted to fruit culture that this is sure to be the leading industry in the near future.

Then the excellent mean temperature of the climate, where the winters are mild and summers pleasant, claiming the highest elevation between Macon and Montgomery, makes this a most desirable point for the northern tourists; and, looking to its popularity in this regard, one of the most attractive little hotels in the state has been erected here.

Fort Valley is sure to be a town of several thousand more people than she now has. There is nothing to prevent this and everything to induce it. Natural resources must have a telling effect when developed by the genius of energy and abiding confidence. The population at last makes the town, a fact clearly exemplified in Fort Valley's growth.

The spirited building activity noticeable on every hand, both in the erection of handsome private residences, substantial business houses and profitable manufacturing enterprises, all speak glowingly of the future of this vigorous southwest Georgia town, and shows unmistakable evidence of pushing enterprise and gratifying confidence.

Two large well-fitted guano factories are now nearing completion, enterprises made necessary by the heavy production of the staple and the splendid railroad facilities of the place. These will have substantial plants, and their erection shows something of the character of the go-ahead business men that are giving life to this growing little city.

One of the finest moulders in the south has built a foundry here, and the force that he employs and the work that he turns out shows that the enterprise is paying handsome returns to the thorough-going man who had the nerve to start and the capacity to run it. The work in this foundry goes into the very best shops of the country, some manufacturers paying more for it on account of its decided superiority.

Two splendid banking institutions, one a well organized state bank and the other a prosperous private business, with a combined capital well suited to the advancing worth of this thriving mercantile point and managed by men of the first financial ability, show that there is a gratifying future ahead of the town and section that is alone sufficient to give it importance to people having money to invest in Georgia lands and southern enterprises.

One of the best and most flourishing graded schools in the state—the Henry W. Grady Institute—presided over by a corps of the most competent teachers that encourage the young idea of the day, evinces not only the culture and appreciation of an educated community, but stands as a monument to the genius and heart of the most gifted Georgian that ever lent his brilliant talents and indomitable energies to the advancement of a section of glorious men and deeds.

Three comfortable church houses, representing the religion of Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian, sustained by a membership of zealous, God-fearing people, and encouraged in their good work by a ministry of consecrated devotion, show forth a degree of Christian loftiness that is inspiring to the young and comforting to them who have devoted their best efforts to the upbuilding of higher morality—a state of things that gives hope of decided Christian development.

A healthy prohibition sentiment may be referred to in this connection, which of itself commends the town and people to the best consideration of a noble citizenry who are seeking homes for their families, and thought ful manufacturers who prefer to get the most valuable work from intelligent labor—a desideratum which is alone sufficient to give Fort Valley the most favorable introduction possible to men of capital who prefer not to be annoyed by the vagabondish effects of the liquor traffic on the best and most efficient labor that can be procured.



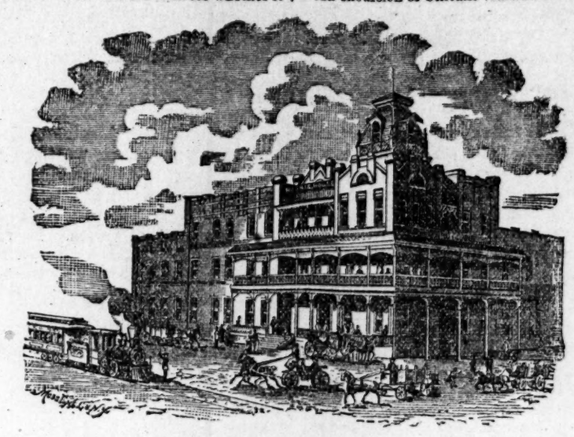
A. S. MARTIN.

A bill having been passed by the last state legislature giving Fort Valley the right to issue bonds for waterworks, the progressive people of this keep-up-with-the-procession town, will soon vote for the issuance of bonds to the amount of $25,000, for the erection of one of the most complete systems of waterworks that now contribute to the worth of the most growing towns of the country—an important step that emphasizes their determination to have a town of ever-growing dimensions, as well as one of ever-increasing confidence.

Two live newspapers, each vieing with the other in its patriotic support of their town and section, and each contributing its best talents and energies to the great work of southern development, strive side by side in this growing Georgia town, receiving alike the praises and patronage of a grand people, who never falter in the race of progress and never sulk in the tent of defeat. The Enterprise, under the able control of Editor Kersh, and The Leader, under the bold management of Messrs. Fagan & Royal, are true exponents of popular push, and bright indices of their community's vigorous steps at the command, "onward march!"

An investment company, with all-sufficient capital, is making things hum in this place of advancing values, where real estate is active the year round—a mayor in thorough accord with the spirit of the times, backed by a council of strong men, contributes much to the solid worth of this place of attractive homes, substantial business houses, and beautiful drives, while a generous, noble-hearted hospitality completes the list of requisites for a home of that distinctive merit which people of appreciation and research delight to covet. What more could be said of any place on earth? What more could be desired by any people in the wide world?

Fort Valley receives 10,000 bales of cotton a year, does an annual trade of $1,000,000, $250,000 of which is derived from fruit shipments, has a population of 2,000 people, boasts of tax values to the amount of $500,000, and enjoys the low tax rate of 6½ mills which includes the tax on schools. If there is a town in the whole country that can show up better than this, according to population, point it out to me and I will see whether it has enterprise enough to let the fact be made known through THE CONSTITUTION.



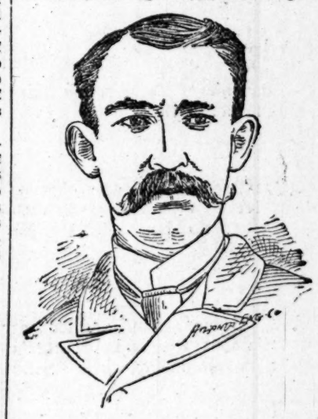
HARRIS HOUSE.

FRUIT CULTURE.

In this part of the state the peach grows to the greatest perfection.

And here I found one of the most magnificent farms in embryo that now beautify the southern country.

A little later on and these expansive stretches of land, lying out as a floor before the eye, beautified by the poetic blossoming of the luscious fruit, will breathe inspiration into the southern fruit grower, and the delightful odor of these incomparable advance guards of luscious sweetness, will tell the world of the great merit of the Georgia peach.



W. F. WYNNE.

The Georgia peach, like the Georgia melon, is sure to run all other competitors out of the market. Its superiority in flavor, development and maturity, to say nothing of its splendor in beauteous color, is something that elicits the most eloquent praise from all quarters of the globe.

Fort Valley appreciates the importance of the fruit crop to the fullest, and the recent impetus given its production, indicates that this is yet to be, second to cotton, the greatest industry in the Empire State of the south.

Recent arrangements give promise of several thousand acres of land being set out in peach trees in the county adjacent to Fort Valley, it being determined that one farm alone will contain 1,100 acres, or 220,000 trees. This is what may be called electrical enterprise.

I rode out to this place, the Albaugh fruit farm, with Captain J. B. James, the experienced superintendent, and had the pleasure of seeing 80,000 young trees growing in one body, covering 400 acres of land. The tract was beautifully laid off, a wide avenue running midway through the farm, bordered with LeConte and Kiefer pears. Similar avenues also crossed the farm, it being checked in fifty-acre plots, twenty-five acres of growing trees and twenty-five acres of vacant land, a rule that will obtain throughout the 1170-acre division. The idea of the projectors is to so arrange it as to make it desirable for small farms, which they propose putting on the market, when the trees mature. It is an excellent plan, and will result profitably to the proprietors as well as the country. Just to think of 80,000 young peach trees, all whitewashed, which shows them up down avenues two miles in length; all growing in one body, and consider the splendid possibilities of such an industry, with 140,000 trees added to this, and all these in three years freighted with the best and most wholesome fruit that grows, and it is enough to inspire a dead man. Why, the grandeur of the awakening thus produced is incomparable. It puts to scorn the oft-told tale that there is nothing but oppression in farming. It shows that the southern planter who pursues his vocation with energy and intelligence is the happiest man, so far as profitable returns for well-directed labor is concerned, that can be found in the civilized world. And how is this to be shown. Suppose we appeal to figures, taking as a basis of calculation one acre of land: 200 trees can be planted upon this land, fifteen feet apart. The first year after planting, a full crop of cotton can be made, while the second year two-thirds of a crop will be shown, and each subsequent year the entire expense of cultivation will be defrayed by the pea crop grown. At this time the tree begins bearing, and the third year will show a crop of one to one and a half bushels per tree. Deduct the cost of production and shipment and you have on a full crop $1 net per tree, or $200 per acre on your fruit. When the trees are six years old, they will average two bushels per tree, allowing 25 cents for growing, 10 cents for gathering, 30 cents for crates, 56 cents for shipment in refrigerator cars, and 30 cents for selling and you have net per tree $1.50, or $300 per acre. This estimate allows nothing for the value of the cotton crop grown on the land the first two years, or the pea crop in subsequent years, which would at least take off 25 cents for growing, leaving a net profit of $350 per acre. This is not all. The quality and price of the land would be very much enhanced. Of course this estimate is based on a full crop. Concede that there would be only one full crop in every three years, an estimate that all well-posted men will observe is unfair on its face, the grower would still have a net profit of $233.33 per year, or $700 for the three years on an acre of land. Is there any business on earth that will pay such a profit? The skeptical reader may contend that these estimates are unreasonable—let all such consult any practical fruit grower and see. I tell you in all correctness, that fruit culture in Georgia is the most profitable industry that can be followed, and will yet contest with king cotton for the precedence.

The Albaugh Georgia Fruit Company has its principal office at Dayton, O., and is operated under a capital of $30,000. Hon. N. H. Albaugh, formerly speaker of the Ohio legislature, is president, and Captain J. B. James, of Fort Valley, superintendent. To the latter is due the successful start made by the company, as is also due its formation. Captain James is an elegant southern gentleman, and his progressive work is sure to result in great good to his county and state.

An excursion of Ohioans visited Fort Valley the past week under the charge of Major Glessner, of Americus, and all were particularly impressed with what they saw, many new investments being the outcome of the visit. Among this party were the president and directors of the Albaugh company, who were delighted over the progress made by Captain James, their superintendent, in developing their fruit farm.

The Ohio Fruit Land Company is another concern recently organized, with F. G. Withoft, of Dayton, O., president, having a capital of $25,000. This company purposes buying large tracts of land to cut up into small farms, with a view of inviting healthy emigration of the pure American type. Strong men are also backing this company with their influence and wealth, and much good is expected to follow their undertaking. They will start operation by planting 500 acres in melons this year, after which they will plan for the inauguration of the largest peach nursery in the United States.



C. G. GRAY.

Mr. S. H. Rumph, who resides about six miles from Fort Valley, in the same county, has the finest fruit-bearing farm in the section, having 400 acres in fruit and forty acres in nursery. He has been in the business for twenty years, and has accumulated a fortune.

Mr. Frank Houser, one of the best men on earth, and as enterprising as he is noble-hearted, is also interested in fruit culture and will, in a few years, show the result of fine business management.

The favorite peach grown is the Alberta, its claims to prominence lying in its early ripening, thorough development, symmetrical proportion, beauteous tinge and splendid flavor.

The fruit crop of Georgia will yet be a revelation to the most enthusiastic. The start made by Fort Valley and Houston county should encourage the balance of the country. There is no such thing as overproduction.

THE EXCHANGE BANK.

This institution has been an important factor in Fort Valley's growth, and its success has been one of the phenomenal features in business circles.

Organized in January, 1889, with a capital of $25,000, which was the accumulation of small deposits of several years, it has grown until now it has a capital of $50,000, representing largely the hard earnings of the young men of the town.

Its organization was due largely to the support and encouragement of Mr. C. G. Gray, a mercantile genius, who has devoted so much of his time to the upbuilding of his town and county that he is known as one of the most successful and progressive spirits of his section. As president of the Exchange bank, Mr. Gray has demonstrated his rare business qualities in such a way as to impress the most thoughtful men of his town with his sagacity as a financier, having always enjoyed their fullest confidence as a gentleman of the highest integrity.

The gratifying success of the institution is shown by its declaring a dividend of 20 per cent the first year, and 18 per cent the second year of its existence. It is certainly distinctive in this, as there are few banks in this country that can show up as well. During all the recent financial stringency it has never lacked for means sufficient to conduct their business and meet more than ordinary demands on its capital. Business men in Macon and Perry have called on them for aid, and in every instance the request was promptly met—demonstrating to the business world that Fort Valley was not only able to bridge the chasm herself, but lend a helping hand to her neighbors.

In the bank Mr. Gray has been ably assisted by Mr. Skellie, his efficient cashier, who is one of the best accountants and most conservative business men in the state.

The institution is backed by a thoughtful and business-like board of directors, and its popularity is best shown by the character of its stockholders, at least $10,000 of the capital being owned by the women of Fort Valley, Montezuma, Macon, Savannah, Baltimore and a few northern cities.

The annual deposits of the institution amount to $300,000, which speaks well for its popularity.

Mr. C. G. Gray has been found to be true in every position of trust that he has held, whether as a soldier, fighting for his native section, as a churchman devoted to the cause of religion, or as a humanitarian and friend contributing to those afflicted and in need, he is appreciated by all classes of his people. He is a member of the extensive firm of Gray Bros., composed of himself and brother, Captain J. M. Gray, another valuable acquisition to his town.

This firm does a large business in general merchandise, owning their own storeroom, a substantial brick house 70x80, carrying a stock of $12,000, and doing an annual trade of $125,000. They also own a large warehouse, 80x100, and handle yearly about 5,000 bales of cotton. They have done much towards making Fort Valley a live cotton market.

In addition, they deal largely in mules and horses, owning commodious stables for carrying on this business. Their trade also covers agricultural implements and guano, operate a large grist mill three miles from town, and own considerable real estate in town and county. The firm makes an indispensable pair.

DOW LAW BANK.

This institution is closely identified with the growth of Fort Valley, having done business there for ten years.

It is a private banking establishment owned by Mr. H. C. Harris, one of the most successful business men of my acquaintance, as well as one of the best qualified and most reliable. The bank is operated under a capital of $25,000, and has built up a first-class reputation in the business world. Mr. J. D. Marshall, a gentleman of acknowledged character, is the competent cashier of the institution.

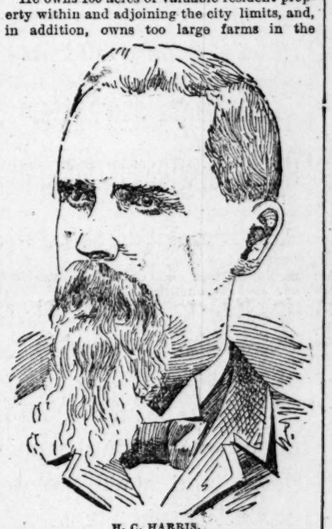
But his banking enterprise is not the chief business interest of Mr. Harris. He has turned his attention of late years almost entirely to real estate and manufacturing, and with a vim almost unequaled, has succeeded in giving to Fort Valley an entire block of brick business houses, which he still owns, a magnificent three-story hotel at a cost of $31,000, one of the prettiest residences in that section of the state, and a substantial brick warehouse and fertilizer factory, which has just been completed.

The fertilizer factory will manufacture four different brands of high-grade fertilizers, the material being received for the manufacture of 1,500 bushels during the present season. This enterprise will be known as the Houston Guano Works, and will be well fitted with the best machinery. The building is 80x125, with a forty-four-feet ell for machinery. A thirty-horse power engine will run the machinery, and the force of thirty men required for the business will be managed by Mr. S. T. Neil, a gentleman of practical efficiency.

The Harris house, an attractive and comfortable hotel building, containing three stories and forty-nine rooms, was erected by Mr. Harris in 1884 at a cost of $31,000. He appreciated the fact that a good hotel was indispensable to the growth of a town, and with his accustomed enterprise went to work to build it without depending upon the slow and uncertain method of stock company organization.

In 1878 Mr. Harris sold out all his interests in Fort Valley, with a determination of making his home elsewhere, but after two years of careful investigation, returned to his old home fully convinced that the possibilities were greater here than at any point he had visted. He accordingly reinvested in Fort Valley real estate, and, to prove his faith in the future of the town, has spent $75,000 in improvements in the last ten years.

He owns 100 acres of valuable resident property within and adjoining the city limits, and, in addition, owns too large farms in the country, one of which has thirty-two acres of fruit.



H. C. HARRIS.

Mr. Harris was the general manager of the Atlanta and Florida railroad, superintending the construction of the same to Fort Valley. This is one of the most valuable roads in the state, and has done much towards developing this section of Georgia. Mr. Harris thinks that the matter of extension is a necessity, and will soon take definite shape. To his indomitable energy is largely due the splendid construction of this road of splendid worth.

Mr. Harris has been identified with Fort Valley in a business way for twenty-five years, during which time he has been foremost in all public enterprises, and his people, to a man, appreciate him as a determined, progressive and successful man of affairs, whose chief concern is his section's growth.

He is admirably assisted in many of his operations by his son, who is a young man of sterling worth and abundant energy.

Mr. Harris has an abiding faith in the future of his town and county, and is ever at work to start or encourage some new enterprise that will tend to the upbuilding of both. He will not only advise the establishment of new enterprises, but will show his confidence in their successful operation by subscribing liberally from his own funds.

He is one of the strongest all-round men of my acquaintance, and his presence in Fort Valley is one of the main adjuncts to her prosperity.

MARTIN'S FOUNDRY.

If I were called upon to name the manufacturing establishments in Georgia that jumps to the front in one leap, it would be Martin's foundry, at Fort Valley.

This is by odds the most phenomenally successful enterprise that I have inspected, and stands without a peer in the progressive town where it was established.

Too much cannot be said of the mechanical genius who has caused it to grow to such prominence without the aid of capital. This is literally true, for when Mr. Martin came to Fort Valley five years ago from the north he was a stranger in a strange land, wholly without money. But he was an educated moulder and soon interested the business men of that town in a scheme to establish a foundry. After going into the enterprise the officers of the company soon resigned and the foundry passed into the hands of Mr. Martin, who has continued the business until now, growing from one moulder besides himself to nearly thirty. In this short time he has built up a business that would do credit to many of the larger cities in the amount of work turned out, and which is far ahead of any establishment that I have seen in the character of the work done.

He makes castings for the Bibb Manufacturing Company, furniture works, Macon Agricultural Works and Georgia Hosiery Company, Macon; Sauls Brothers' ice machines and Sawyer & Dollar Pump Company, Columbus; James's combination plow, Thomasville; Cook's patent cotton elevator, Oglethorpe; Columbia Variety Works, Columbia, Ala.; Centennial Cotton Gin Works, Jackson Patent Plow Bar and Plate and Anthoine's Antifriction Cotton Press, Fort Valley; thousands of window catches for Irby Phillips and J. L. Jay & Son, Columbus, as well as for other manufacturers in distant states. He is now finishing up $3,000 worth of work for the Macon Agricultural Works, and a contract with James J. Gantt, for the same amount.

This is not all. Mr. Martin superintends the whole process of casting, and all the details of the work come under his personal supervision.

In addition to his foundry he has well-fitted machine shops, where all of the castings are trimmed and assorted for shipment.

While Mr. Martin has an efficient corps of men, all of whom are well trained for their various duties, and could well afford to leave the entire work of manufacture and inspection to them, still he is so careful with all orders sent to his foundry that not a piece of casting is shipped without being personally inspected by him. In this way he always sends out the best of work, carefully throwing aside everything of an inferior make.

Mr. Martin is a publics-pirited citizen, encouraging with his contributions every enterprise that is started in his town. He is one of the most active men on the board of council, is a stockholder in the Exchange bank, a director in the investment company and a stockholder in the Albaugh Georgia fruit farm. Besides his foundry and machine shops, he has interests in local real estate, having just finished one of the most attractive, as well as one of the most convenient and comfortable residences that adorns that section. The structure is a two-story frame building, with seven rooms, a cellar and a washroom, all arranged with an eye to convenience and comfort. The interior is well finished, and the entire structure built in the most substantial manner, having double floors and iron lathing. The design is an original drawing by his wife, who certainly displayed the greatest possible taste and judgment in deciding upon such a superb plan for a home. It was built by day labor at a cost of $6,000, and is an ornament to the town, as well as a model of a home to its occupants.

Such men are a credit to any section, and if Georgia could feel the presence of more such successful spirits among the many immigrants that are coming into the state it would be a blessing to all the varied industries that have made her the empire state of the south.

GEORGIA AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

This important manufacturing establishment is operated under a capital of $40,000, and does an annual business of $100,000. They make the Georgia Centennial cotton gin, cotton planters, plows, wagons, pea-thrashers, besides doing all sorts of repair work. Mr. O. H. Miller, a successful business man, is proprietor; Mr. F. O. Miller, cashier, and Mr. W. F. Wynne, secretary. Mr. Wynne is a man of great energy and unusual capacity, being editorial contributor of The Leader, and correspondent of THE CONSTITUTION and several other leading dailies.

HENRY W. GRADY INSTITUTE.

This institution of learning, managed by



CAPTAIN J. B. JAMES.

Dr. A. M. Patterson, an experienced educator and elegant gentleman, is the pride of its community. It is a graded school with a splendid corps of teachers and has an attendance of 200 scholars. It was built in January, 1890, at a cost of $4,000, and has since been well supplied with maps, charts, etc. The people of this town cannot give too much encouragement to this school.

THE HARRIS HOUSE.

One of the best built and most attractive hotels in the state is the Harris house, at Fort Valley. It is splendidly managed by Mrs. K. Whitfield, whose lady-like courtesies make it a delightful stopping to the traveling public. The house is lighted with gas and contains forty-nine comfortable rooms. Mr. G. H. Whitaker, the gentlemanly clerk, gives the most polite attention to his guest. Mrs. Whitfield is a superior matron, and this is shown in her management.



GRAY BROTHERS' STOREROOM.

A COTTON COMPRESS NEEDED.

One of the most important necessities for Fort Valley is a cotton compress, and this is one of the most important places for such an enterprise that I have seen. The man who has the capital cannot invest it better than right here in a compress.

But this, like all other necessities, will come to Fort Valley.

She is determined to keep abreast of the times.

R. M. BLACKSHEAR.



RESIDENCE OF H. C. HARRIS.

NORTH CAROLINA NOTES

THE DOINGS OF A WEEK IN THE TARHEEL STATE.

Bishop Coleman in Raleigh—Dr. Curry's Presence—The Grandsire's Wedding. Social Events of the Day.

RALEIGH, N. C., January 24.—[Special.]—Bishop Coleman, of Delaware, preached two very able sermons in Christ Episcopal church, this city, last Sunday, upon the merits of the free-pew system. He is a powerful advocate of that system, and his arguments were so convincing that the congregation will probably make a change to the plan he suggested so forcibly. This is the only church in this diocese in which pews are held in fee simple. The bishop, while here, received many social attentions. He met parties of prominent gentlemen at dinners given by Dr. R. H. Lewis and Mr. Charles Root. He addressed the young ladies of St. Mary's Female college Sunday afternoon.

Another prominent visitor during the week was Dr. J. L. M. Curry, agent of the Peabody fund. He is always a welcome and honored visitor here, and was paid every honor by the legislature. By request of that body he addressed its members on the 21st, in the hall of the lower house, and presented to a great audience, and in a truly masterful way, the relation of public education to agriculture. It was an address of two hours' length, delivered after the speaker had been gracefully introduced by Governor Fowle, and it was exactly what the legislature desired to hear.

While here, Dr. Curry discussed before the legislative committees the subject of the legislature of a normal and industrial college for white women. For three or four years there has been a growing movement in this direction. Dr. Curry, as well as Major Finger, the state superintendent of public instruction, declared that the creation of such an institution was only a simple act of justice to the women of North Carolina. The committee has reported the bill favorably.

Several Odd Fellows of this city were specially invited to attend the wedding of Grand Sire Charles M. Busbee, of that order, at Washington City, on the 21st. The local lodges will tender Mr. and Mrs. Busbee a reception upon their return here from their wedding tour.

In a social way there have been few events in the past week, and not a ball.

The marriage of Mr. Collier Cobb, of this state, who is now at Harvard, is announced. The bride is Miss Battle, of Wadesboro, who is of one of the leading families in North Carolina. Mr. Cobb is a young man of marked talent.

Governor Fowle has had many callers at the executive mansion. The date of his second reception is not yet announced. It used to be the custom to give two or three receptions during the session of the legislature, but the sessions now continue only sixty working days. The legislature will therefore adjourn about the middle of March.

In theatricals there have been no events until this evening, when Miss Alberta Gallatin, supported by Creston Clark, appeared in "As You Like It." Miss Fanny Davenport last presented this here. On the 28th and 29th Salvini is billed to appear. The need of an opera house is great. The hall now used does not meet any of the requirements.

In military circles there has been some excitement during the week, owing to the oyster troubles (as to which THE CONSTITUTION has been kept informed). One company of infantry, with a rifle gun, is on duty, and another is in readiness to go into service. Exaggerated rumors as to the use of troops on a quite extensive scale have been current. A detachment of Virginia artillerymen is serving with the North Carolina force. These were not official. The governor will have an oyster navy. During the week an application of Company E, Fourth regiment, Charlotte, for a transfer to the Second regiment, has been acted upon formally by Governor Fowle, after a careful inquiry by the adjutant general into the reasons for the transfer. The company now is Company G, of the second. The resignation of Brigadier General W. H. Anthony, commanding the First Brigade, N. C., was accepted on the 22d.

The quartermaster general is pushing the work at the permanent encampment grounds at Wrightville. The extent of the property is 101 acres. Last year the government completed a battery of ten-inch guns and mortars. The rifle range is complete, and is for 200, 300 and 600 yards. The grounds cost the citizens of Wilmington about $4,000, and they gave $2,500 additional for the improvements. The camp has a front of 1,600 feet, and is on the shore of the sound, one mile from the sea. This state has for the past two years appropriated $5,000 annually for encampments. Besides this each of the thirty companies receives $250 annually, while each of the four regiments has a headquarters' allowance of $100 annually. At the next encampment these regiments and a troop of cavalry, as well as the First Virginia regiment of infantry, will be together. In all these will be some 1,500 officers and men. The troops furnish their own food while in camp; all other expenses are met by the appropriation, including railway transportation.

During the past few days such of the members of the legislature as were not prostrated by grip, which is again epidemic here, have visited most of the public institutions. The overcrowded insane asylum has had many visitors, while the penitentiary and the agricultural and mechanical college have been places of attraction. There are now seventy-eight students at this college, but President Holliday says that number will be doubled by next September. Applications for admission at that time are even now being rapidly filed.

There are now 1,302 convicts in the state, only 171 of whom are in the penitentiary. Over fifty of these are under fifteen years of age and more than 300 are between fifteen and twenty. One of the smallest of all the prisoners, a dwarfish lad of fourteen, is the murderer of his own father, and that by a roadside assassination. There is some clamor for a reformatory for youthful convicts, but lack of means will not permit its establishment by this legislature.

The event of the 20th was the balloting for a United States senator and the election of Vance. All the space in the galleries of the house was given up to the ladies, and the assemblage was a representative one. Not many persons were present on the 21st, when there was the joint session and the official declaration of the result.

The approaching marriage of Miss Meta Capehart to Mr. Thomas L. Field, of London, will be an event of particular interest. Miss Capehart is one of the belles of the state. The date of the marriage is early in February.

Mrs. R. F. Hoke, wife of the president of the Georgia, Carolina and Northern railway, will next Monday give an "angling party" in compliment to her niece, Miss Van Wyck, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Colonel J. M. Hick on the 21st gave a lunch in honor of Dr. J. L. M. Curry, among the prominent gentlemen present being Governor Fowle, Lieutenant-Governor Holt, Chief Justice Merriman and State Auditor Sanderlin.

Dr. William J. Hawkins, president of the Citizens' National bank of Raleigh, left on the 20th for Florida, where he has large estates.

The only true and safe intestinal worm killer is Dr. Bull's Vegetable Worm Destroyers. It has brightened the lives of many children and gladdened many a parent's heart.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething produces natural quiet sleep. 25c5

BALLARD HOUSE.

A New and Elegant Hotel on Peachtree Street.

One of the best and most convenient hotels in the city is the Ballard house. Its location is just opposite the governor's mansion. It has suites and single rooms. Every convenience. The choicest fare. jan23-d1m

For Coughs and Throat Disorders use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.—"Have never changed my mind respecting them, except I think better of that which I began thinking well of." *Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.* Sold only in boxes.

The New Popular Game of Tiddledy Winks at John M. Miller's 31 Marietta street. dtf



THE TURNING POINT

Of the Season is Here.

An immense Spring Stock for which we need room will soon come in. We therefore intend to

TURN AWAY ALL WINTER CLOTHING

At 25 % Discount

Our goods are all marked in plain figures and

You Can Take Off Just ¼.

Of the regular prices.

This Clearing Out Sale surpasses all previous offers in fine Clothing. Quality, style and fit the best.

Prices Lower Than Ever.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

Which you cannot afford to miss. Give us a look, if only for curiosity.

Eiseman & Weil,

ONE PRICE CLOTHIERS,

3 Whitehall St.

OUR BILL OF FARE:

SUITS

(Men's, Boys', Children's.)

OVERCOATS, ODD PANTS,

HATS, GENT'S FURNISHINGS.

And remember, these are seasoned with prices so low as to render them exceedingly relishable to purchasers.

There'll be no trouble about satisfying your taste, and we'll be delighted to serve you.

George Muse & Co.,

CLOTHIERS AND FURNISHERS.

38 WHITEHALL STREET.

DISSOLUTION.

THE FIRM OF HOYT & THORN IS THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Charles C. Thorn, of the firm, retiring. Mr. W. R. Hoyt will continue the business at the same stand, will collect all accounts, and assume all liabilities.

CHARLES C. THORN.
W. R. HOYT.

IN SEVERING MY CONNECTION WITH THE above firm, I desire feelingly to express my sincere thanks to my many friends who have so generously patronized me for the past nine years, and in parting I desire also to ask a continuance of that friendship and patronage for my successor, Mr. Hoyt. Very respectfully,

CHARLES C. THORN.

jan7—dtf 7p f n r m

Carpet and Furniture Emporium

The largest and most elegant stock of Carpets and Furniture ever brought to this city, is now arriving at our store. Do not purchase elsewhere until you have called upon us. Our stock will be complete in the next ten days. M. Rich & Bros.

Season of Eighteen Ninety-One In House-Furnishing is Begun.

Every floor in our house has been overhauled thoroughly and many articles marked down and are being rapidly disposed of to give our choicest room to new goods that are constantly arriving at our doors.

We have been making preparations for our spring trade ever since December 1st last for the largest business we have ever yet enjoyed.

Our Carpet Department

Is full of goods of every kind. If you want fine Axminster Carpets we have them. If Body Brussels or Tapestry or Velvet, we have them, too. If you want three-plies or two-plies or China Mattings or Linoleum or Window Shades or fine Draperies or Furniture Coverings, we have them, also, in large variety.

We present you with an entirely new line of goods. No ragged stock from last year. Prices to compare.

Mantels, Tiles, Grates

In large variety. All clean, new goods. Closest margin. Look now. Find what you want. Buy when you are ready.

Parlor Goods and Lounges.

An excellent assortment in Plushes, Tapestries, Satins and popular coverings. You can buy them cheaply.

In Dining Room Outfits

We are well supplied. We think we have the very goods you need. Come, see, compare price and you will not regret it.

In Chamber Furniture

We have the most unique line in mahogany, cherry, oak and walnut. They are well selected, well arranged. You can see them to best advantage. You can buy them if you want to, and you won't have to pay much, either. Try it.

In Wardrobes and Chiffoniers

We have beautiful styles—durable—convenient. You can buy these for a great deal less than is sometimes paid for a SONG.

Bedding---Enclosed Spring Beds

With hair mattress made on top, hair mattresses, and the cheaper grades as well. If troubled with INSOMNIA we will furnish you with one of the best koown remedies—easy to take; no bad effects. We guarantee to give you rest. Charges moderate.

Roll-Top Desks.

A splendid outlay. Do you need one? Come around and look at ours. We are agents for the Indianapolis Cabinet Co. and Wootten's celebrated makes. We will even up prices on commoner makes. Send for catalogue.

Globe File Cabinets.

No business office complete without one. If you have a place for everything, everything can be kept in its place.

The Princess

Dressing Case and Washstand in one; Table and Washstand in one. A new thing. You will like it. Prices reasonable.

Baby Carriages.

A brand new stock. Come or write for catalogue.

We have some information for people building houses. Enclose your name and place of residence. Estimates made for furnishing.

ANDREW J. MILLER & SON,

42 and 44 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.

LOOK OUT FOR COLD WEATHER

A LARGE STOCK OF

HEATING STOVES

FOR COAL, COKE AND WOOD,

That Must Be Sold

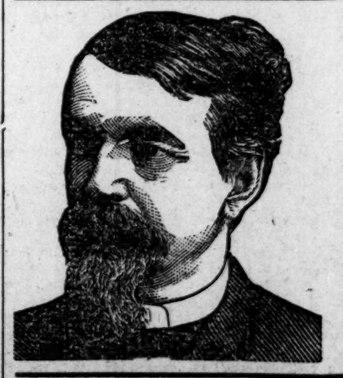
January and February will be the Coldest months of the winter, and there is no reason why you should suffer from the cold when you can buy

A HEATING STOVE

AT THE LOW PRICES.

They Are Being Sold At

Hunnicutt & Bellingrath's



WE CURE OUR PATIENTS

Dr. Bowes & Co.,

2½ MARIETTA STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

STRICTURE PERMANENTLY removed, without pain or cutting or caustics, or any interruption o business.

NERVOUS DISEASES, Diseases of the Sexual System, Urinary, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Impotence, Spermatorrhœa, Syphilis, Seminal Losses.

Cures guaranteed Send 6 cents in stamps for book and question list. The best of reference urnishedAddress.

DR. BOWES & CO.,
MARIETTA STREET, - - - - ATLANTA, GA

BATES & HALL,

Stocks, Bonds and Loans

14 WEST ALABAMA STREET.



The

Sudden Changes

of the weather will be more than apt to cause you to need some of the goods below:

	CENTS.	
Compound quinine, Dover's and camphor capsules, an old and efficient remedy for colds of all kinds	25	
Power and Weightman's quinine 59c ounce, 1c, 2c	44	bottle
Empty capsules, all sizes	13	box
Quinine in sugar or gelatine-coated pills or in capsules, 1 gr. 5c, 2 gr. 7c, 3 gr. 10c, 5 gr	15	dozen
Antipyrine (Knorr's) in capsules or powders, 25c, 35c	48	dozen
Cheney's Expectorant	15 and 35	
Hunnicutt's Throat and Lung cure	17 and 78	
King's New Discovery	34 and 75	
Bull's Cough Syrup	17, 37 and 75	
Fischer's Cough Bitters	15 and 75	
Acker's English Remedy	18, 28 and 75	
Boschee's German Syrup	50	
Brewer's Lung Restorer	65	
Phillip's Emulsion Cod Liver Oil	68	
Scott's Emulsion Cod Liver Oil	66	
Wampole's Tasteless Cod Liver Oil	68	
Norwegian Cod Liver Oil	30	
Fellow's Syrup Hypophosphites	99	
Stone's Cod Liver Oil	77	
Ely's Cream Balm	35	
Warner's Rose Cream	34	
Pond's Extract	34 and 75	
Syrup of Tar and Wild Cherry for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Bronchitis, etc. Money refunded if not satisfactory	15	
Robuinarre's Bottled Electricity. A safe and positive cure for Cold in the Head, Influenza, Catarrh, Asthma, Hay Fever and Neuralgia	50	
Acker's English Remedy	18, 37 and 74	
Dr. Fred Palmer's Tolu Cough Mixture, for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, etc.	25	
Smith Bros.' Cough Drops	05	
Rock Candy, without strings	05 p'ck'ge	
A chemically pure article put up especially for our trade, to be used in compounding cough remedies, such as Rock and Rye, etc.		
Hamburg Breast Tea	25	
Eucalyptus Lozenges	25	
A remedy for the throat prescribed by the leading throat specialists in this country after a formula of Sir Morell McKenzie.		
Hall's Balsam for the Lungs	18, 36 and 67	
Double-size sticks of extracts of Licorice	05	
Carbolic Smoke Ball	1 18	

JACOBS' ROCK CANDY,
RYE WHISKY
AND SWEET GUM.

For medicinal use, cures and alleviates Coughs, Colds, Dyspepsia, Debility, Malaria. Is made from a very superior brand of rye whisky, combined with sweet gum and rock candy syrup. It has been used for a number of years with good results in the treatment of Coughs and Colds, and is particularly recommended in the treatment of la grippe. Price 50c and $1.

IN THE SIXTIES.

A few staple articles are priced here to demonstrate how much you save by dealing with us. Bear in mind that each of these articles is intended to be sold for one dollar:

	CENTS.
S. S. S.	67
B. B. B.	67
Hunnicutt's Rheumatic Cure	69
Lactopeptine	
Tutt's Hair Dye	67
Hop Bitters	67
Scott's Emulsion Cod Liver Oil	67
Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery	67
Pierce's Favorite Prescription	67
Hood's Sarsaparilla	67
Injection G.	67
H. G. C.	67
Pastor Koenig's Discovery	67
Jayne's Expectorant	67
Bradfield's Female Regulator	67
Wampole's Tasteless Cod Liver Oil	67
Moeler's Cod Liver Oil	67
Brown's Iron Bitters	67
Pemberton's Wine of Cocoa	67
P. P. P.	67
Ayer's Hair Vigor	67
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral	67

ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF FOR LESS THAN A DOLLAR.

Vin Mariani, 99c. You pay elsewhere $1.50.
Gouraud's Oriental Cream, 98c. You pay elsewhere $1.50.
Holmes's Liniment, 99c. You pay elsewhere $1.50.
Fellows' Compound Syrup Hypophosphites, 99c. You pay elsewhere $1.50.
Warner's Safe Kidney Cure, 85c. You pay elsewhere $1.25.

FOR A DIME OR 50.

Carter's Pills	10
Tutt's Pills	10
Cuticura Soap	10
Pears' Soap	10
Domestic Ammonia (full pints)	10
Sachet Powders, in beautiful large envelopes, Heliotrope, White Rose, Jockey Club and Violet	10
Allcock's Plasters	10
Palmer's Electric Plaster	10
Vaseline	5
Vaseline Camphor Ice	10
May Apple Pills	10
Cook's Pills	10
4,711 White Rose Soap	10
Packer's Tar Soap	10
Mutton Suet	5
Lubin's Powder	10
Simmons's Liver Medicine	10

33, 34, 35.

Lemon Elixir	35
St. Jacob's Oil	35
Hamlin's Wizard Oil	35
Horsford's Acid Phosphate	35
Radway's Ready Relief	35
Cyclone Liniment	35
Bradycrotine	35
Antimigraine	35
Fred Brown's Essence Ginger	35
Parker's Hair Balsam	35
Bosanko's Cough Cure	35
Canadian Catarrh Cure	35
Sage's Catarrh Remedy	35
Mandrake and Buchu	35
Darby's Fluid	35
Viola Cream	35
Delectalave	35
Pozzoni Powder	35

Jacobs Pharmacy.
Atlanta, Ga.

Corner Marietta and Peachtree Streets.

IN THE CLUTCHES OF GERONIMO.

Drake's Magazine.

My acquaintance with the red men in the past has been of such a nature that I have had ample opportunities of observing his characteristics. That acquaintance, though extensive, has not been altogether pleasant on my part, and has often caused me to view the past with pangs of regret.

The noble red man acquires a great fluency with other people's property at a very early age, and by judicially cultivating this peculiarity as he grows older, he soon looks upon all laws relating to the rights of property with haughty disdain and infinite disgust.

My first acquaintance with the Apache came about in the most unexpected manner and at a time when I was wholly unprepared to receive such distinguished visitors.

It was in the fall of 1882. I had been in Los Vegos, New Mexico, about six months, working in the job room of the Daily Optic, then leading daily in the territory. I had not accumulated much money—about the only thing I had acquired was a desire to get back to civilization, and the ambition to become the proprietor of a newspaper. It happened about that time that there was a big excitement broke out over the discovery of gold at Kingston, near Lake Valley. Then "Russ" Kistler, reporter for the Optic, came to me and said:

"There is a fine opening for a paper down at Kingston. Why can't we go down there and start one? It won't cost much and will be a paying investment."

I told him I was willing if I could see any way to get a press and material to work with.

"That is easy enough," he answered. "There is an old 'Champion' press in the junk room of this office which they offer to sell to us cheap on the installment plan, and if you are willing we'll go in together and give the thing a trial."

I readily accepted this offer, and hasty preparations were made to move our traps to the new El Dorado.

We took the evening train on the Santa Fe road and went to Nutt Station, 350 miles from Los Vegos. From there we had to make our journey by wagon—a distance of forty miles. We hired a wagon and team at Nutt Station, and loading in our press and other materials, we set out for the new town with light hearts and bright expectations.

We soon fell in with a half dozen other wagons on their way to the new mines, and though there had been some trouble with the Indians in that vicinity a short time before, we thought that our number would ward of any attack, but in this we were mistaken. I had never met any of the Apaches before, but it was a wild, picturesque place they selected for our first meeting—far from the influence of civilization and the United States army.

We had camped on a little knoll, on every side of which stretched the unbroken monotony of the sage brush and the dark Mexican thistle. It was a grand sight we witnessed the next morning when the sun rose out the sea of prairie desert and revealed the cloud-like peaks of the mighty Rockies looming through the gray mist of earliness.

Here, ere the stars sang together, nature, in her first wild rapture of existence, "flung aloft her giant arms and froze the mountains in eternal snows!"

But that was before my day, and I don't know what she done next, but suppose she turned the country over to the Apaches. If I had been there at the time, I would have got nature to throw aloft her arms once more and rake in a few of the Apaches. I should like to see a few Apaches "froze into eternal snow"—that is, I think I would, though I might not have any use for them for some time to come, yet they would keep a long while in that condition.

But to return to the scene: It was a grand sight that met our gaze that morning. But there was one thing that marred its lovliness and sent a gloom over the party. In the background, coming slowly towards our camp, was a gang of Apache Indians. This went a great way towards destroying the beauty of the wild, picturesque scene.

The Optic reporter who had brought along an opera glass, climbed upon a wagon and surveyed the advancing host. Then he quit surveying and climed down from the wagon, and commenced to put a bridle on our fleetest horse.

"Boys," he said, with the air of one who had come to a foregone conclusion. "I am a man of few words. Those Indians my be friendly and they may not be. If they are friendly I'll see you back at the station, and if not, I'll get the details of the butchery in the daily papers."

Then he mounted the animal and was in the act of riding away, when another gang of Apaches were discovered coming from the opposito direction from the first. This gave matters another aspect to the man on the horse, and he turned about and dismounted. I could see that he was disappointed about something, though he said nothing.

I thought it strange at the time that two separate gangs of Apaches should happen to meet at that particular spot; but my acquaintance with them since has given me reasons to believe that the meeting was not altogether accidental on their part. We held a hurried consultation to decide whether we should meet them as "friendly" or "hostile" Indians.

The Optic man remarked that if he had his way about it, he would rather not meet them at all, but as we could not avoid it, he was in favor of showing tight from the first.

Another member of the party said he was afraid that would not do. They might be "friendly" and any attack on them in that case would result in our incurring the displeasure of the United States Government.

The Optic man replied that such might be the case, and while he was a good friend of the United States, and would hate to seem unreasonable, yet he would rather incur the displeasure of his best friend than to be robbed and burnt at the stake. That was the way he looked at it—we could do as we pleased—but he was unanimously in favor of opening the meeting with a Winchester chorus by the entire company. But we decided to wait developments. It is a hard matter to tell a "friendly" Indian from a hostile one. The only sure test is to wait and see how they act. If they pass you without showing fight, and then come back in the night and steal your horses—they are friendly, but if they kill and scalp you they are "hostile."

This may seem like a severe test, but it is what the government requires and everybody should obey the government.

The two lines of approaching Indians halted just out of rifle range, and a solitary warrior rode out from one of their lines and came in the direction of our camp.

He made a signal for some of us to come out from our wagons, and, slipping a revolver in my boot leg, I advanced to meet him.

"How!" he said, as I came up in speaking distance.

"I'm not feeling very well this morning," I answered. I'm a little homesick, I guess. Pleasant weather we're having."

He ignored this speech, and drew himself to his full height.

"Me mighty chief, Geronimo!" he exclaimed, slapping himself on the breast,

I was about to tell him that was good, and to rake in the ante, when I remembered I might need my scalp if I ever got back to civilization, so I said:

"Glad to see you, Mr. Geronimo—have read of you in the St. Louis papers. Hope you are well."

"Me want heap to eat," he exclaimed.

"All right," I answered, "just come up to our camp—we'll have breakfast ready presently."

As I turned and looked in the direction of our camp, I saw that the other line of Apaches had sneaked up to our wagons while our attention had been fixed on the chief. Indians are very cunning. He signified his warriors to follow, and we were all soon back at the camp.

There were about ninety of them, and they all stayed for breakfast and consumed enough provisions to have done our party two months. Then the chief wiped his mouth and said:

"Want um horses."

We told him that we needed our horses and did not intend to give them up.

"Kill um then," he exclaimed, drawing a long knife and flourishing it in the air, and his actions were followed by the other eight-nine warriors.

We didn't want to be killed—that is the majority of us didn't and we told him to take the horses along. I had become very much attached to our horses, but I was also very much attached to my scalp—that is it was very much attached to me, and I knew it was of "no value if detached," so I kept silent. After they had helped themselves to our horses, the chief approached me and said;

"Gimme um watch."

I gave him my watch without further parley. I didn't want to hear those words "kill um" used again, if I could help it.

He next asked for my coat and a pair of red suspenders I had on—in fact he asked for everything he saw with a childlike confidence that was touching to behold. It was very fortunate he met us when he did, for he seemed to be out of everything that was necessary to make his life happy. After he had taken everything we had that he could carry away, he still seemed dissatisfied, and went through our boxes again, smelling of the vinegar and the pepper sauce bottles in a vague sort of way.

Then he called his braves around him and rode away. When the Indians were a few rods away, Kistler of the Optic turned to us and said:

"Are those friendly Indians?"

"Yes," answered the man who had advocated a peace policy, "they are evidently friendly, and it is our duty to report their actions to the Indian agent."

Just then, before we could prevent it, Kistler, who had grabbed a gun from one of the wagons, sent a bullet into the ranks of the Apaches.

In a moment the wildest excitement prevailed, and with a series of savage yells, they whipped up their ponies till out of range, and then wheeled about and began circling around us, yelling and firing as they rode.

It was fortunate for us that the most of our arms and ammunition, being concealed in the hay in our wagons, had escaped being found by the Indians, or we would have been wholly at their mercy. There was nothing left for us to do but fight, now that it was commenced, and a moment later, every gun and pistol belonging to our party was brought forward and put into service, and a telling fire was poured into them as they swept past us.

Kistler, armed with a double-barrelled shot gun, kept perfectly cool, loading and shooting as fast as he could.

Again and again the Indians charged us and each time, from our breast works behind our wagons, we poured a deadly fire into them, sending them back with one or more of their number dead on the ground. The shot-guns in our party were doing deadly work; but presently it was announced that our supply of shot was exhausted.

Kistler said nothing at this, put took a hatchet and broke open the box that contained our type. Then he took a handful of "long primer" and loaded his gun. His example was followed by the others, and when the Indians charged us again, they were greeted by a dose of cold type, which seemed to make a great impression on them. Again and again they charged us and each time we distributed a shower of cold pewter among them. For the next half hour the seige was kept up with long primer, and as the supply of that was exhausted, we commenced to pour "upper case" into them in a most generous and lavish manner. When these were all used up, we commenced using mixed charges of spaces and exclamation points. Then when they made another charge, we gave them a dose of quads and display type, which so discouraged them that it was plain to see that they had got enough.

"You see," observed Kistler, grimly, "the press exerts a great influence in this country—even among the Apaches. I don't believe they will come again."

His words proved true, for they soon left us, taking their dead and wounded along. Two of our party had been slightly wounded, but none were killed. That night we walked back to Nutt Station, and the next day purchased some horses, and, in company with several citizens, returned for our wagons, to find that they had been burned by the Indians in our absence.

We did not consider the press worth moving after it had passed through the fire, and left it there, where it can be seen to this day, half buried in the sage bush by the road side, eighteen miles from Nutt Station, on the old Kingston road.

INDIAN NOMENCLATURE.

"American Horse, Standing Bear, White Bird and Spotted Horse, friendly chiefs, are now asking protection from the hostiles who have camped among them."

That's an Associated Press paragraph, a week or so old, taken at random from THE CONSTITUTION files.

Rain-in-his-face, Young-man-afraid-of-his-horses, Sitting Bull, Red Cloud, Big Road!

The public have had ample opportunity for studying Indian nomenclature for the past month or two.

The names are odd enough nowadays to Georgia folks, and Indian affairs generally are matters of idle curiosity only, or long-range speculation.

But there was a time when such outlandish names had a distinct individuality here, and they were recognized—if not pronounced—very readily by the Georgia public.

The Indian policy of the state government was carried into campaign after campaign, and the Indian treaties were matters of great importance.

Settlers studied the names of the chiefs signing the treaty, and judged of its effect, like financiers study the list of stockholders in a business undertaking now, and judge of the soundness and promise of the enterprise.

They knew, from the names of the chiefs, to about what extent the tribe was bound, and to about what extent it was safe to rely upon the promises of the Indians.

The lists of names can have no such meaning now, but they are interesting and picturesque.

Compare them with those in the Associated Press telegram.

On the 31st of May, 1783, the state of Georgia made a treaty at Augusta with the Cherokees. The signatures are:

Lyman Hall,	Tarpine,
Jno. Twiggs,	Tarpine,
Elijah Clark,	Che Qua Ena,
W. Few,	Nenean Jack,
Edward Telfair,	Claunau,
S. Elbert,	Chickasaw Tue,
	Ascaster,
Witness:	Amakantie,
Geo. Walton,	Clawastre,
Andrew M'Lean.	Joenatan,
	Julestaha,
	John,
	Chisqua Una,
	China Wata,
	Calata,
	Juna Sluta,
	Cananta,
	Cat.

Then on the 1st of November, 1783, a treaty was made with the Creeks at Augusta.

And here are the signatures to that one.

John Twiggs,	Tallesee King.
Elijah Clarke,	Tallesee Warrior,
Edward Telfair,	Fat King,
Andrew Burns,	Mad Fish,
William Glascock,	Topwar King,
	Alachago,
	Hitcheto Warrior,
	Okolge,
	Cowetaw,
	Cuse King,
	Second Man,
	Inomatuhata,
	Inomawtusnigua,
	Sugahacho.

This is the list of signatures to a treaty made at Galphinton, November 12, 1785, with the Creeks:

John Twiggs,	Warrior King,
Elijah Clarke,	O'Kemulgey Tuskonucky
	Enchalucko,
	Innehana Ufollies,
	Inneha Micko,
	Coso Micko,
	CusoMicko,
	Upalaha Joe,
	Wartucko Micko,
	Tuskai Micko,
	Pohilike Oakfuskies,
	Abico Tuskanucky,
	Yaholo Micko,
	Opohelthe Micko,
	Dickson Tallicus,
	Opoyha Joe,

Another great treaty was made with the Cherokees at Hopewell, in 1785.

On the part of the state, the signers were Benjamin Hawkins, Andrew Pickens, Joseph Martin and Lachlan McIntosh.

With the name of each Indian chief is given the meaning of his name, in English, and his place of residence.

The Indian signatures are:

Koatohee, or Corn Tassel of Toquo.
Scholauetta, or Hanging Man of Chota.
Tuskegatahu, or Long Fellow of Christohoe.
Oskwha, or Abraham of Chilkowa.
Kolakusta, or Prince of North.
Newota, or the Gritzs of Chicamaga.
Konatola, or the Rising Fawn of Highwassay.
Tukasse, or Young Tarrapin of Allajoy.
Toostaka, or the Waker of Ooftauwa.
Untoola, or Gun Rod of Seteco.
Unsnoakanail, Buffalo White Calf, New Coffee.
Koastyeak, or Sharp Fellow, Wataga.
Chonosta, of Cowe.
Chescoonwha, Bird in Clothes, Tomotheg.
Tuckasee, or Tarrapin of Hightowa.
Chesetoa, or the Rabbit of Flacoa.
Chesicotetona, or Yellow Bird of the Pine Log.
Sketaloska, Second Man of Tillico.
Chokasotahe, Chickasaw Killer, Dafonta.
Onanoota, of Koofoatee.
Ookoseta, or Sower Mush, of Kooloque.
Umatooetha, the Water Hunter, Choikamawga.
Wynka, of Lookout Mountain.
Tulco, or Tom, of Chatuga.
Will, of Akoha.
Necatee, of Sawta.
Amokontakono, Kutcloe.
Kowetatahee, in Frog town.
Keuwuch, Talkoa.
Tulatisca, of Chaway.
Wooaluka, the Waylayer, Chota.
Tatluista, or Porpus of Tliaffi.
John, of Little Tallico.
Skelilak.
Akono Luchta, the Cabin.
Chenanoka, of Kawetakac.
Yellow Bird.

REIGN OF TERROR.

How the Revolutionists Strengthened the Priests in France.

New York Sun.

The massacre of the priests at Paris in September, 1792, is mentioned in all the histories, though not all are particular to mention that "the marble pavement of the Convent of the Carmelites was covered with dirt and gore and mangled carcasses, and the sides of the altar splashed with blood and brains." These minor touches by eye-witnesses seem to add to the reality of the occurrences.

The next story requires the mention of the ladies on account of what follows to the priests, though the ladies fill a singular chapter of their own. "A great fire was made in the Place-Dauphine, at which many, both men and women, were roasted. The Countess of Perigord with her three daughters were dragged thither. They were stripped, rubbed over with oil, and then put to the fire. The eldest of the daughters, who was fifteen, begged them to put an end to the torments, and a young fellow shot her through the head. The cannibals, who were shouting and dancing round the fire, enraged at this curtailment of their entertainment, seized the too merciful murderer and threw him into the flames.

"When the countess was dead they brought six priests, and, cutting off some of the roasted flesh presented them each a piece to eat. They shut their eyes and made no answer. The oldest of the priests was then stripped and tied opposite the fire. The mob told the others that perhaps they might prefer the relish of a priest's flesh to that of a countess; but they suddenly rushed into the flames. The barbarians tore them out, to prolong their torments," but they were dead.

The antipathy of Patriot Phillip to the priests was so acute that he went to the Jacobin Club one day (Sept. 3) with a box, which, after an explanatory harangue he opened, "and held up by the gray hair the bloody and shrivelled heads of his father and mother, 'which I have cut off, he said, because they obstinately persisted in not hearing mass from a constitutional priest, [that is, one who had saved his life by forswearing himself.] Amid great applause the heads were ordered to be buried beneath the bust of Ankerstrom and Brutus, behind the president's chair."

Another witness has this: "Garnier of Orleans had a son intended for the priesthood who had been initiated into the sub-deaconship. His father one day seized him by the throat and led him to the revolutionary tribunal, where he was instantly condemned, nor would the barbarous father qut his child till he saw his head severed from his body."

The Party of Bayonets.

From The Philadelphia Record.

There is room for the belief that one purpose of the force bill was to intrench the republican party so firmly in control of the government that it could snap its fingers at the popular demand for tariff revision as "immaterial." There was to be a bayonet behind every ballot, and a file of bayonets behind every section of the tariff law. The force bill has been tied up, but the purpose is still at large.

Desperate Republicans.

From The Philadelphia Times.

People are tired of revolutionists. They showed this at the last election, and if these desperate remnants of the defeated bourbon party believe that they can continue to defy the popular will they will find the next reckoning harsher than the last. But they can undoubedly do a great deal of mischief in the meanwhile. As Mr. Bayard put it the other night, having received notice to quit they are trying to set fire to the premises.

Notice.

Robert H. Badger, brother to R. D. Badger, has the offices open, and will attend carefully to all work. Having been studying teeth since 1865, can and will satisfy all customers. jan 10-dim

Ed. L. Grant Sign Company,

53 Peachtree, 'phone 604. Signs and banners made and shipped anywhere. Glass, board and advertising signs. apl4-dly

The Great Hit of the Season,

Tiddley Wink,s at John M. Miller's 31 Marietta street. dtf

The Finest on Earth

The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad is the only line running Pullman's Perfected Safety Vestibuled Trains, with Chair, Parlor, Sleeping and Dining Car service between Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Chicago, and is the only line running through Reclining Chair Cars between Cincinnati, Keokuk and Springfield, Ill., and Combination Chair and Sleeping Car Cincinnati to Peoria, Ill.,

And the Only DIRECT LINE

between Cincinnati, Dayton, Lima, Toledo, Detroit, the Lake Regions and Canada.

The road is one of the oldest in the state of Ohio, and the only line entering Cincinnati over twenty-five miles of double track, and from its past record can more than assure its patrons speed, comfort and safety. Tickets on sale everywhere, and see that they read C. H. & D., either in or out of Cincinnati, Indianapolis, or Toledo. E. O. McCormick, General Passenger and Ticket Agent. feb 21 dly

Young's Hotspur Relish!

The Finest Table Relish ever invented. Sold only in sealed bottles; by all Grocers. Once tried, always used. At wholesale by

TIDWELL & POPE,
dec23tm Atlanta, Ga.

Buy Now

And sell in the spring.

I must have money at once, and offer for sale thirteen lots in North Atlanta, near Marietta street, at $6,000; $3,000 cash, balance to suit purchaser.

Will give written agreement that if at the end of six months the purchaser is dissatisfied with his trade, I will take the property back; must have $3,000 now. Address "Real Estate," P. O. Box 364. jan20-d5t

Look Here!

The Clayton Sewing Machine Motor Company are now prepared to fill orders for motors. Send your orders to Nos. 235-7-9 Marietta street, and we will have motors attached. Dec3-d f

Tiddledy Winks

better than Pigs in Clover. Large lot just received by John M. Miller, 31 Marietta street. dtf

The Queen and Crescent

Route is the shortest, quickest, cheapest and best line to all points west. I do not ask you to look at our map to prove to you that our line is the shortest. You can take the map of all other lines leading to Texas and you will see that they give us almost an air-line from Atlanta to Fort Worth, Tex., passing through Birmingham, Meridian, Vicksburg and Shreveport, or New Orleans. This line being the shortest, of course it is the quickest, and it being the quickest, you know it is the cheapest, and being the cheapest it is the best line.

STILSON,

JEWELER.
55 WHITEHALL ST.
Reliable Goods.
Fair Dealing.
Bottom Prices.

GET YOUR **PRINTING,** BLANK BOOKS. LEDGERS Journals, Cash Books, Binding, Electrotyping, etc., etc., at

JAS. P. HARRISON & CO.,
(THE FRANKLIN PUBLISHING HOUSE,)
State Printers, Atlanta, Ga.
Consult them before placing your orders.

DONEHOO'S
Restaurant,

16 Whitehall St.
Regular Dinner 50c.
The Best Meal for the Money in the South.
9-24-d6m unE&W

The Great Problem Solved!

HOW — To make a dollar go a long way. THAT IS THE PROBLEM!
ARE — YOU INTERESTED IN IT! IF SO, YOU
YOU? — Should come and see us. If you come,
COME — YOU are on the road where A DOLLAR GOES A LONG WAY.
AND — AFTER YOU SEE
SEE — Our elegant Stock of CLOTHING, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS and HATS,
US. — and let us trade, you will have solved the problem

Your Judgment and 10 to 30 per cent DISCOUNT do the work.

EISEMAN & WEIL,
One Price Clothiers and Furnishers,
3 Whitehall St.

MARDI GRAS
New Orleans, La.,
FEBRUARY 10th.
$14.85 ROUND TRIP.

Tickets on sale Feb. 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th. Extreme Limit February 24th.

Take the Richmond & Danville R. R
GEORGIA PACIFIC DIVISION.
Via Atlanta and Birmingham.

New schedules inaugurated for the popular route with Pullman vestibule sleeping cars between Atlanta and New Orleans.

ACCOMMODATIONS AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

There is going to be a great rush at New Orleans during Mardi Gras festivities. If you are going and want accommodations secured, either at hotels or residence so as to avoid confusion on arrival write the undersigned agents, who will furnish you with all information and will asssist you in getting location before starting:

Alex. S. Thweatt, General Traveling Passenger Agent, Atlanta, Ga.
A. A. Vernoy, City Passenger Agent, Atlanta, Ga.
S. H. Hardwick, General Passenger Agent.

RESPESS & CO.
Real Estate Agents, No. 5 N. Broad Street,

SOLICIT business from both sellers and buyers. We will appreciate all business given us, promising faithful attention and satisfaction. To sellers: We want to list $500,000 on our books this month for spring trade. To investors: If we can't offer you the best investment in the city, we don't ask your patronage. We can convince you on a fair trial that we can do so. Have now for sale beautiful Peachtree residence, beautiful south Atlanta cottages, handsome north Atlanta homes, two good 8-room houses near Boulevard, on liberal terms, and cheap; 2 of the best Inman park vacant lots, $500 less than their value. One of the best factory sites in Atlanta, 100x200 feet, on Georgia railroad, right in heart of city, south side. Vacant lots in every direction to suit everybody in price and terms. We can please you, so give us a trial, and we will appreciate it. Call at No. 5 North Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

We want immediately for customers,
3 nice homes, North Atlanta, near Peachtree. Also 2 vacant lots in good location near Peachtree and Jackson sts.

GEO. WARE. JOHN S. OWENS.
WARE & OWENS,

Real Estate, 41 South Broad, Corner Alabama Street.

$4,500—Boulevard lot, 70 feet front, just north of Angier avenue. The choicest lot on the street.
$4,000—Windsor st., corner, 200x170. Come let us show it to you.
$1,100—E. Fair st. lot, 40x190, to alley.
5-r-h on lot 32x149 that we must sell before the train leaves for Africa. You can make some money on it.
$350 cash and balance monthly for good 4-r house and kitchen, on Mills street.
$2,000—Currier st. lot 50x200, near Courtland.
250 feet front, Inman ave., corner lot; lies well. Can build ten houses on it.
$2,000—Pine st. lot, near Courtland, 50x170 to alley; belgian block, sidewalks, gas and water. Splendid neighborhood.
$5,000—Pine st. 8-r cottage; gas, water; all modern attachments; belgian block, etc.
$1,250—Neat 4-r cottage, S. Bell st.
$6,000—Jackson st. 2-story residence, all modern conveniences, lot 60x150.
$1,300—4-r house, on McAfee st, 40x100.
$900—Corner Howell and Erwin, 3-r house, 50x100.
$4,000—Pryor st., north of Fair, 7-r house, 82x180.
$2,700—Easy terms, for a splendid 6-r house on Hood st., 50x175.
$900—Highland ave., 49x153, to alley.
$1,150—Hill st., near Jones, 50x140, to alley.
$3,250—New 6-r house, West Fair, near in.
If you want to buy or sell, come to see us at corner Broad and Alabama streets.

Tiddledy Winks
at Miller's, 31 Marietta street.

WE'VE HAD THE "GRIP"

on trade all this season, and determined to hold it, we shall make prices on every article accord perfectly with the times. We are aware that the winter is nearly over, and are willing that you should have advantage of the reduction in prices. So if you need a Suit, an Overcoat, a suit of Underwear, or if your children are in need of anything to wear, just come right in here and a trade will very likely result.

George Muse & Co.,

CLOTHIERS AND FURNISHERS.
38 WHITEHALL STREET.

EVERYTHING
GOES AT
COST.

MEN'S SUITS,
Men's Overcoats,
BOYS' SUITS.

We are determined to sell our stock. Come and bring the cash, and buy the

Best Clothing

In Atlanta, without PROFIT to us. We mean it.

E. & A. C. BEALL.
10 Marietta St.
oct 11—d 1y

Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS ADDRESSED TO W. J. Northen, governer, will be received at the executive office, capitol building, until 11 o'clock, a. m., the 2d day of February for the following work:

18,000 square feet flagging or cement sidewalks.
500 lineal feet curbing.
1,500 lineal feet coping.
200 lineal feet curved coping.
3,000 square feet Ashlar masonry.
300 2-horse wagon loads manure, and plowing and sowing the grounds around the capitol building.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the city engineer.

Bids will be considered for flagging or cement for sidewalks and granite or marble for coping and Ashlar walls.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

W. J. NORTHEN, Governor.
W. A. WRIGHT, Comp. Gen.
R. U. HARDEMAN, Treas.
R. T. NESBITT, Com. Agriculture.
jan 18 d 2 w sun wed.

Dissolution.

THE FIRM OF FREYER & BRADLEY IS this day dissolved by mutual consent, having sold their entire business and good will to the Freyer & Bradley Music Company.

The Freyer & Bradley Music Company will continue the business at the same stand, will collect all accounts, and assume all liabilities.

F. L. FREYER,
SAM'L BRADLEY.
jan 23 3t eod CHAS. H. FREYER.

ATLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE.

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD CO., the most direct line and best route to Montgomery, New Orleans, Texas and the Southwest.

The following schedule in effect January 11, 1891:

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 50. Daily.	No. 52. Daily.	No. 56 Daily except Sunday.	No. 54. Daily.
Lv Atlanta	1 05 p m	11 30 p m	4 25 p m	7 35 a m
Ar Newnan	2 35 p m	1 10 a m	6 20 p m	8 57 a m
Ar LaGrange	3 46 p m	2 34 a m	7 40 p m	9 50 a m
Ar W Point	4 17 p m	2 58 a m	8 15 p m	10 15 a m
Ar Opelika	5 02 p m	3 48 a m		11 00 a m
Ar Columbus		5 55 a m		11 58 a m
Ar Motgomry	7 15 p m	5 55 a m		
Ar Pensacola	11 00 a m	1 05 p m		
Ar Mobile	2 20 a m	11 45 a m		
Ar N Orleans	7 00 a m	4 10 p m		
Ar Houst'n Tex	9 00 p m	7 07 a m		
TO SELMA, VICKSBURG AND SHREVEPORT.				
Lv Montgomry	8 05 p m	8 15 a m		
Ar Selma	10 00 p m	11 15 a m		

NORTH BOUND.	No. 51. Daily.	No. 53. Daily.	No. 57*	No. 55. Daily.
Lv New Orleans	8 20 pm	6 20 pm		
Lv Mobile	11 10 pm	11 10 pm		
Lv Pensacola	9 45 pm	7 00 pm		
Ar Montgomery	6 50 am	4 20 am		
Lv Selma	5 35 am	4 30 pm		
Lv Montgomery	7 45 am	4 30 am		
Leave				
Lv Columbus	11 58 am			11 50 am
Ar Opelika	10 00 am	6 25 am		2 00 pm
Ar West Point	10 57 am	7 01 am	7 15 am	2 56 pm
Ar LaGrange	11 25 am	7 36 am	7 46 am	3 21 pm
Ar Newnan	12 23 pm	8 30 am	8 07 am	4 21 pm
Ar Atlanta	1 40 pm	9 50 am	10 30 am	6 40 pm

* Daily except Sunday.

Train 50 carries Pullman buffet sleeping cars between New York and Atlanta, and Pullman buffet sleeping cars between Atlanta and New Orleans. Train 51 carries Pullman buffet car between New Orleans and Atlanta, and Atlanta and New York. Trains 52 and 53 carry Pullman buffet sleeping car between Washington and New Orleans.

ED. M. L. TYLER, General Manager.
R. E. LUTZ, Traffic Manager.
JOHN A. GEE, Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agt.

JAS. A. ANDERSON & CO.



GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.

Cost Not Considered.

FOR NEXT THIRTY DAYS

We are determined to sell our stock of Winter Goods.

Our clothing is the best and latest styles.

Men's Overcoats,
Boys' Overcoats,
Men's Suits,
Boys' Suits,
Odd Pants for Men and Boys,
Underwear,
Gloves,
Scarfs, and
Everything in the Clothing line

AT YOUR OWN PRICE.

JAS. A. ANDERSON & CO.
41 Whitehall Street.

H. P. ASHLEY,

MACHINIST AND FOUNDER IN
IRON AND BRASS
REPAIRS ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY.

All Kinds of Gears Cut in Iron, Steel and Brass.
—MANUFACTURER OF—
SPRING BED MACHINERY.

Send in your old steam or gas engines. Pumps and injectors to be repaired will guarantee to be good as new. Models and tools made to order. Grind paper and planer knives in the most improved manner. 47 South Forsyth street, Atlanta, Ga. dec 24 dly.

SAM'L W. GOODE. ALBERT L. BECK.

Sam'l W. Goode & Co.

Have for Sale at a
LIBERAL DISCOUNT
REAL ESTATE
Purchase Money
NOTES!
IN LOTS AS FOLLOWS:

1 lot, $2,000.
1 lot, $600.
1 lot, $300.
1 lot, $200.

All Strictly Gilt-Edge!

Secured by Real Estate and bear 8 per cent per annum interest.

Will allow a liberal discount.

SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.

Sam'l W. Goode & Co.

Make a Specialty of
Real Estate
AUCTION SALES!

Call now with description and plat of property you wish sold.

SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.

SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.

Solicit Consignments of
REAL ESTATE!
Vacant and Improved.

Have a large demand for desirable suburban tracts.

SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.

ARE YOU ENGAGED?

That is a question you will not answer, but write us for samples of our new styles of Wedding Invitations.

FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 104½ Whitehall St.



PERFECTED CRYSTAL LENSES
TRADE MARK.
Quality First and Always.

We have unequaled facilities for the manufacture of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses. We grind all kinds of Lenses, plain or compound.

FAULKNER, KELLAM & MOORE,
Scientific Opticians,
58 Marietta Street, Old Capitol Building.

Kempton, Delkin & Co.,
Real Estate,
6 East Alabama St.

$6000 ONLY! "A GENUINE BARGAIN!" Business property close in; only $100 a front foot.
$1,600 only! Another bargain. Choice Highland avenue corner lot; large lot.
$600 only for a beautiful lot less than a block from new electric line and convenient to dummy line; a nice home site.
$1,000 only for 3½ acres, West End. Now is your chance; owner hard up.
$1,800 will buy a large Fort st. corner lot over 100 feet front.
$350 each for 2 Edgewood lots, each 50x150 to 15 feet alley.
$1,200 will buy a most desirable Pryor st. lot; select location.
$8,000, with only $1,500 down and balance on time, will buy 70x210 with 7-r house in good order, just a block from DeGive's new opera house; central property.
$1,800 only, 100x160 on Windsor st; a bargain.
$2,500 only, one acre; corner lot; Crew st.
$3,000 only for two 4-r houses on Rawson st; select neighborhood.

SUBURBAN.

$30,000 only for 17 acres. Property adjoining at $2 000 an acre; lots 100x150, within ¼ of a mile sell for $1,500; must be sold; a bargain which will soon be taken.
$7,500 for 25 acre tracts only 3½ miles from car shed; beautiful situation.

FOR EXCHANGE.

Lovely home in Gainesville, Ga.; central property; will exchange for Atlanta property, vacant or improved. Try and trade. Particulars cheerfully given.
Conveyances always on hand to show property

KEMPTON, DELKIN & CO.,
NO. 6 EAST ALABAMA STREET.

J. A. SCOTT. ISAAC LIEBMAN

SCOTT & LIEBMAN,
REAL ESTATE AND RENTING AGENTS,
20 PEACHTREE ST.
TELEPHONE 1075.

A few of our special bargains:
$8,000 for a house on lovely corner lot, 84x184, on Whitehall street. Lies excellently for subdivision.
$1,500 buys 4-room house, nice lot, on East Hunter street. One-half cash, balance easy.
$3,000 buys 10-room house on corner lot, 71x120, on Elliott street. One-half cash, balance easy.
$2,500 buys 4-room house, lot 50x125, on Fort street, near Edgewood avenue. Rents now for $20 per month.
$6,000 buys 13-room house, part brick, on lot 60x210 on Butler street. Cheap.
$2,100 on very easy terms, buys 4-room house, lovely lot, on North avenue.
$1,600 buys 30x200 on Marietta street, running through to State street.
$1,500 buys 60x115, corner lot, on Humphries street.
$1,000 buys 3-room house on large corner lot.
$1,250 buys 50x110 to 10-foot alley on Fulton near Washington street. This is very cheap.
$6,000 buys 80x195 on Merritts avenue running back to Box street, and 90x95 on Box street; cheap for such desirable property.
$800 for 55x105 on Markham street.
$3,000 for 100x200 on West Peachtree st. This is a plum for such a lot as this.

Buy now, right now, before that big spring trade opens and property will be much higher. Property bought now can be sold in the spring at a handsome profit. Call on us, we can accommodate you and make you money.

SCOTT & LIEBMAN,
20 Peachtree street.

H. L. WILSON,
REAL ESTATE AGENT.
3 PRYOR ST., KIMBALL HOUSE.

Persons desiring real estate, either for stores, residences, manufactories or speculative purposes, will find it to their interest, financially, to call at my office. Having lived in Atlanta since 1852, I feel that I am prepared to serve buyers advantageously. I sold $1,000,000 worth of good real estate during the first half of 1890. I devote my entire time to selling and buying real estate on commission.
Those parties engaging my services get the full benefit of my experience and knowledge of the business.
All of my transactions are on strictly legitimate business principles; every sale is quickly settled up. I refer you to my past successful record.
Big bargain in 20 acres on Peachtree.
$6,000—Splendid house and lot on Powers st.
$6,000—Extra home on E. Baker st.
$8,000—House and lot on Whitehall street.
$2,000—5-r house cor. Inman ave. and Calhoun.
$4,500—Lot 100x135 on North Calhoun street.
$4,000—Lot 100x200, Wilson ave.
20 acres on Air-Line railroad, just north of High land ave.
Bargain on Currier, 50x140.
Administrators and executors, or persons who want the cash for their property, will save money by consulting me.
jan11—d6m Sp. H. L. WILSON.

Read This

I have on hand $50,000 that I desire to invest in good Atlanta and adjacent property. If you have any that you will sell cheap, either in acreage, vacant or improved, mail me an accurate description of same, at once. Address L. G. A., P. O. Box 340, Atlanta, Ga.

MR. BULLES'S TYPEWRITER.

From The New York Sun.

Mr. Bulles, the broker, had a new typewriter. He made his head clerk try the different applicants and test their skill, and engage the best one. The one the head clerk engaged was a large, impressive-looking woman of much beauty, and with the haughtiness of a duchess. She dressed well and richly, and her manner when sitting before her machine was that of a grand woman of society who condescended to play occasionally on the piano.

She had much the air of a woman who was employing the men in the office to take care of her millions and make out her accounts. Mr. Bulles always felt as though he ought to ask her permission to smoke, and was almost afraid to ask her to take down any of his correspondence. What work he dared to give her she did as well as it could be done, so he had nothing against her except her pride. He determined finally to break down her pride. He had been uncomfortably impressed with her dignity, now she should learn what it was to feel that way toward him.

So the next morning he called her in and, after dictating a few business letters, he said: "Now, on the smaller paper, please. Are you ready? Let me see," he mused as he bit carelessly at the the top of his cigar and gazed out of the window.

"Dear Jim," he began. "Thanks, very much, but it will be quite impossible. I have positively refused to go into political life in any capacity, and though the position of minister to so important a city as St. Petersburg to succeed Smith is highly complimentary, I could not leave New York and my work. Tell the president in the proper official language that he is very good, but that he must look for some one else. Give my best love to Mrs. Blaine and accept my condolence at the loss of your house. Yours.

"The Hon. J. G. Blaine, Washington, D. C."

The typewriter girl took this down with a calm, unruffled countenance; her severity of demeanor was absolutely unchanged. "Is that all?" she asked. "Yes," said Bulles, weakly—"yes, I believe that is all." He was not to be put down by a little thing like that, and called her in again during the afternoon and dictated the following note:

"Delmonico's: Will you reserve one of the largest private dining rooms for me this evening and prepare supper for 100. I find my rooms are too small and will have to have one of yours. Serve the same supper as ordered and prepare the floor for dancing. You can go to any length in the matter of decoration, but keep the cost of the flowers down to $1,000. Yours truly."

The other note was:

"Dear Old Man: I should be very glad to accept, but Tuxedo never did agree with my digestion. Certainly, you can have all the horses you want. The two leaders are in town, but I will have them sent out to you. I think the price you offer for the coach is reasonable, and will let you have it for that, as I am going to give up coaching and get a yacht. Yours."

The third note was:

"Dear Mr. Burgess: The designs arrived yesterday and were beauties. I am sure, if looks go for anything, that she should beat anything afloat. I hope you are right in what you say about her being a better boat than the Mayflower, and I will certainly follow your suggestion and enter her, when completed, for the cup. Yours truly."

Mr. Bulles said: "That will do. When they are are finished let me see them." He thought he detected a slight unbending in the superior manner of the young woman, but he was not too hopeful. "If those don't impress her," he said, "I'll write a letter of regret to the queen tomorrow and one to Gladstone, telling him I can't come over this summer to spend August with him." When the girl brought in the letters finished and ready for his signature he tossed them carelessly aside and said: "I will sign them later and I'll post them myself." He signed them and slipped them in their envelopes under his other papers, where the clerks might not see them, and planned more for the future. The day following he refused three invitations to dine with distinguished people, ordered an architect to call and see him about building a country house at Newport, and wrote to order a diamond necklace.

The typewriter girl began to take a little more interest, and said "Yes, sir," instead of simply "Yes," which was something. He felt that he was getting on.

But on the fourth day she appeared with even a colder and more haughty air and laid three letters down upon his desk. She always opened his mail for him and divided the private notes from the business letters. "Here," she said, "are three notes which I did not know whether to hand to you or to the clerk." Bulles glanced at the bottom of one of them and read the name of "Charles Burgess." The note ran:

"Henry Bulles—Dear Sir: I am in receipt of a note signed by you and bearing the number of your office, which refers to a yacht and to an imaginary correspondence which has passed between us on the subject of such a yacht. As I do not know you or anything of any such a yacht, I can only imagine that some one is imposing on you, and return you your letter. Yours truly,

"CHARLES BURGESS."

Mr. Bulles grew exceeding red and dared not look up; he wondered how far the girl had read. The second note said:

"The private dining room and supper ordered for you for Tuesday evening were prepared and in readiness for you as directed; but no one appeared. Are we to understand that there has been a mistake, or is your letter, which we have retained, to be considered in the nature of a hoax, or has some one forged your name? Awaiting your reply, etc.

"DELMONICO'S."

Mr. Bulles sank still further into his chair. He opened the last letter with a trembling hand. The girl still towered above him like an avenging spirit.

The letter was from a friend and contained a clipping from a newspaper.

"Dear Hen," the note ran: "Have you seen this Associated Press clipping, and what in heaven's name does it mean? Some one has evidently been playing a practical joke on you, and one that must strike you as a most unpleasant one."

The clipping read as follows:

IS HENRY BULLES INSANE?
THE WELL-KNOWN NEW YORK BROKER GIVES HIS FRIENDS GREAT CONCERN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 5.—The secretary of state is in receipt of a most remarkable communication from Henry Bulles, the New York broker, in which that gentleman refuses to act as minister to St. Petersburg with much haughtiness. He is quite unknown to either the president or Mr. Blaine, and it is supposed here that his mind is unsettled or that he is the victim of a practical joke.

Mr. Bulles laid the clipping down and gazed desperately at the typewriter girl. "Did you post those letters?" he asked.

"Yes," said the duchess, severely. "I found them on your desk after you had left and supposed you had forgotten them, so I posted them myself. Wasn't that right?"

"I guess," said Mr. Bulles, "that I won't need you any longer. You know too much."

"That," said the typewriter girl calmly, "strikes me as the very reason why I should remain. Don't you think so? You can say you have been made the victim of a practical joke, but if I lost my position I might say you had not. Don't you think you had better raise my salary a little and let me stay?"

Mr. Bulles gazed gloomily at the newspaper clipping on the desk before him. "Yes," he said grimly, "you had better stay."

GOETHE'S VISIT TO CARLSBAD.

There is no doubt that the life of the great poet was greatly prolonged by drinking the waters of the Sprudel Spring brought to us in the form of Salt, which is obtained by evaporation from the waters of Carlsbad.

The CARLSBAD SPRUDEL SALT (powder form) is in no sense a mere purgative, but is an alterative and eliminative remedy, which dissolves tenacious bile, allays irritation and removes obstructions by aiding nature. It acts soothingly and without pain. Beware of imitations. The genuine article has the signature of EISNER & MENDELSON CO., sole agents, 6 Barclay street, New York, and the seal of the city on every bottle. Pamphlets mailed free upon application.

SCOTT'S EMULSION



Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and HYPOPHOSPHITES of Lime and Soda

is endorsed and prescribed by leading physicians because both the *Cod Liver Oil* and *Hypophosphites* are the recognized agents in the cure of *Consumption*. It is as palatable as milk.

Scott's Emulsion *is a perfect Emulsion. It is a wonderful Flesh Producer. It is the Best Remedy* for CONSUMPTION, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Wasting Diseases, Chronic Coughs and Colds.

Ask for Scott's Emulsion and take no other.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively Cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER, &c. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation and Piles. The smallest and easiest to take. Only one pill a dose. Purely vegetable. Price 25 cents.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, New York.

G. W. ADAIR,
Real Estate.

I have four houses and lots rented for $44.00 per month for sale for $5,000.

The lots are worth the money.

I have several beautiful vacant lots on Chestnut, Ashley and Beckwith streets, cheap and on long time.

Come in and drive out and look at these.

G. W. ADAIR,
5 Kimball House, Wall St.

G. W. ADAIR,
AUCTIONEER.

I WILL SELL UPON THE PREMISES, NO. 119 Ivy street, on Tuesday, third day of February, at 12 o'clock sharp, a lot fronting 56 feet on Ivy street and extending back 130 feet, upon which is a six-room brick house. This property is central, near Houston street electric car line, and is very valuable. Investors are invited to examine it and attend sale, as it is just such property as is always in demand.

The owner is obliged to realize on it and my instructions are to sell absolutely and without reserve.

Call and get a plat. Terms—One-half cash, balance 12 months, at 8 per cent.

G. W. ADAIR,
Real Estate Agent,
jan24 25 28 31 feb 1 2 3 8p un other ad

ATLANTA REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,
No 5 S. Pryor St., Atlanta, Ga

We are preparing a new list of property for the season of 1891 and will be glad to have all those with real estate to dispose of call on us during the next two weeks.

We are now offering the following parcels of land for sale:
Finest lot on West Peachtree street, 100 feet front on a corner, $10,000.
6 of the finest lots on Calhoun street, well shaded and perfectly graded, $35 per foot.
10 lots on Myrtle street, adjoining above, $20 per foot. These are the choicest residence lots on the market at the price offered.
Finest lot on Courtland street, near Forest avenue, 50x250, for $10.000.
Fine lot on Peachtree, 62x200, $6,000.
7 acres on Peachtree road, 3 miles from car shed, $14,000.
5 acres on Peachtree road, just across Belt road, $3,000.
140 feet fronting on Ellis street, fine location, $2,700.
Small cottages in all parts of the city from $1,000 to $3,000.
200 acre farm, 11 miles from town on Air-Line road, $25 an acre.
47 acres close to Peachtree road and belt line $425 per acre.
Grist mill, cotton gin, water power, 3-room dwelling, 10 acres land, 10 miles from city and near railroad, $1,200.
Mr. H. C. Pendleton has charge of city property list and will be pleased to show customers anything they may want in that line, and will consider it a favor if his friends will call upon him.
ROBERT MILLER, Manager. L. McINTOSH WARD, Secretary and Treasurer

ANSLEY BROS.,
REAL ESTATE.

$60 FRONT FOOT FOR EAST FRONT, Boulevard lot, 69¼x175; one of prettiest on street; a bargain.
$80 front foot for West Peachtee lot; beautifully shaded; lies beautifully; near Kimball street.
$3,500—House and lot on Spring street, electric line; corner lot, which is worth the money itself.
$2,500—4-room cottage and servant's house of 2 rooms, on Richardson, near Pryor, lot 54x207.
$1,700—Capitol avenue lot, between Love and Little, 53x197.
$1,600—Georgia avenue lot, 50x150, near Crew.
$1,600—Beautiful Young street lot, 70x150; shaded.
$2,650—Courtland avenue lot, 50x200, near Forest avenue.
$10,500—Peachtree house and lot, near in; lot worth money.
$1,800—6 acres, near city limits; half mile from two dummy lines; strawberries and other fruits.
$3,500—Pulliam street, 6-room house, lot 50x190.
$7,000—Elegant corner lot in business part of city.
$150 front foot for business lot, 2½ squares from carshed; elegant frontage and depth.
$800—Ormond street lot, near Capitol avenue.
$2,800—E. Fair street cottage, 6 rooms, lot, corner.
$1,600—Formwalt street lot, between Glenn and Connolly; cheap.
$2,500—Highland avenue house and lot, near Boulevard.

DECATUR PROPERTY.

$4,500—11½ acres in limits of town; elegant for truck and dairy farm; 5-room house.
$3,000—20 acres in 100 feet of Ga. R. R.; just below limits of town; a bargain.
$2,500—5-room house and acre lot, near depot and terminus of dummy line.
Office, 10 East Alabama street. Telephone 963.

J. C. HENDRIX. LAWRENCE HARRISON.

J. C. HENDRIX & Co
REAL ESTATE, 31 S. BROAD ST.

We can offer for a few days very cheap—
108x200, Jackson st., west side.
80x200, Jackson st., east side.
90x200, Jackson st., east side.
80x230, Boulevard, west side.
80x220, Boulevard, west side.
100x280, Boulevard to Jackson.
100x135, Boulevard.
50x108, Highland ave.
47x190, Highland ave.
47x190, Highland ave.
53x163, Highland ave.
106x163, Highland ave.
70x250, Peachtree st.
20 Fine Lots on Piedmont ave.
100x289, Washington st., through to Pulliam.
200x289, Washington st.
50x145, Washington st.
150x153, S. Pryor st.
46x150, Fortress ave., near Glass Works.
50x127, Pine, near Spring.
120x100, Spring st.
50x178, W. Peachtree.
100x200, Jackson st.
50x150, Cooper st.
50x160 Windsor.

If you want to trade call to see
J. C. HENDRIX & CO.
jan 7-d1m-Sp

BROWN & WATSON,
14 E. ALABAMA ST.

Are you looking for bargains? If so examine this list carefully. If you hesitate you are lost;
$2,000—1½ acres on North ave. near the Boulevard: lies beautifully; a snap.
2,000—5 acres, with new 6-r house, large barn, 3 miles from carshed; improvements cost $1,875.
1,100—5 acres, with 3-r house and 1,800 grapevines, standard varieties, 3 miles from carshed.
4,000—106 ft. cor. on Highland ave. near Boulevard, with 4 neat cottages, rented well; snap.
1,600—Buys a beautiful south facing lot on Merritts ave. near Peachtree st.
22,000—Buys 8 acres, the cream of our best residence suburb, with $10,000 improvements.
3,000—33 lots at Van Winkle's; snap.
5,500—Buys 20 acres on Boulevard; belgian block pavement in front of property.
6,000—50 acres near barracks, with house and barns for 20 head stock.
2,000—Buys 10 beautiful lots on North ave.; two blocks from property that sells for $60 per front foot.
7,000—50x400; double frontage on Peachtree st.; if you want something choice look this up.
55—per front foot, 115x176, on Boulevard.
2,750—85x195; Edgewood avenue, Inman park; this week is your last chance to get this for less than $3,000.
2,600—Pryor st. lot; close in.
1,000—Pryor st. lot; beautiful shaded lot, on dummy line.

Also have houses and lots for investment or residence in all parts of the city. Call and see us. List your property with us and we will sell it.

BROWN & WATSON,
14 EAST ALABAMA STREET.

B. S. DRAKE. D. W. OWEN.

DRAKE & OWEN,
Real Estate.
5 W. Alabama St.

$1,000—Linden ave., 40x200, 5 rooms; half cash.
$2,850—Yonge st., 125x140, 4-room house; very cheap.
$6,000—Modern home, 7 rooms, Richardson st.
$600 per foot is all we ask for 100 feet on Pryor st. by 110 feet deep, right at courthouse.
$2,500—For a neat cottage home on Johnson ave., near Boulevard; 5 rooms, lot 52x150 to alley.
$1,500—Howell st., right at electric car, 5-room cottage, and the lot is 50x160 feet.
$8,500—A beautiful Luckie st. home, close in; 7 rooms; modern conveniences.
We have 2 of those cheap Boulevard lots left, 60 feet front, only $1,400; near Ponce de Leon ave.
$1,000—Ashby, near Gordon, West End, 57x250.
$1,050—Angier ave., 55x200, near Boulevard.
$830—Beautiful West End Baugh st. lot, 50x200.
$160 per foot opposite capitol, Capitol ave., 23x100.
We have a splendid Forsyth st. lot near Whitehall.
$500—Currier st. lot 54x102; side and rear alley.
$2,000—Crew st. lot 50x150; east front.
$1,050—Pryor st. lot 52x150; easy payments.
Desirable lots on Gordon, Queen and Grady sts., West End. Buy before the electric line goes.
Parties trading in Real Estate will do well to call on us before buying. If you have property in our line for sale enlist with us. We have nice, comfortable office space to let in our office; well located, you know.

DRAKE & OWEN.

A. J. WEST. H. F. WEST.

A. J. WEST & CO.
Real Estate and Loans,
7 PRYOR ST., KIMBALL HOUSE.

WE OFFER THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL bargains for this week.

Seven pretty level lots on North Calhoun street 60x175 feet each, south of Bleckley avenue at a figure that will astonish you.

Four nice shady lots on Myrtle street, North Atlanta, 50x175 each, very cheap, big money in them this spring.

A block of ten lots, level, shady and all right, only $1,500 for the entire block. A nice "spec" in this and they will go soon.

A block of thirteen lots in exactly the proper place, nothing better for a pretty little turn. Only $2,500 for the tract.

Only $1,800 for pretty shady Boulevard lot. Nothing else for less than $35 per front foot in this neighborhood.

We are pushing things. If you want to trade we will make it to your interest if you will pay us a visit.

A. J. WEST & CO.

PERFECT MANHOOD.
Cures assured to men of all ages.
WEAK MEN MADE STRONG
Send for free illustrative treatise.
THE MARSTON CO., 19 Park Place, NEW YORK.
wed fri sun wky Name this paper.

W. A. OSBORN. G. S. BREWSTER. M. C. STONER

W. A. Osborn & Co.,
Real Estate and Loans, 12 South Pryor street. Those seeking real estate investments would do well to call on this wide-awake firm who claims to have any variety of property in their line, both city and country.

HIRSCH BROS.
Have you taken a look at our
Men's and Boys' Suits!
Which we are offering at such Low Prices?

OUR CLEARING SALE CONTINUES.

You can't afford to miss this sale. Now is the time to come. We are not going to carry over any winter stock if low prices will move them. Choicest patterns go first. Why not get one of them?

42 AND 44 WHITEHALL ST.

SCIPLE SONS,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

CEMENT FIRE BRICK FIRE CLAY FIRE CLAY STOVE THIMBLES DRAIN PIPE STOVE FLUES SEWER PIPE PLASTER PARIS MARBLE DUST CHIMNEY TOPS COAL LIME

OFFICE, NO. 8 LOYD; YARDS, CORNER FAIR STREET AND C. R. R.

GEO. S. BROWN, President. BARRINGTON J. KING, Sec. and Treas.

THE BROWN & KING SUPPLY COMP'NY



Manufacturers and Dealers in
Mill Supplies, Machinery, Tools,
WROUGHT IRON PIPE,
Fitting and Brass Goods.
Agents for "Gilbert" Wood Split Pulleys. All sizes in Stock.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

FRANK M. POTTS. HENRY POTTS

POTTS & POTTS,
24 PEACHTREE ST. ATLANTA, GA.

Wholesale dealers in fine Rye Whiskies, Brandies, Gins, Rums, Scotch and Irish Whiskies, fine Wines, etc., and Sole agents for Jos. Schlitz Milwaukee "Pilsener" Bottled Beer. Mail orders will receive prompt attention. Telephone 175.

CROWDS, CROWDS, CROWDS.



25% Discount on Children's Overcoats and Suits.

Men's Suits and Overcoats that were $15.00 are now $12.90.
Men's Suits and Overcoats that were $17.50 are now $12.90.
Men's Suits and Overcoats that were $18.00 are now $12.90.
Men's Suits and Overcoats that were $20.00 are now $12.90.

25% Discount on Children's Overcoats and Suits.

The response to our present great sale is phenomenal. The rush increases daily. There's a constant jam and squeeze on the inside. Elbow room is at a premium. Bargains are vanishing rapidly. Fresh offerings hourly supplement the original items. Never before has such enthusiasm existed about a Clothing event. Buyers are ready and eager. The discounts and reductions are recognized as being real and liberal. It's so much money lost to us—made by you. We don't mind. Business has its ups and downs same as anything else. Three months go prices were way up; today they are way down. Such is life.

EISEMAN BROS.
17 AND 19 WHITEHALL STREET.

THIS PAPER CONTAINS 20 Pages.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

THIRD PART. Pages 13-20.

VOL. XXII. ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 25, 1891. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

$236,000,000.

We shall not go deep into statistics; just a short study, a small bit of gossip about Advertising. Those who give the subject little thought can hardly realize that the princely sum of two hundred and thirty-six million dollars is yearly spent in the United States for Advertising purposes. Can you fully comprehend the colossal fact that nearly ten hundred thousand dollars are daily paid the papers for giving the whys and wherefors of new notions, and expressing the rationale of great trade methods and movements? The largest publicity is absolutely needed to get your judgment and commend to the world what is offered. And so the Advertising becomes a leader to explain, a friend to counsel, a courier to invite, a herald of joy. How all these controlling motives combine! Therefore legitimate, liberal, logical Advertising is not a choice—it is a necessity. You must be told what and how you can best buy. Hence the absence of regular announcements would seriously cripple or entirely destroy the rapid distribution of special retail bargains.

This suggestion of an essay has a two-edged moral, cuts both ways, tells why we must advertise and why you ought to read.

But the requirement and real power of an Advertisement is in what is to be presented. "Ay, there's the rub. Hundreds of things are clamoring like wild, infuriated delegates for a chairman's recognition, and the advertiser is compelled to pick and choose the most representative among them.

The stocks touched today are

BEAUTIFUL NEW EMBROIDERIES.

On the eleventh day of this month we briefly recited with such plainness of words as we could command the leading features that marked the reception of our Spring Embroideries. They are exquisite trophies straight from St. Gall. Came to us a month earlier than expected. Prices less, in many instances, than ever before. The results have been extraordinary. Our statement certainly had tremendous effect upon the buyers of such goods. The direct return of the business done distanced all expectations. This common-sense community responded en masse.

The last week of the present month begins tomorrow with an array of incomparable offerings that most worthily continue the grand succession of economies in Embroideries.

KEELY COMPANY.

WHITE GOODS AND LACES.

Stacks of lovely new White Goods. Here are two hundred pieces, and more, mostly picked from the premium lines of French and American makers. They represent the very highest qualities of every grade. Two things will set you wondering—first, how such handsome styles can be made; second, that they can be sold so cheap. But what you hear asked at the counters were not meant to be the prices. Originally intended to sell for much more. Mostly one piece of a pattern. You won't hesitate at the cost—if you are ready to start sewing. Don't look at them if you fear to be tempted.

Closing out the patterns brings about $3,000 worth of Torchon, Smyrna and Valenciennes Lace to half and third prices. You know the value and beauty of these goods—every woman does. Such figures are as unexpected as half rates on jewels.

KEELY COMPANY.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

The Black and Mourning Goods Department is fairly bounding with life and activity. No dead, stagnant places. Every part healthy, vigorous and a-throb. New styles, new weaves, new effects, new qualities and the same old-time low prices. The window display accentuates our claim and contradicts every statement to the contrary.

Square competition is the inspiration of trade and all good merchants welcome it. There is such competition. Vanquished, the true man owns it and does better next time. But the other sort exists also. We meet it in the report that our immense stock of Black Dress Fabrics is made up of old goods carried over from last year. We don't know who started the rumor and don't want to.

The fact is, a small trunk would hold all the Black Stuffs carried by us from last season. Every piece and sort shown you is new—entirely and undeniably cheap. This is true despite enterprising detraction.

KEELY COMPANY.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, UNDERWEAR.

They have La Bargainne bad. Notwithstanding the hundreds and hundreds you have taken away the fourth week starts with full shelves of the choicest kinds.

Styles of each that would regularly be about twice what we've put them at. Of course, there's a reason. You'll wonder who made the mistake and the loss. No need of a word more to those who know how we do business. The special items won't last long enough to be talked about.

A manufacturers' clean-up of Corsets. Best goods in the popular going shapes. Prices are far below the ordinary. Many of them would cost double at wholesale. You cannot find such sharp, satisfying reductions anywhere else. Worth being quick for.

We hear much nowadays about movements towards higher things in art, education, criticism. We tack merchandise to the ascending procession, and stoop to conquer by reaching higher sales through lower prices.

KEELY COMPANY.

SHOES FOR EVERYBODY.

Shoes that for one cause or another fall a little behind their very best. Some are a little dusty from display; others have been finger marked and had their bloom hurt; others still are in odd sizes and single pairs. Not a pair but is as good as ever for use. The styles are excellent, the bargains rare, the sale will be quick. "Too late" is short but sad—especially when it costs a dollar, or more. Better hurry.

The brag recruits to the Mid-winter Shoe campaign are the Keely "Leader" $2.00 and Ziegler Bros.' fine Shoes, for either sex. They are not degenerate successors of noble predecessors, but fully sustain the character of the aristocracy of Bargains of which they become a part.

The popular trend is towards our Shoe Store—we mean to keep it so. A broad-gauge policy, always commanding your respect, shall both win and keep your confidence.

KEELY CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.

Monday and Tuesday, January 26 and 27. | Matinee Tuesday at 2:30.

FAREWELL APPEARANCE
—OF—
CHAS. L. DAVIS
In the Funniest of all Plays,
ALVIN JOSLIN
—THE PLAY—
hat Has Made Millions Laugh.

180 Laughs in 180 Minutes.

Regular prices. Reserved seats at Miller's.
jan23—dtf

Wednesday and Thursday, January 28th and 29th. | Matinee Thursday at 2:30 o'clock.

Engagement of the Tragic Emotional Actress,
RHEA,
In Her New Historical Play, By Albert Roland Haven,
Josephine,
EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.
—SUPPORTED BY—
WM. HARRIS, AS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE,
And an Excellent Company.
The Costumes Are Superb!
The Mounting of the Play Magnificent!
No increase of prices at night. Night prices at matinee.
jan 25 26 27 28 29

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, January 30th and 31st. | MATINEE Saturday 2:30.

Wm. Fleron's Original New York Standard Theater, Version of Alexander Dumas's Famous Play,
The CLEMENCEAU Case.
MISS LAURA BIGGAR, AS IZA.
Regular prices. Reserved seats at Miller's.
jan 25 28 29 30 31

Dancing School
—AT—
Zouave Armory,
3 1-2 Marietta Street.

Misses' and masters' classes Tuesdays and Saturdays 3:30 to 5.
Young ladies' and gentlemen's classes Mondays and Fridays 8 to 9:30.
Opening soiree Saturday afternoon, January 24th!
For further information, address Miss Grace McClellan, 25 Baltimore Block. 54

"BAD WEATHER,"



Rainy weather, especially in winter, is productive of more sickness than any other cause. Disease is partial to wet weather. Be on your guard! Purchase a bottle of

Cheney's Expectorant,

The celebrated Cough Preventive. Price 25 cents and 50 cents a bottle.
The best investment your can make for January.
A cure for Coughs, Colds, Croup, La Grippe, Bronchitis, etc.; a sure preventive if taken in advance.

JOHN B. DANIEL,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
30 WALL STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

CARPETS AND FURNITURE.

Our new stocks of choice Carpets and elegant Furniture are arriving. Next week we will show the largest and finest display of imported and domestic Carpets, and of artistic Furniture in the south.
M. Rich & Bros.

Bids for Camping Grounds for the Georgia Volunteers.

RESOLVED, THAT IN ACCORDANCE WITH the Statute of Georgia, the adjutant and inspector general do call for bids for a camping ground for the Georgia Volunteers; the said bids to be made in writing, not later than February 21st next, addressed to Colonel John McIntosh Kell, Adjutant and Inspector General, Atlanta, Ga.

The said bids to show with as much precision as possible the location, dimensions, sanitation, and other elements of desirability.

The board will particularly consider the healthfulness of the proposed site and surroundings, the water facilities for purposes of cooking, drinking, ablution and sanitation; the dimensions and character of the grounds for the location of tents, permanent hospital quartermaster, commissary, and other necessary structures, including a rifle range and for the movement of troops for purposes of drill and ceremonial parades.

The bids must show with as much accuracy as possible the cost to the state for the permanent appropriation and occupation of the site, and the expense of use annually. From the bids so submitted the board will make a selection in accordance with the statute after personal inspection of the most available sites by the advisory board, or a committee from the same.

The board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

JOHN McINTOSH KELL,
Adj't and Insp. General.

jan 25—Sy 1, 8, 15 eom

RHODES & HAVERTY FURNITURE CO.

OUR LAST SONG IS THE SWEETEST
THE MELODY IS BARGAINS

The Chorus is the Joyous Expression of Our Over-Pleased Customers.

The building we now occupy is rented. It must be given up within the next few weeks. Our stock is still large. It requires the knife even into the cost of the goods.

WE HAVE THE NERVE
TO SLASH INTO THE COST!

Have you the necessity to buy at less than cost to us? If you have, call tomorrow or Tuesday. Don't wait until the last day. Come now, when the chance is offered you.

READ OUR
PRICES
—ON—
FURNITURE

BEDROOM SUITES

Delayed car from Grand Rapids opened Friday. 45 beautiful suites less than cost.

For $27.50 3 pieces natural maple or 16th Century, former price, $37.50.

For $31.50 3 pieces antique or 16th Century, former price, $40.

For $34.50 3 pieces antique or 16th Century, former price, $45.

For $36.50 3 pieces antique or 16th Century, former price, $50.

For $46 3 pieces antique or 16th Century, former price, $60.

For $50 3 pieces antique or 16th Century, former price, $65.

All above French Dresser Suites.

13 Cheval oak suites, 3 pieces, $30, former price, $40.

6 Cheval 16th Century, 3 pieces, $53.75, former price, $65.

5 Cheval 16th Century, 3 pieces, $56.75, former price, $70.

7 Cheval 16th Century, 3 pieces, $61.75, former price, $75.

Call this week for furniture bargains.

The old stand-by is a

Good Walnut Bedroom Suite.

We have

15 3-piece suites, marble tops and toilet, at $27 50; were $40.

12 3-piece suites, marble tops and toilet, at $35; were $47.50.

6 3-piece suites, marble tops and toilet, at $50, were $65.

3 3-piece suites, marble tops and toilet, at $67.50; were $80.

2 3-piece suites, marble tops and toilet, at $75; were $95.

1 3-piece suite marble tops and toilet, very fine, at $100; was $140.

1 3-piece suite, marble tops and toilet, very fine, at $100; was $175.

1 solid mahogany 3-piece suite for $1.35; cost $150. A rare bargain.

CLOSING OUT PRICES

All Goods Less than Cost this Week.

BEDDING.

Best woven wire springs, $2.25.
Best all cotton mattresses, $5.50.
Feather pillows, $1.75.

FOLDING BEDS.

Only about 15 beds left.
Some choice bargains in the lot.
4 oak or 16th Century beds for $20; were $27.50.
1 16th Century upright bed, $27.50; was $35.
2 16th Century upright beds, glass 18x40, $35; were $45.
1 antique mantel bed, bevel glass, $30; was $45.
1 walnut mantel bed, bevel glass, $40; was $60.
1 Windsor oak, very fine, $80; was $100.
1 Windsor walnut, very fine, $85; was $110.
1 Windsor oak, elegant, $125; was $175.
1 combination chiffonier, desk and wardrobe bed, unique, elegant and odd, $90; was $125.

Rhodes & Haverty Furniture Co.'s
CLOSING OUT SALE

Closing Out Sale.
LEATHER
Library Furniture.

The acme of all bargains is here.

1 5-piece suite fine hand-buffed leather, oak frames, hair stuffed, $90; was $130.

1 5-piece suite, same quality leather in XVI. Century frame, lovely style, $90; was $135.

1 3-piece suite, very massive, $75; was $125.

1 3-piece suite, superb, $90; was $140.

1 tufted couch, $55; all hair and best leather.

1 plain couch, $25; all hair and best leather.

1 plain couch, $35; all hair and best leather.

4 leather arm chairs, $12 each, were $16.50.

4 leather arm rockers, $12 each, were $16.50.

6 odd leather chairs and rockers, $13, $15 and $25: all reduced to close out this week.

Dining Room Furniture.

4 antique sideboards, $16; were $20.

3 antique sideboards, $18; were $22.

3 antique sideboards, $20; were $25.

4 antique sideboards, $25; were $35.

2 antique sideboards, $45; were $60.

3 antique sideboards, $60; were $75.

1 antique sideboard, elegant, $150; was $225.

1 antique sideboard, superior, 150; was 235.

20 fine dining tables left at your own price this week.

About 15 sets leather dining chairs from $2.50 to $15, all at cost or less, to close out.

Parlor Furniture.

$30 for a beautiful, fancy made suite, combination colors, was $50. Only six suites left.
3 suites, $40; reduced from $60.
6 suits, $50; reduced from $75.
5 suites, $60; reduced from $80.
7 suites, $75; reduced from $100.
Overstuffed Brocatelle suites, very elegant, $165; was $200.
1 overstuffed Brocatelle suite, $175; was $210.
1 overstuffed Brocatelle suite, very elegant, $185; was $225.
1 overstuffed Brocatelle suite, very elegant, $200; was $250.
1 5-piece Spanish suite, $300; cut from $500.
1 5-piece French Tapestry suite, $450; cut from $700.
These twelve suites are the finest ever brought to Atlanta.

Read Our Prices
—ON—
CARPETS!

"DONT BE A CLAM."

If you need a Carpet, this chance is peerless.

The opportunity is most favorable, whether you need a fine Carpet for your drawing room or a good Carpet for your bedroom, it don't matter, take advantage of our closing-out sale, and buy now.

All Best Moquettes, $1.25; others charge $1.65.

All Best Body Brussels, $1.20; others charge $1.35.

5-frame Body Brussels, $1; others charge $1.20.

All Best Tapestry, 77c; others charge 90c.

Good Tapestry, 60c; others charge 75c.

Double-width Velvets, $2.20; others charge $3.

Single-width Velvets, $1; others charge $1.25.

Best Ingrain Carpets, 50c; others charge 75c.

New York Ingrains, 17½c; others charge 25c.

Best English and American Linoleums, 80c per square yard; others ask you $1.

Good Linoleums, 40c per yard; worth 60c.

Diamond "A" Cocoa Matting, 60c per yard.

Nopen 6-4 Matting, 50c per yard.

Hundreds of "odd" lengths of Carpets, all grades, and will be sold for a low song.

200 pairs Lace Curtains left.

Your own price.

Portiere Curtains.

Screens.

Shadow Curtains.

Scarfs, Plushes, Upholstery goods, Shades, Etc.

P.S.—Out-of-town orders should be accompanied by a "cash" deposit, to secure attention.

Closing Out Bargain Sale of Furniture.

RHODES & HAVERTY
Furniture Co.

THE WEEK IN SOCIETY.

A NUMBER OF PLEASANT ENTERTAINMENTS GIVEN.

The Capital City Club Masque Ball Will Be the Great Feature of This Week. Other Society Events.

One of the most delightful entertainments of the past week was the luncheon given by Dr. and Mrs. R. S. Barrett in honor of Captain McCabe. It took place at 2 o'clock on last Monday, and a company of more brilliant men was never assembled in this city. Those present were: Governor Northen, Senator Gordon, Hon. W. A. Hemphill, Hon. John T. Glenn, Major Livingston Mims, General Walker, Gordon McCabe, Jr., Mr. Hamilton Douglas, president of the Virginia Society, and Dr. J. William Jones.

Mrs. Barrett was assisted in entertaining by her friend and guest, Mrs. Leo. The luncheon was followed by a reception from 3 to 5 o'clock, and over 250 callers were received.

The deanery was handsomely decorated with palms and flowers, and the table appointments were elegant in the extreme.

The occasion was a thoroughly delightful one.

⁂

Mrs. Pattillo's reception on Thursday evening was another pleasant affair, and was largely attended by the young people of the city. Miss Howard Pattillo, in whose honor the reception was given, charmed all with her grace and sweet manners. The chief decorations of the house were roses, which were gracefully arranged in cut glass bowls and were in many varieties and shades of color.

⁂

Mrs. James Jackson's reception to Atlanta's young people was another delightful entertainment. Her two nieces—Miss Mary Lewis, of St. Louis, and Miss Cobb, of Athens—are both very charming young ladies, and will, undoubtedly, be the recipients of many flattering attentions while in the city.

⁂

A curiosity in photographs is to be seen at the artistic studio of Mrs. Condon on Whitehall street. It is the portrait of two Assyrian gentlemen in their native attire, and is picturesque in the extreme. These gentlemen delight in the names of "Latouf Boneschara" and "Borilus Gousa" respectively. The former seems to belong to the higher class and his costume is entirely of silk. He wears a tunic of white silk with a varicolored bodice and jacket. The other wears a woollen costume and carries of murderous-looking cymeter or curved sword. The only familiar appointment in the costume is a ninteenth century cartridge belt full of American cartridges, showing that these olive-skinned citizens of the Ottoman empire, are up to the latest in Caucasian firearms.

Mrs. Condon had considerable difficulty owing to their imperfect knowledge of our language, to get the gentlemen to don their native attire, as they only wanted photographs of the usual stereotyped fashion. These will add greatly to the collection she is getting together for the next exposition.

⁂

There are no people who more literally earn their summer vacation than actors. Fortunate indeed are those who are so situated, that they, like Mr. and Mrs. Robert Downing, can enjoy it within the sylvan precincts of a summer home.

Mr. and Mrs. Downing's summer vacations are spent in a quaint, rambling southern house, about twenty minutes' ride from Washington, D. C. It must be a very charming place from what I have heard—situated so desirably and furnished both with elegance and taste, filled with trophies of past successes and friendly souvenirs.

A remarkably bright and beautiful woman is Mrs. Downing. And besides her charming personality she has unusual ability as an actress—ability that at once commands admiration and respect. There are few actors that can be called artists—but few who seem to understand and appreciate that their profession is a grand and glorious art.

Mrs. Downing does some clever artistic work, and manages her comedy as successfully as the heavier roles she has been presented in.

Her bearing on the stage is at once graceful and dignified, and she has a kind of patrician beauty which shows to excellent advantage in such roles as the old classic plays afford.

The public has every reason to expect very strong work from her in the future.

⁂

The fancy dress ball to be given by the Capital City Club, on the evening of Wednesday the 28th, is being eagerly looked forward to by many maskers who are to throng the rooms and halls of the beautiful club building.

This entertainment is to be the most elegant ever yet given by the club, which means, probably, the most elegant ever given in the south. The leading people of Atlanta society will of course be in attendance.

⁂

The reception and german to be given by Miss Annie Speer on Monday evening will be an event which will be greatly enjoyed. The entertainment is in honor of Miss Speer's guest, Miss Belle Moran, a very lovely and accomplished young lady.

⁂

A delightful entertainmint was given at the residence of Mrs. Dr. Smith, on Walker street, Friday night. Nice refreshments were served and everyone present enjoyed themselves. Among those present were: Misses Lula and Allie Henson, Gertrude and Eva Hilburn, Louise Lefils, Estelle and Louise Meriwether, Maude Ridden, Alice Stephens, Minnie Harmon, Fannie Bettis and Nettie Smith. Messrs. H. R. Powers, Louis White, C. P. Patch, C. L. Tucker, B. Bettis, Albert Spencer, Charles S. Wright, Fred Langley, G. W. Stephens, Willie Wyne, J. A. Smith, Bob Rutland, Olive Wilson and A. A. Wilson.

⁂

Miss Annie Hunnewell is so much improved that arrangements have been made to have a quiet little ceremony at 29 North Forsyth street this morning at 9 o'clock. Dr. Barnett will officiate. The attendants and ushers are invited to be present. Mr. and Mrs. T. Ashby Blythe will leave on the 10 o'clock train for Philadelphia.

⁂

The marriage of Miss Eva Winter to Dr. Nash, of Knoxville, will be one of the leading society events of this week. The wedding occurs Wednesday, the 28th instant, at 12:30 o'clock, and will be an elegant affair. Miss Annie Lou Winter will act as maid of honor and Dr. Frank Powers, of Knoxville, as best man.

The attendants will be Miss Mollie Winter, Miss Jennie Linn Winter, Miss Mollie Bostick, Miss Belle Lock, and Miss Mamie O'Keefe; Mr. W. G. Looney, of Knoxville, Mr. Frank Carpenter, of Knoxville, Mr. Will Brown, Mr. George Sanders and Mr. C. E. Kaufman.

The following gentlemen will officiate as ushers: Judge T. J. Simmons, Dr. Robert Holliday, Mr. Eugene Spalding, Mr. John Holliday, and Mr. D. S. Robeson, of New York.

Dr. Nash is one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Knoxville. Miss Winter everybody knows as one of Atlanta's charming young women, one who has many friends and admirers here, where she is well known. Many and hearty will be the congratulations extended the happy young people.

⁂

Last week Mrs. Judge Hammond, at her delightful home on Washington street, gave a candy-pulling in honor of Miss Laura Adair and Miss Lollie Roy. After this, supper was served, and then the young folks amused themselves dancing.

Those present were: Miss Laura Adair, Miss Lollie Roy, Miss Emily English, Miss Maggie Lawson, of Lynchburg, Va.; Miss Jennie English, Miss Josie Inman, Miss Mary Barnett, Miss May Hall, Miss Eva Ball, Miss Eva Bell, Miss Jessie Payne, Miss Julia Collier, Miss Emma Neal, Miss Carrie Johnson, Miss Lizzie Johnson, Miss Mary Pattillo, Miss Margaret Smith.

⁂

Mr. Will Wallace gave a delightful box party at the Robert Downing performance in honor of Miss Eva Bell and Miss Myrtle Everett. Those present were Miss Laura Adair, Miss Eva Bell, Jr., Miss Fannie Richards, Miss May Belle Meadows and Miss Maggie Lawson. The last named of these young ladies, Miss Lawson, is a reigning belle of Lynchburg, Va.

⁂

The North Side Euchre Club met last Friday evening with Dr. and Mrs. Hobbs, at their beautiful home on Ponce de Leon circle.

⁂

Miss Mary Kimball, the charming daughter of Mr. H. I. Kimball, is the guest of Miss Nellie Kimball, of this city.

⁂

The engagement of Miss Lilian Martin to Mr. Grant Martin has been announced, and the marriage will take place on the evening of the 5th of February, at the residence of her father, No. 282 West Peachtree street.

Miss Martin is the daughter of Mr. W. A. Martin and is a very popular and lovely young lady. She has many friends who wish for her every good thing in life. Mr. Martin is a rising young business man and has also many friends and well-wishers.

⁂

The meeting of the Authors' Club which was held on Friday night at the St. Philip's rectory, was an unusually enjoyable one. The programme was as follows:

1. Ave Maria—Miss Knight, Mr. Blumenfeld.
2. Mariposa—Miss Orelia Key Bell.
3. Selection from Faust—Mr. Blumenfeld.
4. Essay on Goldsmith—Mr. Wakefield.
5. Piano Solo—Miss Hansell.
6. Recitation—Miss Stocker.
7. Solo, Creole's Love Song—Miss Knight.
8. Spanish Serenade—Mr. Blumenfeld.

⁂

The piano recital to be given on Tuesday evening by Professor Sherwood will be a musical treat to the Atlanta people.

The programme is to be as follows:

Bach—Bouree, in A minor. (From second English suite.)
Raff—Op. 72. (From suite in E minor.)
Mendelssohn—"Song Without Words." No. 23, A minor, "Volksled."
Sternberg, Constantin (Philadelphia)—"La Chasseresse."
Paganini-Liszt—"La Campanella."
Beethoven—"Sonata, Quasi una Fantasia" ("Moonlight"). C sharp minor. Op. 27, No. 2.
Sherwood, William H.—"Romanza Appassionata." Op. 8.
Grieg—"Norwegian Bridal Party Passing By." Op. 19, No. 2.
Schubert-Liszt—"Soiree de Vienne." No. 6.
Gottschalk, L. M.—"Tremolo."
Hollaender, Alexis—March, in D flat. Op. 39 (new).
Schumann—"Faschingsschwank aus Wien." Op. 26, No. 1.
Chopin—"Nocturne," D flat. Op. 27, No. 2.
"Waltz," A flat. Op. 42.
Dupont—"Toccato di Concerto." Op. 36.
Wagner-Brassin—"Magic Fire Charm." (From "Die Walkuere.")
Wagner-Liszt—"Tannhaeuser March."

⁂

Cards of invitation are out to the marriage of Miss Julia Kirk Willingham to Mr. P. A. O'Connor. The ceremony will take place at the First Baptist church, on Wednesday evening, February 5th, at 7:30 o'clock.

⁂

Mrs. H. B. Baylor and children have gone to Virginia to be present at the marriage of Mrs. Baylor's sister, Miss Clara Shirley, upon February 4th, 1891.

⁂

Dr. Arthur S. Bridwell and wife returned today from their visit to Augusta, and speak in glowing terms of the carnival and the hospitality of the Electric City.

⁂

One of the most unique and lovely children's entertainments ever given in Atlanta will be the Mother Goose concert at St. Philip's chapel next Friday afternoon. The youngest set of children in St. Philip's are giving it for the benefit of their Sunday school and no child over twelve years old will take part.

The children will all dress in costume and sing and recite the Mother Goose melodies, so dear to their hearts. All of the little folks are unusually bright and attractive, and those who have seen them rehearse say their talent is charming, and with the bright costumes and music the affair will well deserve the large audience it is sure to have.

The admission for grown people will be twenty-five cents and for children a dime, and upon the same evening the Ladies' Aid Society of St. Philip's will serve refreshments in the church so that after the Mother Goose entertainment, which begins at 7:30 o'clock, the audience can enjoy a delicious lunch at very reasonable rates. Also, the little folks will give a Saturday matinee at 2:30 oclock. All who go are sure of a delightful time.

⁂

Mrs. Choppin, nee Miss Orrie Hall, has recently been the guest of Mrs. Joseph Thompson at the Kimball. Mrs. Choppin has the reputation of being one of the most brilliant and versatile Georgia women. Her home is now in New York.

⁂

Notwithstanding the inclement weather yesterday afternoon there was quite a crowd of young people at Miss Grace McLellan's soiree, and all present had a most enjoyable time.

SOUTHERN ARTISTS IN NEW YORK.

Mrs. Bryan Brings a Group of Them Together to Meet Vinnie Ream Hoxie.

NEW YORK, January 22.—[Special.]—Much is written about southern literary workers in New York, but artists in other lines are rarely mentioned. Yet there are a number of successful painters and sculptors in the metropolis, whose genius was cradled down in Dixie.

A brilliant little group of these was gotten together last week by Mrs. Mary E. Bryan to grace the select little reception she gave to Vinnie Ream Hoxie, the southern sculptress who, when the "pet of congress," won world-wide celebrity by her statues of Lincoln and Admiral Farragut.

Vinnie Ream put away her chisel "for good and all" when she gave her hand to Captain Hoxie. If she has ever regretted exchanging her artist life for the sweeter destiny of a happy wife and mother, there is no token of it in her radiant face.

She keeps a bit of clay in a cabinet in her beautiful home at Willett's Point, L. I., where Captain Hoxie is commandant of the post, and sometimes she amuses herself by modeling the faces of those she loves. The clay is oftenest molded into the handsome classic features of her husband.

"Almost, you make me long to be among you again," she said to some of her brother sculptors, who gathered around her in Mrs. Bryan's parlors. Among these was Mr. Blenkinship and his charming wife, who have been living in Rome and Paris, but have now settled down in cosey apartments in Broadway, where their Friday afternoon "teas" are given in their quaintly picturesque studio. Mr. Blenkinship is a Virginian, and his best recent work is a bas relief of General Lee. His pretty, vivacious wife, also a southerner, paints lovely genre pictures, and also models under her husband's teaching.

Mrs. Lucy Polk Snell, of Tennessee, another artist who was present, is a grandniece of President Polk. She is a finely formed blonde, with a strong and fascinating face. She has just finished a bust of her husband, Mr. Lyle Snell, one of the editors of The Herald.

Other guests were Mr. Kelley, who has given up the brush for the chisel; Mrs. Georgine Campbell, of Virginia, whose high reputation as a painter of portraits keeps her flooded with orders; Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox, gowned demurely in French gray and a gray beaver hat; Countess de Montaigu, who belongs to a distinguished family in South Carolina, and who looked stately in a trained gown of garnet velvet; Miss Fannie Edgar Thomas, the sparkling syndicate writer; Mrs. Anna Randal Deihl, the well-known dramatic reader; Mrs. Gaillard, of Virginia, editor of The Medical Journal; Mr. Will Harben, author of "Almost Persuaded;" Major Sladen, the Australian poet; Mr. Will Hine, the opera manager, and Miss Emma Steiner, of Baltimore, who played selections from her new opera, "The Day Dream," and who enjoys the distinction of being the only woman director of orchestra in the world.

In addition there was the group of charming girl artists and scribes whom Mrs. Bryan usually has about her. They form a winsome feature of her Saturday "at homes," which bring together such a pleasant lot of people—mostly southerners. One saw any number of brilliant folk at the large reception she gave to the Woman's Press Club this winter. All the southern journalists and magazine writers were there, except Miss Bisland, who was in London, and Mrs. Croly, Mrs. Bryan's near neighbor and intimate friend, who was kept away by serious illness.

Mrs. Bryan is a delightful hostess, and is universally beloved. The only wonder is, that in the midst of all her pen work, she finds time to do so much socially, so much for charity and so much for the two woman's clubs in which she is a leading spirit.

LAURA M. BOYLAN.

What Mrs. Cleveland Reads.

Send 25 cents to The Ladies' Home Magazine, 1,025 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., and they will send the magazine for a whole year and a rebate premium worth nearly $2. It is the most wonderful offer yet made.

A New Firm—Insure Your Home.

Ben Hill Thompson and Charles C. Thorn have formed a copartnership under the style of Thompson & Thorn, fire insurance agents, representing The North British and Mercantile Fire Insurance Company, of London and Edinburgh; and the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, Penn. We represent two staunch companies whose wonderful growth and phenomenal financial rating will be duly chronicled in the annual statement to be made in a few days under the state legislation.

Our office at present is in the old capitol building. Arrangements are now being perfected for new quarters, which event will be duly announced. Any business entrusted to us will be executed with despatch, the motto on the outside of the door being, "Insure Against Fire" "Insure Your Homes." We will in a few days publish the annual statement of both companies, and we ask the general public to read it carefully. Very respectfully, THORNTON & THORN.

AT COST!

—MY ENTIRE STOCK OF—

BOOTS AND SHOES

—This is no Humbug Scheme, but a—

BONA FIDE OFFER

(——o——)

WHY I CAN SELL THEM AT COST.

I am preparing to start a Shoe Factory in this city that will require my entire attention, hence my immense stock of Boots and Shoes must go. Men's Shoes from $1.50 to $8, in every width and style. All are offered at Cost.

LADIES' SHOES

The most complete stock of Ladies' Walking Boots and Evening Shoes ever brought to Atlanta. All are offered at cost. Avail yourself of this opportunity to secure a genuine bargain. No "monkey business" about this sale.

JOHN M. MOORE,

33 PEACHTREE ST.

N. B. I am still making Custom Shoes. The repairing department will also be continued.

jan 21—dim top col nrm sun wed

CHURCH SERVICES.

METHODIST.

First Methodist Church, corner of Peachtree and Houston—Rev. W. D. Anderson, pastor—Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. H. C. Morrison, D.D., and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., H. E. W. Palmer, superintendent. Class meeting at 3:30 p. m. All are invited. Seats free.

Trinity M.E. church, south, corner Whitehall and West Peters streets—Rev. Walker Lewis, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. W. U. Hayes, and 7:30 p. m. the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30. Experience meeting Monday 7:30 p. m. Young People's Christian league meeting Tuesday at 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. All are invited.

Marietta Street M. E. church, between Spring and Bartow streets—Rev. R. C. Brambett, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:15 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., C. H. Morris, superintendent. Consecration meeting Monday at 3 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Class meeting Friday at 7:30 p. m. All are invited. Seats free.

St. Paul's church, south, Hunter street, near Bell—Rev. M. L. Underwood, pastor. Preaching today at 11 a. m. by Rev. T. T. Christian, assistant editor of The Wesleyan Christian Advocate, and 7 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Class meeting at 3 p. m. Stewards' meeting Tuesday night. Prayer meeting Wednesday night at 7 o'clock.

St. John's Methodist church, Rev. Clement C. Cary, pastor—Services at the Baptist mission chapel, corner Capitol avenue and Georgia avenue. Preaching at 11 a. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Payne's chapel—Rev. S. R. Belk, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. by the pastor. Sabbath school at 9:30, Ed M. Evans, superintendent. Prayer and praise services every Wednesday evening at 7 p. m. Public cordially invited.

Asbury church, corner Davis and Foundry streets, W. P. Smith, pastor—Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. W. A. Pinchet, superintendent.

Park street Methodist church, West End, Whitehall and Peachtree street car line—Rev. J. W. Lee, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by J. J. W. Lee, and 4:30 p. m the regular church service. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. W. W. Lambdin, superintendent.

Merritts Avenue M. E. church—Rev. Isaac S. Hopkins, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m and at 7 p. m. by the pastor. Prayer meeting Wednesday night. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., Dr. William King superintendent. Public cordially invited to all services.

Trinity Home mission chapel, near Leonard st.—Sunday school at 3:30 p. m., F. M. Richardson, Superintendent. Preaching at 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 3:30 p. m. All are welcome.

Edgewood M. E. church, Rev. A. W. Quillian, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. A. G. Candler and C. W. Smith, superintendents.

Grace M. E. church, corner Boulevard and Houston streets—Preaching at 11:00 a. m. by the new pastor, Dr. McCleskey. The public generally and strangers especially invited to attend.

Walker Street church, junction Walker and Nelson streets, Rev. J. R. King pastor—Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 7:15 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m., Willis S. King superintendent.

Marietta street mission—J. F. Barclay, superintendent. Sunday-school at 9:30. Services to-night and Thursday night.

Plum street mission chapel—Preaching and Sunday school combined at 3 p. m.

West Side mission, corner Ashby street and Turner's Ferry road—Preaching at 11 a. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m., F. M. Aiken, superintendent. All invited.

The Bishop Hendrix Mission, Marietta street, on city limits, Rev. R. W. Dunbar, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. by pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., E. M. Roberts, superintendent. All are cordially invited to meet with us at all of these services.

Schell's chapel, Colored M. E. church, West Hunter street—Rev. S. E. Poer, pastor. Preaching at 3 p. m. Sunday school at 9 a. m., E. J. Blalock, superintendent.

BAPTIST.

First Baptist church, corner Forsyth and Walton streets—Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., by the pastor. Subject morning sermon: "Strong Men and Weak Men. How They May Help One Another." Evening sermon: "The Men Who Shine Upon the World." Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., A. P. Stewart, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday, 7:30 p. m. Young people's meeting Thursday, 7:30 p. m. All invited.

Second Baptist Tabernacle, on Mitchell, between Loyd and Pryor—Rev. Henry McDonald, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., A. C. Briscoe, superintendent. Prayer meeting at 7:30 a. m. Wednesday All are cordially invited to these services.

Third Baptist church, Jones avenue—Rev. A. H. Mitchell, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. by Rev. J. W. Beck. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; William E. Ball, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday night. Young men's meeting Friday night. All cordially invited.

Central (Fourth) Baptist church, corner Peters and West Fair streets—J. M. Brittain, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., Professor L. M. Landrum, superintendent. Young people's meeting at 3 p. m. Communion in connection with the morning service. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening 7 o'clock. Everybody cordially invited to all service.

Fifth Baptist church, corner Gilmer and Bell streets—Rev. V. C. Norcross, pastor. Preaching at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., T. J. Buchanan, superintendent. The public are cordially invited to attend the services.

Seventh Baptist church—W. J. Barton, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:15 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. F. A. Smith, superintendent.

Tenth Baptist church—Rev. E. Pendleton Jones, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

The McDonough street Baptist mission, corner Capitol and Georgia avenues—Sunday school at 2:30 p. m. Preaching tonight at 7:45 o'clock. Weekly prayer meeting Tuesday at 7:45 o'clock. Everybody invited. W. W. Orr, superintendent, Sunday school.

West End mission—Sunday school at 4 o'clock p. m. John Logue, superintendent.

East Atlanta Baptist church, Bradley street, between Edgewood avenue and Decatur street—W. H. H. Dorsey, pastor. Preaching 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. by Elder M. T. Martin. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Jackson Hill Baptist Society will hold their Sunday school services at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon on Highland avenue and Boulevard. The regular weekly prayer meeting will be held on Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, at the residence of A. C. Erwin, 109 Jackson street.

Sixth Baptist church, corner Mangum and Hunter streets—J. H. Weaver, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. W. M. Perryman, superintendent. Prayer meeting at 7 p. m. Wednesday. Young People's meeting Thursday at 7 p. m.

West End Baptist church, Lee street, West End —Rev. S. Y. Jameson, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:15 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Frank P. Gardner, superintendent. Young people's meeting will be held at 3:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Tuesday evening at 7:15. The Ladies' Aid Society meets every Tuesday afternoon at 3:00 p. m., Mrs. H. M. Abbett, president.

PRESBYTERIAN.

First Presbyterian church, Marietta street—Rev. E. H. Barnett, D.D., pastor. Divine services at 11 a. m. and 7:15 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. All are cordially invited to attend.

Central Presbyterian church, Washington street—Rev. G. B. Strickler, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., Professor W. W. Lumpkin, superintendent of all the Presbyterian Sunday schools in Atlanta. John A. Barry, superintencent. Dr. J. A. Link and John R. Ottley assistants. Regular weekly prayer meeting on Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Young men's prayer meeting at 7:30 Thursday at 7:30 p. m. The Mission Sunday school of the Central Presbyterian church No. 1 will meet at 3 p. m., at the corner of Buena Vista avenue and Fortress avenue, B. H. Cameron, superintendent. All are cordially invited to attend.

Edgewood mission school No. 2, near Hulsey's depot, at 3 p. m., Robert E. Rushton, superintendent. Prayer meeting every Tuesday at 7 p. m. All are welcome.

Wallace (Fifth) Presbyterian church, corner Fair and Walnut streets—Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., W. D. Beatie, superintendent. Religious services on Thursday at 7:30 p.m. by Rev. J. W. Fogue. All are cordially invited to attend.

Third Presbyterian church, Baker street between Marietta and Luckie—Rev. A. R. Holderby, pastor—Preaching at 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., R. L. Barry, superintendent. Lecture and prayer meeting Wednesday, 7:15 p. m. Young men's prayer meeting every Tuesday at 7:15 p. m. All are cordially invited.

Fourth Presbyterian church — Chamberlain street—Rev. T. P. Cleveland, pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school every Sabbath at 9 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night at 8 o'clock. Young People's Christian Endeavor Society at 4 p. m. All are cordially invited.

Georgia Avenue (Sixth) Presbyterian church Georgia avenue—Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m by the pastor, Rev. James W. Pogue. Religious services on Tuesday at 7:00 p. m. Sunday, school will meet at 3 p. m., Charles G. Eckford, superintendent. All are welcome.

Marietta Street mission Sunday school of the First Presbyterian church will meet opposite the old exposition hotel on Marietta street at 3 p. m. All are cordially invited.

All Cumberland Presbyterians in the city are requested to meet at the Cumberland Presbyterian church, corner Marietta street and Bellwood avenue, Sunday morning at 11 o'clock a. m. and at 7 o'clock p. m. It has just been fitted for service.

Associated Reformed Presbyterian, 18 East Hunter street. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p.m. by Rev. D. G. Caldwell, of Statesville, N. C. After the morning services an organization will be effected, the way being opened. All cordially invited.

EPISCOPAL.

St. Philip's church—Rev. George M. Funsten, rector. Morning prayer and sermon 11 a. m. Evening prayer 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

St. Luke's cathedral, northeast corner Houston and Pryor streets—Rev. R. S. Barrett, dean—Morning prayer and sermon at 11 a. m. Evening prayer and lecture at 7:30. Holy communion at 7:30 a. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. All are welcome.

SPIRITUALISTS.

The First Society of Spiritualists will meet at Good Templar's hall, 9½ East Alabama street, at 7:30 o'clock tonight. All invited.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Church of the Redeemer, West Ellis near Peachtree street—A. F. Sherrill, D.D., Pastor Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school 9:30. Christian endeavor 6:30 p. m. Preaching in the morning and evening by the pastor.

GOSPEL TEMPERANCE MEETING

The regular Sunday afternoon gospel temperance meeting will be held this afternon at 3 o'clock in Grace M. E. church, at 80 Boulevard. Rev. S. R. Bek, new pastor of Payne's ceapel, will address the meeting. Public cordially invited.

GERMAN LUTHERAN.

Forsyth street, northwest corner Garnett, Rev. J. H. Klerner, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. Preaching in the German language.

PLUM STREET MISSION.

Plum Street Mission—Sunday school at 3 p. m. Evening service 4 p. m.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Young Men's Christian Association, corner of Wheat and Pryor Streets—C. A. Licklider, general secretary; H. B. Mays, assistant secretary: A. H. Whitman, physical director. Men's meeting this afternoon at 3:30.

CHRISTIAN.

Christian church, 44 East Hunter street—Elder T. M. Harris, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., W. S. Bell, superintendent. All are welcome.

UNITARIAN.

Church of Our Father, Church street, near junction of Peachtree and North Forsyth streets—Preaching at 11 a. m. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. All are made welcome.

A Card.

Mr. and Mrs. P. P. Kilby take this method of returning to their friends their sincere and heartfelt thanks for the many expressions of sympathy and condolence in their sad affliction in the loss of their dear son Oscar.

Advertising Pays

If you can perform all you promise and accomplish all you claim. That is what we do with "Square Remedies." We claim and do, as hundreds will testify, cure stricture without pain; no lost time. All diseases of the mucous membrane cured, such as catarrh, hay fever and leucorrhœa. Private parlors for ladies. Dr. A. D. Flagg, room 42 (take elevator), old capitol. P. O. box 104. Write for particulars. sun mon

IN MEMORIAM.

EDGE E W. HARRIS—Who died January 21st, 1891. Age fifteen years.

How brief was his life, and yet so complete.
He learned, oh, so early, great duties to meet,
Remembered to seek his Creator in youth,
And trusted in childhood his God and the truth.
The pride and the hope of a sister and mother,
He was all they could wish as a son and a brother.
With the cares of a man, while only a boy,
Defender of home, yes its light and its joy.
Now Jesus has taken this wearied one home,
But takes him from trouble and evil to come.
Then let us submit, though his will be the rod,
Since assurance we have that he dwells with his God.

A Standard Institution.

Moore's Business College, 68½ Peachtree street, has always taken the lead in business educational matters in this city. The following complimentary letter from Rev. A. T. Clark, editor of The Southern Congregationalist, this city, says: "Mr. James W. Warner, a graduate of Moore's school of shorthand, has been in my employ as a writer of shorthand and typewriter operator. It gives me pleasure to state that the rapidity and accuracy of his work is a good recommendation for the school which graduated him."

"Perfected Crystal Lenses."

The G. M. Heidt Company are the representatives in Savannah of our leading opticians, Faulkner, Kellam & Moore, and carry an immense assortment of their "Perfected Crystal Lenses," spectacles and eyeglasses.

Faulkner, Kellam & Moore have found that their celebrated glasses are in such great demand all over the country that they have been obliged to increase the capacity of their factory.

Office and salesroom, 58 old capitol; factory, Forsyth street.

J. REGENSTEIN & CO.

THE SURPRISE STORE.

TOMORROW WE WILL PLACE ON SALE

20,000 Yards of Embroideries.

Remnants in lengths of 1 to 4½ yards; new and rich patterns. The benefits resulting from this enormous Embroidery Sale ought to be apparent, for our prices are actually less than half their real worth.

Lot No. 1—1,400 yards at 2½c a yard, worth 5c.
Lot No. 2—4,500 yards at 5c a yard, worth 12c.
Lot No. 3—4,000 yards at 8c a yard, worth 18c.
Lot No. 4—3,750 yards at 10c a yard, worth 25c.
Lot No. 5—2,500 yards at 12½c a yard, worth 28c.
Lot No. 6—2,000 yards at 15c a yard, worth 30c.
Lot No. 7—1,000 yards at 25c a yard, worth 50c.

LADIES' JACKETS.

The buyer of any one of these garments saves all the way from $4 to $18, and gets the most recent shape, too.

100 Cloth Jackets of various sorts, perhaps one, perhaps five of a kind. Some have been samples, but you'd not suspect it; others are extras, recently made by the manufacturers in filling large orders.

These low prices will give you but a faint idea how we propose to slaughter these goods:

Reduced from $5.90 to $2.50.
Reduced from 7.90 to 3.50.
Reduced from 9.90 to 4.98.
Reduced from 11.90 to 6.50.

HOSIERY.

The following special Bargains will be an inducement to early purchasers of Hosiery. We have got some special bargains for you.

Ladies' Fast Black Hose, with white feet, worth 13c, for 8c.

Ladies' full regular made fast black Hose, worth 25c, for 15c.

Ladies' full regular made Hermsdorf's dyed Hosiery, worth 30c, for 20c.

Ladies' full regular made onyx dyed Hosiery, worth 35c, for 25c.

WRAPPERS.

We closed out more than half last week, the balance must go at once.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

The immense success of last week's sale, in Muslin Underwear, has induced us to again place these bargains before our customers, for the coming week, with a larger and fuller stock.

CORSET COVERS.

Low and V necks.
Our prices: 19, 29, 39 and 48c.
Competitors' prices: 25, 35, 50 and 75.

DRAWERS

Made of the best fruit of the loom muslin.
Our prices: 19, 29, 39 and 48c.
Competitors' prices: 25, 35, 50 ane 75c.

SKIRTS.

The best of value.
Our prices: 29, 39, 48 and 73c.
Competitors' prices: 40, 50, 75 and $1.

CHEMISES.

Remarkable value.
Our prices: 19, 29, 39 and 48c.
Competitors' prices: 25, 35, 50 and 75c.

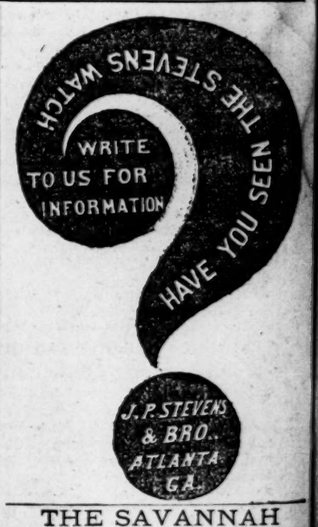
GOWNS

At unheard-of prices.
Our prices: 29, 39, 48 and 73c.
Competitors' prices: 40, 50, 75 and $1.

Mail orders promptly and carefully attended to.

J. REGENSTEIN & CO.,

40 Whitehall Street.



THE SAVANNAH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO.

HAVING REINSURED ITS RISKS AND RETIRED from business, by resolution of its stockholders, offers for sale the following securities:

$26,000 Marietta and North Georgia first mortgage bonds, 6s.
$28,000 Columbus and Rome first mortgage bonds, 6s.
$14,000 Gainesville, Jefferson and Southern first mortgage bonds, endorsed.
$9,000 Gainesville, Jefferson and Southern first mortgage bonds, unendorsed.
$13,400 Glynn county, Georgia, bonds, 7 per cent.
$10,000 Savannah, Florida and Western railway first mortgage bonds, 6s.
$20,000 Columbus Railway Co. first mortgage bonds, 6s.
$5,000 Tybee Hotel Co. first mortgage bonds, 6s.
$21,000 Georgia Southern and Florida first mortgage bonds, 6s.
$5,000 C. R. R. debentures.
70 shares Southern Bank of the State of Georgia stock.
50 shares Merchants' (of Savannah) National Bank stock.
120 shares Southwestern R. R. stock.
100 shares Capital City Bank stock.
30 shares Third National Bank of Columbus stock.
40 shares Oglethorpe National Bank, Brunswick, stock.
50 shares Columbus Savings Bank stock.
75 shares Savannah Bank and Trust Co. stock.

Bids for all or any portion of the above will be received up to 10 a. m. February 7th, at which time they will be opened by the finance committee, who reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

The company will carry 80 per cent of the purchase money for 90 days at 7 per cent interest, if so desired by buyers, giving purchasers the privilege of canceling the loan within that period at their option.

All bids to be addressed to L. Kayton, chairman.

L. KAYTON, } Finance
I. G. HAAS, } Committee
G. J. BALDWIN, }

jan 25, 27, 29—feb 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 fmcol

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

To Mardi Gras Festivities.

The Georgia Pacific railway will run Pullman sleeping cars from Atlanta to New Orleans without change during Mardi Gras. Two select parties will leave Atlanta. One on Saturday, February 7th, on the special with the Richmond Hourter Association and Battery, the crack company of the Old Dominion state, who will have a select party of ladies and gentlemen with them, arriving in New Orleans Sunday morning at 7:30 o'clock.

Another special party will leave Sunday, February 8th, arriving at New Orleans Monday morning, the 9th. A new departure made by this company will be appreciated by visitors to the Mardi Gras festivities, and that is they have arranged to have accommodations at hotels or private residences secured for guests going via the Birmingham route, giving the number of street before departure from Atlanta, thus saving a great deal of trouble at New Orleans during the rush to get a location. If you are going to New Orleans write the agent of the Georgia Pacific railway for information. Berths in sleeping cars can be reserved on application to Mr. A. S. Thweatt, general passenger agent of the company in this city.

EIN & CO.,
E STORE.
PLACE ON SALE
Embroideries.
ls; new and rich patterns. The
broidery Sale ought to be ap
half their real worth.
rd, worth 5c.
rd, worth 12c.
rd, worth 18c.
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SLIN UNDERWEAR
immense success of last
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ORSET COVERS.
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prices: 19, 29, 39 and 48c.
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prices: 19, 29, 39 and 48c.
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J. P. STEVENS & BRO. ATLANTA GA.
HAVE YOU SEEN THE STEVENS
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RED ITS RISKS AND RE-
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THE END IN SIGHT.

CLOSING UP THE DEBATE ON THE CLOTURE RULE.

SENATOR STEWART'S GREAT SPEECH

The Possibilities of the Vote—Who May Be Counted On—Probable Death of Senator Hearst.

WASHINGTON, January 24.—[Special.]—The event of today in the senate was the speech of Senator Stewart, of Nevada, in which he scored both the gag rule and the force bill severely.

The principles of the force bill, he said, if carried into effect, would be more prejudicial to human liberty than secession. He scored Hoar and the other advocates of the bill severely, and, indeed, made a magnificent argument against the infamous bill.

Coming from a republican the speech can but have effect.

THE SITUATION.

The situation after adjournment, or recess, this afternoon, is decidedly more favorable for the democrats than it has yet been.

Aldrich asked for a vote on the gag rule this afternoon, but, of course, the democrats objected. It is now understood he will not make an attempt to force a vote until Monday afternoon late or Tuesday. In order to prevent disgracing Levi again, Mr. Aldrich will probably arrange the programme in this wise:

He will move to close debate on the pending resolution. The vice president will hold that such a motion is not in order, except by unanimous consent. Aldrich will appeal, and the republicans will vote to overrule the decision of the presiding officer, which will force him to put the original question. If this is done the gag rule might carry. Then, however, the democrats will antagonize the force bill with some other measure, and a test vote on the bill can be had.

DEMOCRATIC CONFIDENCE.

For some reason all the democrats seem to have an abiding faith in the ultimate death of the infamous measure, and perhaps may have good cause for their faith. Besides the seven republicans who have already spoken out against the bill, Senators Stewart and Jones, of Nevada; Wolcott and Teller, of Colorado; Stanford, of California; Ingalls, of Kansas, and Washburn, of Minnesota, there are a half-dozen others who are known to be opposed to the bill, and the chances are some of them have the courage to vote with their convictions. These men are Plumb, of Kansas; Farwell, of Illinois; Mitchell, of Oregon; Cameron and Quay, of Pennsylvania, and Braddock, of Nebraska.

Plumb will vote against the bill if both hsuses of the Kansas legislature instruct him to do so. The house has already passed a resolution, otherwise Plumb, while he is against the bill, feels that he cannot go against his party.

Farwell, in view of the action of the Illinois house of representatives, and being opposed to the bill anyhow, will likely vote against it.

Mitchell is against the bill, but he apparently don't know himself how he will vote.

Quay may not vote against the bill, but he might absent himself without a pair.

Cameron, it is believed on all hands, will vote against the bill.

Paddock, while he talks privately against the force bill, will not desert his party.

Thus the democrats possibly will not get but Cameron and Farwell from this list, but these two votes will defeat the bill.

It will, however, take both, for the chances are that Senator Hearst will die within the next day or two.

WARNED BY ALDRICH.

While Senator Hoar believes the cloture rule can be passed, he is very doubtful now about the fate of the force bill.

Senator Ardrich told him this afternoon that it was an impossbility for the election bill ever to be adopted by the senate. Eight republicans were certain to vote against it. This might prove correct, and then it might not. However, the democrats see the edge of the woods, and unless they make a blunder they will get out and be able to crow over the corpse of the force bill.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The democratic senators are delighted at the action of the Alabama, Arkansas and Tennessee legislatures, in passing resolutions against appropriations for the world's fair, if the force bill becomes a law. They hope that every southern state will do likewise. The force bill advocates say it is simply a bluff, and will amount to naught. There are, however, many republicans who say the southern states are doing just what they would do under the circumstances, and these men say that concerted action of this kind on the part of a dozen southern states immediately, would certainly effect the defeat of the bill.

THE SILVER POOL.

Although the silver pool investigating committee have been in session nearly every day recently, Senator Cameron has been the only fish caught their drag net. But even he, it seems was not in the pool. He speculated on the outside after the bill had passed congress.

The very strong effort being made to suppress names of congressmen in the pool might prove a success, although any day may develop a big sensation. It is generally believed that Dave Littler, the shrewd Chicago manipulator of men and matters, knows much more than he told yesterday. E. W. B.

THE LABOR CONFEDERATION.

Last Day's Session of the Conference at Washington.

WASHINGTON, January 24.—The conference of delegates to the confederation of industrial organizations was resumed this morning, the question under discussion being the best method of instructing and reaching the industrial classes, and the most feasible plan for educating them in doctrines of the organization. Much difficulty has been encountered in disseminating the principles and ideas of the confederation, as embodied in the Ocala convention, and reaching a common basis on which to work. This is applicable particularly to the negro regions as well as in a less degree to other portions of the country, where it has been found that nearly every state organization has different methods of reaching the people.

The confederation, after long discussion, finally determined that the national committee is to consist of the chairmen of the different organizations in the confederation. The duty of this committee will be to determine on the best methods to perfect the work of the organization and carry out the demands made by the confederation. The new committee has plenary power during the adjournment of the delegates composing the organization, and each chairman of the executive committee has power to appoint an assistant to aid him in any way in carrying out the views and impressing upon the people of his organization the principles of confederation.

By-laws were also adopted by the conference for the government of the confederation, which also prescribe the duties of the officers of the different organizations.

The president of the confederation was authorized and empowered to invite all industrial organizations to send representatives to meet and exchange views with the confederation at its next meeting, the delegates to be fully empowered to act for the organizations they represent.

The conference then adjourned to meet again on February 22, 1892, at some place to be decided upon by the chairman of the executive committee. The president, however, has power to call another meeting whenever he deems it advisable. R. A. Humphries was elected vice president of the confederation.

President Terrell leaves here Sunday night for Omaha to meet the National Alliance of the northwest in conference on matters pertaining to the organization.

AGAINST INGALLS.

The Committee Sorry for the Soldiers, But Against Ingalls.

TOPEKA, Kas., January 24.—Committee, to which was referred memorial from Lincoln Post G. A. R., of Topeka, for re-election of Ingalls to the United States senate, submitted its report today, The committee was composed of three alliance members, all old soldiers.

The committee recommended that the memorial be spread on the record, but made an adverse report on the prayer.

BALLOTING FOR SENATOR.

Ten Ballots in Illinois, all Alike—From Other States.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., January 24.—Ten ballots were taken in the joint session of the legislature today, all alike—Palmer 101, Oglesby 100, Streeter 3. The eleventh was ordered. Before the roll call began, Mr. Evans, republican, who desired to go home to his sick wife, moved to adjourn. There were cries of "No" from both sides, but on a viva voce vote the speaker declared the motion carried. Twenty-two ballots have been taken.

THANKS TO ILLINOIS

For Instructing Its Senators to Vote Against the Force Bill.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., January 24.—In the house of representatives today, McLeigh, republican member from Lawrence county, introduced a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, thanking the Illinois legislature for refusing to table the resolution instructing the Illinois senators to vote against the force bill. The resolution also committs Alabama against considering any appropriation for an exhibit at the world's fair if the force bill becomes a law.

PEACE IN COLORADO.

The Supreme Court Decides in Favor of the White Faction.

DENVER, Col., January 24.—The contest between the two factions of the lower house, which was submitted to the supreme court several days ago for settlement, was decided yesterday by the court rendering an opinion in favor of the combine. This disposes of Speaker Hanna, and the whole house will today commence business in earnest, with Speaker White in the chair. This is in accordance with the agreement entered into that whichever faction was defeated it would submit and not attempt to retard legislation.

The matter in dispute is briefly stated as follows: Upon the organization of the house Hanna, a member of the faction known as the "gang," was chosen speaker. He appointed his committees, when the anti-gang members combined with the democrats and refused to recognize his appointments and introduced a resolution giving the house power to appoint committees. Hanna refused to recognize the resolution. The combine, being a majority, by a vote of 28 to 21, deposed Hanna and elected White instead, and proceeded with the appointment of committees and the transaction of other business. The Hanna faction claimed this to be illegal and refused to participate in the proceedings, but called a separate house each day. The question was finally submitted to the supreme court with the above result.

THE AGREEMENT BROKEN

And Ticket Scalpers Can Resume Business at Their Old Stands.

CHICAGO, January 24.—The agreement entered into a few weeks ago by the Chicago and Ohio river roads to sell only continuous tickets from Chicago, Pittsburg, Detroit and Indianapolis to Chattanooga and other southern points has already been broken. The reason for the agreement was that the practice of selling Florida tickets with unlimited stop-over privileges at any point on the various southern routes enabled scalpers to manipulate the tickets and demoralized the rates. A new order of things was to have taken effect January 20th, but it is claimed that the Monon route did not observe it. General Passenger Agent Ford, of Pennsylvania, has, in consequence of the Monon's action, given notice that the agreement is abrogated so far as his company is concerned, and that he has resumed the sale of unlimited tickets.

A Long Sentence.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 24.—A special to The Sentinel from Richmond, Ind., says the jury, before which was tried James A. Woods, attendant at the Eastern hospital for the insane, charged with kicking T. Jay Blount, a patient, to death, returned a verdict of guilty of voluntary manslaughter, fixing the penalty at twenty-one years in the penitentiary. The jury was out three hours. Wools was overcome by the verdict.

The Trouble Settled.

CHICAGO, January 24.—General Manager Tucker, of the Chicago and Erie, has announced the settlement of the strike on that road. By the terms of agreement, Train Dispatcher Scott is not to be reinstated or re-employed, but all the other employes are to be allowed to resume work. One minor officer, to whom the conductors objected, resigned.

IN HONOR OF LEE.

The Legislature of North Carolina Taking Proper Action.

RALEIGH, N. C. January 24.—[Special.]—The following bill was introduced in the senate today by Senator Williams, of Pitt:

The general assembly of North Carolina do enact that the 19th day of January, the birthday of the peerless Robert E. Lee, shall in each and every year hereafter, be a public holiday. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

The bill was read and in a brillant speech its introducer spoke of its merits and of the propriety of honoring the memory of the illustrious Lee. He was liberally applauded and the ladies rewarded him with a superb bouquet. The bill was passed by a unanimous vote amidst applause.

A MYSTERY SOLVED.

The Cause of the Suicide of Henry L. Brenham.

LITCHFIELD, Minn., January 24.—The mystery surrounding the suicide, December 4th, of Henry L. Brenham, of the bank of Stevens & Co., is solved. The bank was insolvent and its president took his own life rather than meet his creditors. What was done with the money is not known. The liabilities of the institution are about $150,000, and there is not $10,000 to pay the depositors. Judge A. H. Young, of Minneapolis, has been appointed receiver, and the bank's affairs will be turned over to him. Among the heavy losers is Senator George E. White, of Chicago.

Why They Condemn Payne.

RALEIGH, N. C., January 24.—[Special.]—At a caucus of the republican members of the legislature last night, resolutions were adopted condemning, in the plainest language, the action of President Harrison in appointing J. F. Payne, of North Carolina, to be an Indian agent. The resolutions which were today sent to Washington, declare that Payne is, of all men, in the senate, the one most obnoxious to the republicans for the reason that twice, while a member of the legislature, he made the most desperate effort to secure the adoption in North Carolina of the South Carolina election law.

The Papers Delivered.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., January 24.—[Special.]—The papers in the Lookout mountain deal were signed, sealed and delivered about 5 o'clock this afternoon. Chattanooga rejoices over the completion of the deal, as over $1,000,000 will be turned loose in the city. The property sold includes the Lookout Land Company, the Chattanooga and Lookout Railroad Company and the Lookout Hotel Company. The famous Point park and Lulah lake are included in the deal. The New England parties who buy are wealthy.

The Sun's Cotton Review.

NEW YORK, January 24.—Futures were slightly lower, and closed steady. There was scarcely a market today. The decline in Liverpool had been pretty freely discounted, and we did not follow it to any extent. There was a fair business for Saturday, but it was principally buying to cover contracts. Spot cotton was quiet.

WILL OPEN THE GATES

AND LET THE AMERICAN PORKER COME IN.

THE PROHIBITION AGAINST THE PIG

Ordered by Germany Will Soon Be Repealed. The Government Satisfied that the United States Is Using Proper Precautions.

BERLIN, January 23.—[Copyright 1891, by the Associated Press.]—The repeal of the prohibition against American pork is now regarded as within a short distance of accomplishment. The weight of speaking throughout the debate in the reichstag was all on the side of a change in the law.

No prominent defender of the prohibitory law in the reichstag ventures to deny that a repeal of the law would be of benefit to the masses, which are now paying high prices for meat, even garbage being dear.

Several members immediately after the division on the question congratulated Mr. Phelps, United States minister, on the early prospect of the abolition of the prohibitory law or at least a modification of the measure. Receiving further congratulations today, Mr. Phelps said:

"There would not even have been a majority of twenty-seven against the motion if the opposition had waited a little. If the motion had been made by a supporter of the government the result might have been different. But how could the government let a combination of freisinnige and socialist parties dictate its policy on such an important question." Mr. Phelps added that he had long known that the government was ready to modify the restrictions in regard to American pork as soon as the precautions taken by the American authorities seemed sufficient to insure the health of the German people. He knew how carefully the Berlin foreign office studied the German consul's report on American products and sanitary regulations regarding them. The government, he said, was not afraid of cooked American pork, but only of the uncooked article. Herr Windthorst's declaration that the center party waited only for taking of sufficient precautions in America, when the party would support the demand for a repeal, brought the end of prohibition within sight. In Mr. Phelps's opinion, Herr Barth's management of the motion was admirable.

Among the comments by the newspapers, The Post says:

Customs and trade considerations could not lead to prohibition, but would find expression in heavy customs duties. Prohibition against American pork became necessary, owing to the insufficient precautions taken by the United States against the danger of trichinosis.

The freisinnige party holds that the agrarian policy hitherto pursued by the government cannot be maintained towards America without having a detrimental effect upon the relations between Germany and the United States. It is now probable that, at any rate, prohibition against ham and bacon will be repealed, the decision of the bundesrath alone being required for the taking of such a step.

RESTITUTION OF PRIESTS' STIPENDS.

The lower house of the Prussian diet today commenced debate upon the government bill for the restitution of the stipends of Catholic priests which were confiscated during the period of the Kulterkampf.

Chancellor von Caprivi stated that the government hoped the bill would reconcile the opponents of last year's measure which partly dealt with a similar question. He protested against the reproach leveled at the government for having bargained for the support of the center party, and asked the house to consider the bill purely on its merits, and as a necessary measure of long delayed justice.

Herr Cuny, national liberal, contended that the bill was a political move by the government to gain control of the votes of the centrists. It was, he said, a complete overture of the government to hand over 16,000,000 marks for distribution among the clericals.

WILL SATISFY PARNELL.

Guarantees on the Part of Gladstone and His Colleagues.

PARIS, January 24.—The Sieckle today announces that William O'Brien has received from Arnold Morley, liberal whip, home rule guarantees on the part of Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues sufficient to satisfy Mr. Parnell's conditions, upon which he consents to retire.

Last of the "Insuppressible."

DUBLIN, January 24.—The "Iasuppressible," the newspaper started in this city as a rival to United Ireland and upon the supposition that William O'Brien would assume editorial control its columns, has stopped publication. It is believed that O'Brien's telegraph message yesterday from Boulogne requesting that his name be no longer used in connection with that newspaper, was the last reason which brought about the collapse.

Forty Men Killed in a Mine.

BERLIN, January 24.—A terrible disaster has occurred at Hibernia colliery, at Getsenkirchen. Forty men were killed and thirty were severely injured by the explosion which took place in one of the pits.

THE SITUATION IN CHILL.

The Insurgents Gaining Strength—Tearing Up the Railroads.

BUENOS AYRES, January 24.—News has been received here from Valparaiso that the conference between President Balmaceda and the Chilian deputies has taken place. Many people believed that the president would take advantage of this meeting to tender his resignation. He did not do so, however, and the conference had no result. Meanwhile the insurgents continue to gain strength and confidence. Workmen employed in the factories in and about Valparaiso are joining the insurgent forces in large numbers. The tide of sympathy seems to be with the rebels. Regular railroad traffic is at a stand still, and in many places the insurgents have temporarily stopped the sending of trains by tearing the rails up. In some places they have also destroyed railroad embankments. Business is in a state of paralysis. The government has declared large towns to be in a state of siege.

THE SOLDIERS RETURNING

From the Indian Country—General Miles Selecting an Indian Delegation.

PINE RIDGE, January 24.—The Second infantry returned to Omaha and the Seventeenth infantry to Cheyenne this morning. Colonel Heyl, inspector igeneral, with Colonel Henry and a corps of engineers, left this morning to make a survey of the Wounded Knee battlefield. The serious illness of Agent Pierce has necessitated the appointment of Captain Dougherty, of the First infantry, to act in his stead. All persons not regularly employed about the agency have been ordered to leave the reservation. General Miles is holding daily talk with the Indian chiefs, with the view to selecting ten of them to go to Washington. Only four troopers now remain in the field hospital.

General Miles expects to leave here in a few days, taking with him about fifty Brule Indians, whom he will quarter at Fort Sheridan, Chicago, where they will be instructed in the school of the soldiery and inducted into the habits of civilized life.

FIGHT WITH A COMPRESS COMPANY

Which, After Some Wrangling, Is Finally Decided Against It.

OPELIKA, Ala., January 24.—[Special.]—Messrs. Harrington Bros., of West Point, Ga., have succeeded in obtaining an adjustment of a complicated misunderstanding with the Savannah and Western Railroad Company. Last week they purchased 1,100 bales of cotton in Opelika, which they wished shipped to Columbus to be compressed, where they have a force of men employed to handle their cotton and properly sample it. The road refused to receive it for shipment, as they have a contract with the Opelika compress not to receive any cotton at Opelika unless compressed here. This prevented the shipment of the cotton for several days, but everything has been satisfactorily adjusted and the cotton forwarded to Columbus to be compressed.

A Narrow Escape.

JACKSON, Tenn., January 24.—The northbound cannon ball train on the Illinois Central road was ditched yesterday near Liddleburg, about forty miles south of Jackson, by striking a broken rail. The entire train was thrown from the track while running forty miles an hour, but the coaches were not overturned, and no one was hurt beyond a few bruises.

AUGUSTA HAS MADE MONEY

As Well as a Good Deal of Fun Out of Her Carnival.

AUGUSTA, Ga., January 24.—[Special.]—Augusta barely missed the rain for carnival week, as it has been pouring down steadily all day.

Colonel Bash, of Kansas City, who is a prominent railroad man, has been in the city today in his special car. The colonel is very much pleased with Augusta, and considers it, he says, one of the prettiest and best situated towns in the country.

THE CROOKS TURNED LOOSE.

The police have been nabbing all the queer characters who infested the city during carnival week, and holding them. This morning seven of them were let loose upon acknowledging that they were "crooks," and promising to leave the city within six hours. This evening two of them were found on the streets, and rearrested. They will probably crack rocks.

Thomas & Barton have promised a guitar to the one who guessed the name of the king of the carnival. It was found today that over 100 people had guessed the name of Mr. J. J. Doughty. Who will get the prize and how the question will be decided is not yet known.

The crowds are growing smaller and smaller, and before long Augusta will have assumed its normal condition. But the thousands of visitors who came to Augusta have all carried back to their homes pleasant thoughts of the Electric City. Augusta did her best to entertain and take care of all, and feels that she has succeeded.

The gas company's beautiful arch will probably remain up until after the visit of the Ohio excursionists next week.

THE MONEY MADE.

It is estimated that the carnival was worth at least $250,000 in hard cash to Augusta. This shows that with all the fun there was a little business, and the whole city is reaping the benefit of it.

Robbed of a Bag of Silver.

AUGUSTA, Ga., January 24.—Wily Robinson, in the employ of E. G. Sheehan, was robbed of a bag of silver while at the Georgia railroad bank today.

HEPHZIBAH THE PLACE

Wherein the Postmaster General Will Try An Experiment.

WASHINGTON, January 24.—[Special.]—As an experiment, to test the cost of free delivery of mail in small towns, Postmaster General Wanamaker has ordered an experimental free delivery in a half dozen towns. Hephzibah, Richmond county, Georgia, is on the list. There will be one carrier.

A. Pinson has been appointed postmaster at Whitehath, Gilmer county. E. W. B.

KNOCKED ON THE HEAD.

A Murderous Attack on a Country Merchant.

COLUMBUS, Ga., January 24.—[Special.]—A bloody crime was perpetrated tonight on the Talbotton road, five miles from this city. Thomas Miller, who keeps a store at that point, closed up about 9 o'clock, and left for his home, a few hundred yards off. He had scarcely gotten into the house when some one rapped at his door. On opening it he saw a negro man, who stated that he desired to get something at the store. Miller left the house, and started to the store with him. He had proceeded a short distance when the negro suddenly attacked him with a heavy cudgel, knocking him on the head and fracturing his skull.

About an hour after, some parties coming into the city found the man lying on the road bloody and unconscious. On examination they recognized him as Miller. He was breathing, but unconscious. They carried him to his home and then came to the city for a physician, who promptly drove to the place. At midnight Miller was still unconscious, and his condition is considered critical. When found his coat was torn open and his pockets turned inside out, evidently having been robbed.

GOVERNOR NORTHEN AT HOME.

He Proposes to Spend a Few Days Among His Jerseys.

SPARTA, Ga., January 24.—[Special.]—Governor Northen reached Sparta from Augusta. The governor was warmly welcomed home by his old friends here. It is his first return since his assumption of the duties of the chief executive of the state. Continuous labor at the capitol since October last, added to his late sickness, has left him thin and careworn, but a few days among the hills of Mt. Zion in the sight of his Jerseys, and breathing the fresh air of his farm, will give him rest and recuperation, and send him back to Atlanta equipped for more faithful work in his high office. His countrymen in Hancock are proud of the record he is making as governor of Georgia.

Afraid of Jack the Ripper.

COLUMBUS, Ga., January 24.—[Special.]—The colored population is greately excited over the report that a Jack the ripper is manuevering around this locality. Yesterday morning the police were informed that a mysterious and murderous assault had been made on Sarah Coleman, a negro girl, late the night previous. She was on her way to her mother's, when she was suddenly accosted by an unknown man. She became frightened and started to enter a gate near by, when the man called to her that he had a message for her. She stopped and turned, when the unknown made a terrible lunge at her with a big knife, cutting entirely through her clothes and grazing her flesh. The girl screamed and the man fled. She is unable to say whether the man was whith or black.

Death of Mrs. Hammond.

GRIFFIN, Ga., January 24.—[Special.]—Mrs. W. B. Hammond, nee Miss Dora Jossey, died here tonight, at the residence of Mrs. M. R. Brown, with pneumonia, after a few days illness. Mrs. Hammond came up from Empire two weeks ago, to attend her mother's funeral, contracted the disease then, after which she soon took her bed, which ended in her death this evening at 7:20 o'clock. Her husband, Captain Hammond, is here and very sick.

His Fingers Blown Off.

ATHENS, Ga., January 24.—[Special.]—Bob Skelton, a white man living in this city, was at his home near the Covington and Macon depot yesterday morning and was fooling with a dynamite cartridge, when it exploded, tearing off several fingers of his right hand. The wounded member was properly dressed and he is now getting along very well.

Colonel Waring Dangerously Ill.

KINGSTON, Ga., January 24.—[Special.]—The many friends of Colonel George H. Waring, of Cement, Ga., will regret to hear that he lies very ill at his home. Mr. Waring is one of the most charming, genial and popular men in the state and is a member of Governor Northen's staff. His friends all hope for a speedy recovery.

The Fight Against Whisky.

DUBLIN, Ga., January 24.—[Special.]—Petitions are being circulated throughout Laurens county, asking the ordinary to call an election on the whisky question at an early date, and everything at present points to the elimination of the traffic from this county.

Waterworks for Fort Valley.

FORT VALLEY, Ga., January 24.—[Special.] The people of Fort Valley today, at the polls, put the town on the list with other progressive towns in the state by voting almost unanimously to bond the town to erect waterworks.

A Savannah Preacher Called.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., January 24.—[Special.]—Rev. Mr. Bowman, pastor of the Lutheran church at Savannah, has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Lutheran church here.

THE BAXLEY RAID

UPON THE COLORED PREACHER PASSENGERS

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT.

Verdict Rendered Against the East Tennessee Railroad for Having Permitted the Row.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., January 24.—[Special.] Some months since three colored men were set upon and beaten, while in a passenger car on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, near Jesup, Ga. They brought suit in the federal court here, claiming $10,000 damages each. They set up that they had bought first-class tickets and took the ladies' car at Jesup. They were ministers going to Indiana to a gathering. One of the party went into the smoker. While there he was notified that the others were in the wrong car, but he said nothing to them. The train proceeded on its way, and when Berkeley was reached, forty miles north, a mob of men entered the car and, with sticks, scantlings and bars of iron fell upon them and came well nigh killing them. This is their charge.

The company on the defense showed that it sold nothing but first-class tickets and run no second-class cars, and that all were alike. When the colored men entered the car at Jesup, one took off his shoes, put his feet up on top of the seat in front and went to sleep in his shirt sleeves. Several ladies and gentlemen were on board and the gentlemen were much incensed at the negro ministers and it was with great difficulty the conductor restrained them from attacking the colored divines. One of them finally got out of the car and telegraphed the situation ahead to Berkeley, and a mob was in waiting for the negroes when the train reached that station, and "did 'em up," fairly kicking them out of the car.

The jury in the court today gave one plaintiff $75, one $125 and one $150 damages. It was shown that the conductor did all in his power to protect them. The case seems to have attracted considerable attention in south Georgia. The total damage, it will be seen, is $350, whereas the negroes sued for $30,000 in all.

THE WOOLFOLK TRAGEDY

Presented in Pantomime at a Church by a Crowd of Negroes.

MACON, Ga., January 24.—[Special.]—The following interesting piece of news comes via Albany:

The Woolfolk tragedy has been re-enacted, but not altogether as the crime for which Tom Woolfolk paid the penalty on the scaffold at Perry.

A colored church in Albany several nights since, was the scene of a theatrical presentation of that terrible tragedy, gotten up among the membership of said church.

The reporter was not permitted to witness the horrible presentation, but from what he could learn from a person yesterday who was more fortunate, the presentation was a rare and roaring success, and the pantomime ax was not long in crushing the life out of nine pantomime bodies, and then came the gallows scene when the life of the bloody axman was given up in expiation of the terrible crime.

If the presentation of the tragedy within the confines of a building devoted and consecrated to divine worship is a little out of the ordinary run of things, it nevertheless shows that the competition for increased membership among the colored churches of Albany is warm enough to exact a casting about for new and original features of attraction in order to maintain their hold upon their members, and the church which presented the Woolfolk tragedy in pantomime seems to have found the kind of attraction necessary for this purpose.

The Criminal Docket.

MACON, Ga., January 24.—[Special.]—The criminal docket will be taken up again in Bibb superior court on Monday, February 2d. Among some of the important cases to be tried are the following: February 2d—Lee Lowenthal, charged with killing Herman Bohmefeld; February 3d—Turner Solomon, charged with killing Charity Crane; February 4th—Mary Moseley, charged with killing a child of Mr. Herring's; February 5th—John Mims, charged with rape.

Grand Army Men Return.

MACON, Ga., January 24.—[Special.]—The delegates from the E. S. Jones post have returned from the Grand Army of the Republic encampment at Savannah. They report having had a delightful visit and are loud and earnest in their praise at the very hospitable treatment received in the city by the sea. The E. S. Jones post is in a very flourishing condition.

Their Commissions.

MACON, Ga., January 24.—[Special.]—On yesterday a commission was forwarded to W. S. Boler, as first lieutenant, and John B. Henry, as second lieutenant, of the Floyd Rifles. These gentlemen were recently elected to fill vacancies caused by resignations. They are popular and efficient, and will make capital officers.

Funeral of Mr. Schofield.

MACON, Ga., January 24.—[Special.]—The funeral services of Mr. J. S. Schofield were held this morning at 11 o'clock from the family residence, and were very largely attended. The floral tributes of friendship and love were numerous and beautiful. Rev. Mr. Morris, of the Second Presbyterian church, officiated.

Death of Dr. Harris.

COLUMBUS, Ga., January 24.—[Special.]—Information has been received of the death at Crawford of Dr. S. W. Harris, at one time a very prominent physician of this county. Several years since he entered the ministry. Rev. Dr. R. H. Harris, of this city, received a telegram today to come to Crawford and preach the funeral services, but was prevented from providential causes, from going.

The Company Reorganized.

OPELIKA, Ala., January 24.—[Special.]—The Lee Light Infantry, our excellent military company, has been reorganized, with Captain J. D. Dickson at the head of the company. Captain Dickson is an excellent military man, and will keep the company up to its high standard.

Taken Back to Georgia.

OPELIKA, Ala., January 24.—[Special.]—Mr. Green Moffett, of Greeneville, Ga., arrived in Opelika yesterday and carried Charles Dennis back for trial. Dennis was willing to return without a requisition.

A Crazy Man Kills His Wife.

PITTSBURG, January 24.—William Foulks, living at Laurel station, emptied the contents of a double-barreled shotgun into his wife with fatal results. He had been steadily reading several chapters of the Bible over and over, and, finally, in religious frenzy, killed his faithful wife. He is now insane and under lock and key.

Alabama by Races.

WASHINGTON, January 24.—The census bureau issued a statement of the population of the state of Alabama by races. The total population it given as 1,513,017; 830,796 are whites, 681,431 colored, 750 Indians and 40 Chinamen.

MORRIS HERE.

Officer Jordan Arrives from New Orleans with Him.

J. E. Morris, the ex-cashier of the Southern Loan and Banking Company, was brought back to Atlanta from New Orleans by Officer Jordan yesterday morning.

Morris was arrested in New Orleans about a week ago. He was pointed out to the police by Walter White, an old Atlanta boy, who had known Morris for years, and who was in New Orleans on a business trip.

Morris is looking very well, and takes his trouble cheerfully. After a short stay at police headquarters yesterday, he was taken to Fulton county jail to await preliminary trial.

While he was in the captain's office, at the station house, a great many of Morris's old friends called to see him. They were all sorry to see him in trouble, as he was well liked by everybody who knew him, and his friends assured him of their assistance in helping him to clear up his affairs.

"The hardest part of the whole thing," said Morris, "was to be handed over to the police by a man whom I had always regarded as one of my best friends. Then afterwards to see him receive the paltry stipend from the officers for his mean work.

"I am glad to be back myself. I feel relieved, and I think it is all for the best. I will be able to straighten my affairs all up in time, I believe, and then go away and start life anew. I was stranded when the detectives got me. My money was out, and I was in a fix."

Officer Jordan said Morris gave him no trouble at all in coming back. He agreed to come without having the requisition papers fixed up, which would have occasioned some delay.

Morris says there have been a great many things said about him which are not warranted by the facts.

He will probably give bond tomorrow.

THE ATHLETES.

McLaughlin Will Fight Any Man Mr. Ryan Can Produce.

Greek George, Frank McLaughlin, and the rest of the athletes, gave a good exhibition at Centennial hall, to a fair audience, last evening.

Steve Ryan approached McLaughlin after the exhibition, so the latter says, and told him he knew of negroes who could whip him. It seems that Ryan wanted McLaughlin to spar a negro in public and he refused to do it, which brought forth the assertion from the former.

McLaughlin came into THE CONSTITUTION office last evening and made the following proposition:

"I will fight any man that Mr. Ryan can produce for any reasonable amount. Weight is no consideration. If he is black I will fight him to a finish or spar, as he chooses, but it must be in private. If white, then I will fight him in public. I will give Mr. Ryan five days in which to produce his man."

Greek George and McLaughlin had intended going to Savannah last evening to give an exhibition the coming week, but Mr. Ryan's assertion caused them to change their minds, and they will remain in the city awaiting his reply.

THE GRADY CADETS

Take Appropriate Action Concerning the Death of Oscar Kilby.

Mr. J. Oscar Kilby, who recently died in Texas and whose body was brought home for burial, was the first member the Grady Cadets have lost by death.

In honor of his memory the following resolutions have been unanimously adopted by the company:

Grady Cadets Armory—Whereas, an all wise Providence has seen fit to take from our number one of our most beloved members, Mr. J. Oscar Kilby, who passed from this life in Austin, Tex., on Tuesday, January 13, 1891.

And whereas, in his death we feel that we have lost a true friend, a lovable companion and a faithful member of our organization.

Therefore be it resolved, That the Grady Cadets do, through this committee, make this acknowledgement of their sad loss in the death of one of its most honored members, and that the heartfelt sympathies of every member of the company be extended to the stricken family in this hour of bereavement.

Resolved further, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the family; that a copy be framed and hung in the armory of the company, and that they be published in the daily papers of Atlanta.

THOMAS L. HARDIN,
WALTER H. HOWARD,
Committee.

Atlanta, Ga., January 24, 1891.

ASSAULT TO MURDER.

That Is the Charge Against Two Young White Men.

Gordon Parker and O. L. Parker are locked up in the station house on a very serious charge.

The are held for assault with intent to murder.

Last night the two Parker young men met Mr. I. K. Thomas on Pratt street, and without any warning began an assault upon him. When Mr. Thomas was found his head was pretty badly mashed up and a knife blade was sticking in one of the wounds on his neck.

He was taken to Abernathy's drug store, where his wounds were dressed. He is badly hurt, but not seriously.

It appears from investigation that Gordon Parker has been paying attention to a sister-in-law of Mr. Thomas's. Some harsh words were passed between the two men on this account, and the assault last night was the result of that quarrel.

Gordon Parker is more or less familiar in police circles. He had about $350 on his person when arrested.

FEDERATION OF TRADES.

Enthusiastic Meeting Last Night—Election of Officers.

At a largely attended meeting of the Federation of Trades, held last evening, the following officers were elected for the term of six months.

President—George W. Morgan, from the Typographical Union.

Vice President—R. L. Samuels, from the Stone Moulders' Union.

Recording Secretary—Charles L. Govan, from the Typographical Union.

Financial Secretary—Lon Kimball, from the Stone Moulders' Union.

Treasurer—Herbert Matthews, from the Stone Moulders' Union.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Charles H. Pancoast, from the Glass Blowers' Union.

Trustees—M. M. Hill, William M. Hogan and DeVaughan.

Great interest is being taken by the different trades in the success of the federation. The object is mainly mutual assistance and abitrament of labor troubles. The next regular meeting will be held the second Saturday in February at the hall corner Broad and Alabama streets. It is hoped by those interested that every trade in Atlanta will be represented at the next meeting and that much good will be accomplished.

DIED AT CLARKSTON.

Mr. J. C. Vaughn Dies of Blood Poisoning.

Mr. J. C. Vaughn, a prominent merchant of Clarkston, died at that place Friday night.

He had a birthmark on his face, and some time ago it developed into a sore. From the effects of this blood poisoning resulted, and in spite of all the efforts of the physicians he died as above stated.

He leaves a wife and several children. The body will be brought to this city for burial, a casket having been sent out by C. H. Swift & Co. yesterday morning.

SELLING REAL ESTATE.

Mr. Walker Dunson, with Messers. A. J. West & Co., sold on yesterday the Rice tract of land on West Peachtree to Mr. Eugene C. Spalding for $

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ATLANTA, GA., JANUARY 25, 1891.

An All-Around Doctrinaire.

One of the most interesting men of the day was Mr. Edward Atkinson, of Boston. Our readers have heard a good deal about him, and have read a good deal from him, for he has the American knack of being on hand, and has learned the act of standing around. He is a man of culture and a man of thought, but his mind seems unable to make a distinction between what is practical and what is experimental. The commonplace methods of common sense have little or no attraction for him. Yet he is far from being a crank, but an experimenter who remains in love with his ideas not more than a week.

Our readers no doubt remember Mr. Atkinson's theory, propounded at the time of the cotton exposition, that the south would never become the site of cotton manufacturing to any great extent. It was a laughable theory, to begin with, but Mr. Atkinson urged it with such good humor that the newspapers discussed it seriously. His method of saving the freight on the raw material between the south and New England, to say nothing of old England, was very ingenious. All that was necessary to do, according to Mr. Atkinson, was to invent a machine powerful enough to pack the cotton fiber to the consistency of maple wood. This remarkable solution of the problem was very wisely discussed in the newspapers, and we should be sorry to believe that Mr. Atkinson failed to enjoy the humor of the discussion.

Not very long ago, this active-minded man challenged THE CONSTITUTION to a friendly discussion of the race question. He was to ask us ten leading questions, then five and then one, and the whole matter was to be settled. It was a discussion in which we were very much interested, but there was some hitch in it from Mr. Atkinson's point of view; there were some facts and points brought out which he had not counted on; and he drew out of it for the purpose of inventing a cooking stove that would enable all able-bodied persons to cook their own meals at a nominal cost.

Just at present Mr. Atkinson has turned his powerful mind on the silver question. A meeting of the monometallists of Boston was called the other day for the purpose of protesting against free coinage. It was not in any sense a meeting of the people of Boston, but Mr. Atkinson was there and delivered an address. Among other things he said:

> The wrights of the people of this commonwealth are imperiled. We have been called here to maintain them. A small fraction of senators from remote states, whose population altogether would fall short of that of several single states in the great west, as well as in the east, have combined together as representatives of silver mines rather than of the people, to force into circulation a dollar made of silver which will not meet the test by which the just unit of value must be tried.

This is thoroughly characteristic of Mr. Atkinson and was no doubt applauded by the monometallist audience. The idea is that a small fraction of senators representing a small fraction of the people, composed mainly of mine owners and smelters, are engaged in a conspiracy to wrong the rest of the people by restoring the free coinage of silver. Has Mr. Atkinson forgotten, or does he know, of the popular demonstration in favor of free coinage that has been made through the democratic party and the Farmers' Alliance? If he will take the trouble to study the following declaration taken from the democratic platform of 1884, and reaffirmed in that of 1888, he may succeed in getting at the meaning of it.

"We believe in honest money, gold and silver, the coinage of the constitution, and a circulating medium convertible into such money without loss."

This may, of course, be termed a glittering generality, but it means the free coinage of silver. If there is a conspiracy, as Mr. Atkinson intimates, an overwhelming majority of the American people are engaged in it, and they will finally have their way.

This is an issue that cannot be evaded. The republicans may postpone it for a while, but the people are certain to carry their point, and that in the near future.

Another Great Resource.

The discovery of petroleum in the Alabama coal fields marks an era in southern development. It has long been expected by the well informed, but the quality and abundance of the oil are more than the most sanguine had hoped for. An oil 33 per cent richer than that of Pennsylvania, and in apparently exhaustless quantity, must make a zone of rare activity among the wild, untrodden hills of northern Alabama.

Petroleum is one of the most important products of the United States, and the principal part of the production is in control of a great monopoly, the Standard Oil Company. From it enormous fortunes have been made, and millions of dollars have gone out of the south to buy its products.

It is estimated that the total production of refined oil is 14,000,000 barrels, worth in the New York market about $3 a barrel, and in Antwerp about $4. The whole petroleum product in 1888 was 27,000,000 barrels, of which New York and Pennsylvania produced 16,484,000 barrels; Ohio, 10,010,000, and California, Colorado, West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee together about a million more, making in all a production of 27,615,000 barrels in the United States.

The total value of the products of petroleum, including illuminating oil, benzine, naphtha, tar, etc., must aggregate not less than $60,000,000 per annum. Of this immense consumption the south, which contains about one-third of the population of the country, must take something like that proportion of the whole. Granting that we consume something less per capita, we can hardly pay out less than $15,000,000 per annum for oil and other products of petroleum.

It is stated that natural gas has been discovered with the petroleum. This doubling of good fortune seems too good to be true—except in the south.

Light Breaking for Ireland.

The close of the year seemed to have brought nothing but gloom for the Irish cause, but it now appears that the darkest hour was just before the dawn.

The sudden humiliation of the Irish leader and his unaccountable folly in precipitating a bitter contest to sustain his personal fortunes at the expense of incalculable damage to his country's cause, overcast the horizon of the home rulers with a cloud of forbodings more depressing to the friends of Ireland, and more encouraging to the tories than any event which has happened since the defeat of the Gladstone government following the unfortunate events of the campaign in the Soudan.

So sure were the tories of their advantage that they had already begun to crow lustily when the mouth of the chanticleer was suddenly stopped by the returns from Hartlepool. The Gladstonians increased their strength by 2,134 votes, capturing nearly all of the new 2,000 voters on the registration lists, and bringing back many of the liberals whose defection in 1886 brought about the downfall of Gladstone's government. This reply of the electors to the appeals which were being made to sectarian prejudice is reassuring. It shows that the Protestants of England are not to be caught by an appeal to religious intolerance, even though that appeal is made through no less a spokesman than the premier of her majesty's government. The answer of the Hartlepool electors is that when Irish Catholics are right on a political question, the English electors are going with them. This emphatic condemnation of sectarian warfare means that in England, as in America, the masses of the people love fair play, and for those who seek to profit by the resurrection of buried antipathies they have nothing but contempt. The appeal to religious intolerance in England is even worse than the appeal to sectional prejudice in America; for sectarian bitterness is the most bitter and the hardest to cure of all animosities. By making that appeal, Lord Salisbury steps back upon the platform of sixteenth-century statesmen. The world has had enough of that sort of thing. Whether invoked in behalf of Protestant or Catholic, appeals to religious intolerance are a menace to free institutions, and he places a low estimate upon the quality of our civilization who attempts to lug in these old devices.

It is true that there are still men who call themselves Parnellites, but the Parnellite party and the home rule party is no longer identical; and if a larger number of liberals come up to vote for home rule, there will be a large contingent of Irishmen ready to join the Gladstonians in calling to power a government that will deal with the question. There are great difficulties to overcome in the preparation of a home rule measure, and almost any that could be framed would encounter objections, because of the impossibility of meeting everyone's views where the subject is so embarrassed with individual and vested rights; but no captious criticism from Mr. Parnell would carry the whole Irish contingent, for he is no longer "the great elector."

The indications are much more favorable for home rule than they were a month ago, and seem to foreshadow the advent of another Gladstone government supported by English liberals and Irish home rulers, who, having the power, will proceed to establish local self-government in Ireland.

New Southern Towns.

There is quite an interesting story of southern progress in the statistics which Postmaster General Wanamaker has furnished the country in his annual report.

In this report it is stated that during the past year 5,560 new postoffices were established in the United States, and fully one-half of these are placed to the credit of the south.

No better evidence of the rapid growth and development of the south is needed. New postoffices mean new towns, and on this line Mr. Wanamaker gives the south a brilliant record.

In this connection we believe that Georgia shows up better than any other state in the union. A map covering the period of a year would tell a wonderful story of industrial progress. Towns have sprung into existence in a night and everyone of them is prospering.

Our republican friends will put this progress down to the credit of republican government—though Mr. Wanamaker is not explicit on this point. But it is due to southern pluck and energy; to the determined effort of the people to stand together and work for the general interest, as to the investment of foreign capital, which finds its best returns in this growing, prolific section.

Mr. Wanamaker has unwittingly done the south a service in this report of his. He has shown very clearly that the south is forging ahead of the north in the development of its resources and the establishment of new enterprises.

A Belated Grange.

When the Connecticut State Grange passed a resolution approving the Paddock pure food bill and the Conger lard bill, that body demonstrated the fact that it was moving about blindly in the dark. The two bills are entirely different. The Paddock bill seeks to prevent the adulteration of all food products, and there is no objection to it, so far as we know, except on the part of those who are adulterating food products.

The Conger lard bill, on the other hand, is an attempt to wipe out by means of taxation the cotton seed oil industry for the benefit of the lard trust. It is as vicious and infamous a measure as ever bought its way to the consideration of congress. It is a measure aimed at a cheap and wholesome product by the lard stewers of the west and north, and is intended to employ the powers of the government to break down competition.

The Illinois farmers have sent forward a memorial against the Conger bill. They oppose it because it increases the number of revenue officials and imposes an unnecessary tax. They also oppose it because it "was introduced at the request of a Boston pork packer, and is supported by all the pork packers of the country, and by the Big Four, of Chicago." They say truly that it will create a monopoly and enable the large pork packers to form a lard trust.

That trust, or combination, has already been formed, and its money has been employed in buying votes for the bill in the house, and its lobby is now trying to carry it through the senate with money.

Will Some One Explain?

The Johnsbury (Vermont) Caledonian, a republican newspaper, says that "it is partisan folly for Senator Chandler to point to New Hampshire for 'honest elections,'" for the reason that in the contests in that state "money flows like water from the treasuries of both parties, and many a politician is deterred from going into the contest because of the cost."

The editor of The Caledonian then gives the subject of a conversation which he had with a prominent New Hampshire republican, a member of the state committee, who had held one of the highest offices in the state. This prominent republican said that "the election of 1888 was the most corrupt one ever held in New Hampshire. Republican votes in my town were bought as openly as goods are bought in a store."

We know all about the charges made (and not denied, because they were proven) of the purchase of votes in Speaker Reed's district, and we know all about the open purchase of votes by the republicans in November in the various congressional districts where the result was doubtful. We know, also, about the republican charge of dishonest elections in the south, and there is good reason to believe that the very men who sell their votes at the north are the ones that make the loudest demand for "honest elections" in the southern states.

We need not discuss the matter from the partisan standpoint at all. The interesting question is this: What class of voters at the north are willing to sell their ballots? We know their color. They are white and well educated, for there are no illiterates at the north—especially in New England—if we read the newspapers aright. They are not poor—for it is only the south that has any "poor white trash." What class then do these purchasable men belong to? This is very interesting. Leading republicans at the south complain that the negroes will sell their votes, but the negroes are ignorant. They know little of the duties and responsibilities of citizenship. Whereas, the northern voters who are in the market are the outcome of the inimitable and incomparable common school system we read about in the newspapers.

What is the explanation? Will some esteemed New England contemporary—The Boston Advertiser, for instance—lift the veil?

GRANNY HOAR has been side-tracked. He was too weak in the hams to manage the force bill, and the matter has been placed in the hands of Aldrich.

THE MUGWUMPS will discover, as the season advances, that Governor Hill is not to be smothered by the senatorship.

NOW THAT Mr. Edward Atkinson has seized the silver question by the tail the situation may be said to be alarming.

JOHN J., OF KANSAS, seems to be Ingalls of bitterness and bonds of iniquity.

MR. BENJAMIN HARRISON is no smaller now than when he was elected. He is simply in a position where the people can measure him accurately.

LORD SALISBURY'S appeal to the United States supreme court is a great compliment to this country.

WHAT WILL the government do for troops to fight the Indians when Johnny Davenport brings the army to the south?

THE SILLY Chicago News alludes to Evarts as "an intellectual giant." Such demonstrations as this are enough to kill the world's fair.

SUNDAY IN THE SANCTUM.

Tokens.

There's a sadness of sound in the flowing
Of the billows that break on the bars;
There's a cloud in the sky that is throwing
A veil on the face of the stars.

There's a note that is missed in the singing
Of songs that were tender and sweet,
And death in the dews that are clinging
To the withering flowers at our feet.

There's a place that is vacant and lonely
In the echoless halls of the heart;
A sigh and a touch that can only
Wake tears for the dreams that depart.

And shut from the sunbeams that love it,
Is a beautiful day that is gone;
A grave with the grasses above it—
A heart with the roses thereon.

—FRANK L. STANTON.

Mr. Frank J. Cohen, of Atlanta, editor of The American Press, has an excellent article in a recent issue of The Inland Printer, on "How to Run a Newspaper." The Inland Printer is the leading journal of its kind in the United States.

The whole working force of The Oconee Enterprise is down with the grip, but somehow or other the paper is coming out as usual.

Larry Gantt is not "lost to Georgia journalism." As the head and front of the alliance advocate, he will do good work for the farmers and the state.

The Southern Lodge Secret steadily improves. It is one of the best papers of the kind published in the south.

Uncle Billy Bowers is now preaching his sermons from the pulpit of The American Union.

It is said that Editor Peeples, of The Gwinnett Herald, is the only rich newspaper man in north Georgia. He made $25 guessing at Atlanta's population.

The Cordele Cordelean is doing good work for its town and county. It is one of the most progressive of Georgia weeklies.

A number of Georgia editors are down with the grip. When the Georgia editor gets the grip he generally holds on and works it for all it is worth.

The Billville, Ga., Banner of Saturday last, contains the following items:

No paper will be issued from this office next week. We have received three railroad passes, a gallon of syrup and a sack of corn meal and shall now make up for lost time.

The panic has not been felt in this section. Seventy-five dollars were turned loose in the town six months ago, and we have been enjoying a season of unexampled prosperity.

A man was tarred and feathered in this town last week for abusing his mother-in-law. The latter did the tar and feathering.

At the Head of the List.

From The Early County News.

The prospectus of THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, Georgia's pet, will be found in this issue of The News. Talking about all-round newspapers, THE CONSTITUTION heads the list. Its heroic stand for the farmers' rights should win for it a place in every southern home. THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION costs only $1 a year, and is in reach of all at that price. Begin at once.

THE EXODUSTERS.

ORANGE DAVIS HAS GONE TO INVESTIGATE THE MATTER.

The Congo-American Emigration Movement Is Likely to Come to a Focus in a Few Days.

The Congo-American emigration scheme is likely to come to a focus.

And that in a very few days.

The exodusters are growing restive under the hope long deferred, and begin to want some satisfactory information.

Friday night Orange Davis, the treasurer of the Atlanta African band, left for Washington to investigate.

He did not say what time he would return, but promised to write back as soon as he secured any definite information in regard to the matter.

THE WAITING PLANTERS.

Planters from Louisiana, Mississippi and even Arkansas, are as thick as blackbirds in the spring time, around the railroad offices.

Pegleg Williams's emigration agency is headquarters for them, and make things pretty warm in their solicitude for laborers.

Mr. Williams left yesterday with a party of thirty negroes for Brinkley, Ark.

There is another party of eleven on the way to Arkansas, but none of them are of the Georgia exodusters. The latter are still here, and cling tenaciously to the hope of crossing the water.

WATCHING AND PRAYING.

The negroes are pretty badly off in the way of lodging, and none of them have any cash to spare.

But what they lack in means they make up for in faith.

Tonight they will hold a religious meeting to watch and pray. There will be the usual amount of exhorting and hymn singing, but no business.

Tomorrow night they will hold a business meeting, and it is possible that Orange Davis will be heard from by that time.

FISHER'S TRIAL.

Pendleton F. Fisher will be tried in the federal circuit court on the 26th, Tuesday next.

The charges are doing the business of an emigrant agent without having paid the license or registered according to law.

Mr. George V. Thomas has been employed to defend the case, and the line will be on the unconstitutionality of the act.

The trial will excite a good deal of interest, as the case is one of rather a unique character, and on the issue hinges some nice points of law.

FROM OUR NOTEBOOKS.

Dr. Morrison at the First Church.—Dr. H. C. Morrison will preach to his old congregation at the First Methodist church this morning.

A New Physician.—Dr. Charles G. Giddings is the new physician for the King's Daughters' hospital. He is a very popular young physician.

A Generous Donation.—Mr. Julius Brown has presented a carload of coal to the King's Daughters' hospital. It come in a good time, and the gift is highly appreciated by the ladies.

A New Manager.—Mr. Frank M. McKnight has been appointed manager of agencies for the Equitable Savings Association, of Chattanooga, Tenn., with headquarters in this city.

Wants a Divorce.—Mrs. Katie Griggs has sued for a divorce on the ground that her husband, William Griggs, abandoned her after four months married life, and committed a great many wrongs toward her.

Pleaded Guilty.—R. T. Read, of Franklin county, pleaded guilty in the United States district court yesterday of illicit retailing of liquor, and was sentenced to one month's imprisonment in the Fulton county jail and a fine of $100.

Died in the Country.—Yesterday morning Mrs. Smith, the aged mother of Mr. F. O. Smith, died at her home about six miles from the city. She was a former resident of Atlanta, and was a lady who was most highly esteemed by a large circle of friends.

The Park Commissioners.—The L. P. Grant park commissioners met yesterday afternoon and elected the following officers:
President, G. V. Gress.
Vice president, L. P. Grant.
Superintendent, J. L. Masteller.

A Painful Accident.—Yesterday Mr. Joe Durack, the stereotyper of The Evening Journal, was the victim of a severe accident. A heavy form fell from the elevator upon his foot crushing it badly. Mr. Hilton, one of the assistant stereotypers, had several fingers mashed about the same time.

Still Arguing.—In the case of Mr. Dan Hall against the Richmond and Danville railroad, for $20,000 damages on account of personal injuries, argument was begun yesterday. Jackson & Jackson appear for the defense, and Hon. Albert Cox for the plaintiff. Argument will be concluded Monday.

A Valuable New Citizen.—The old firm of Gramling, Spalding & Speer, is now Gramling, Spalding & Co. The "Co." is Mr. E. P. Millet, a valuable new citizen of Atlanta. He has been admitted to partnership, purchasing a third interest in the business. Mr. Millet comes from Kentucky, where he was a progressive and prominent business man.

A Pleasant Occasion.—Friday evening Judge and Mrs. R. L. Rodgers threw open the doors of their home, in West End, to the children of the Christian church mission Sunday school. There was a large party of little folks present, and they were given a regular old-fashioned candy pulling, which was most heartily enjoyed.

A Young People's Meeting.—The Christian Endeavor Society of the First Methodist Episcopal church will hold a public meeting in the lecture room on Monday evening, January 26th, at 7:30 o'clock to which the church and all friends of the society are invited. The programme will consist of the best musical and literary talent in the city.

Dr. Mayo on Education.—Rev. A. D. Mayo, whose discourses at the Church of Our Father have been very much enjoyed by their hearers, will preach for the third and last time at present, in the same church at 11 o'clock this morning.

His subject is, "Leisure Time; God's Time." This week Mr. Mayo goes to Marietta in the prosecution of his educational work.

More Whitehall Improvements.—The improvements being made on Whitehall street still continue. The store now occupied by Max Kutz will be rebuilt, and a handsome building replace it. The entire front will consist of white marble, and the two stores will extend eighty-five feet in length. The plans have been drawn up, and work will begin as soon as possible.

Distinguished Visitors.—Yesterday morning Judge W. L. Calhoun, president of the Confederate Veterans' Home, took Colonel George A. Mercer, of Savannah, and Colonel C. M. Wiley, of Macon, out to the home. They went all through the building and were delighted with its appearance. They both expressed themselves in most emphatic terms, as in favor of having the state take charge of and provide for the maintenance of the home.

A Valued Relic.—Mr. Fulton Colville has a very highly prized relic in his office on Peachtree street. It is the old mahogany chair, which was the favorite seat of General Robert Toombs for many years. It is of antique pattern, cushioned in the old style, and is a very comfortable resting place. It was in the possession of the distinguished Georgian for perhaps half a century, and is an heirloom in the family. It was left with Mr. Colville by Mr. Dudley DuBose, the grandson of General Toombs, when he left the city. Mr. Colville values it very highly indeed.

Western Horses.—A new line of trade has been established here by Mr. T. H. Spaulding, of Chicago, that of wholesale selling of western prairie-fed horses, by auction, in large quantities. This business was inaugurated last fall, and has been very successful. Several train loads of Montana horses have been landed here and sold at auction. Mr. Spaulding is so well pleased with Atlanta as a distributing point that he has decided to open here a branch of his immense Chicago concern. Mr. V. V. Bullock, a well known young Atlantian, has united with Mr. Spaulding, and under the firm name of Spaulding & Co. the business will be pushed to its utmost.

On His Way to Florida.—Mr. Thomas Tomlinson, proprietor of Tate Springs, was in the city yesterday afternoon for a few hours. He was on his way to Florida, where he goes to spend several months. "Tate Springs," he says, "is now open the year round, and many families have taken advantage this winter of the healthful climate and our excellent water. We are shipping the water to all parts of America, and to some of the larger cities in Europe. I believe we sell more water than any other spring in the south."

An Appeal for Help.—The following comes from one who has investigated the case referred to and vouches for the facts:

There is a poor, sick, destitute family at No. 45 Green's Ferry avenue. Mrs. Clemmons is down sick and all her family. She is a hard-working woman, who washes lace curtains for a living and has an invalid son who has had consumption for years, and needs help. Who of the many that God has blessed with plenty, will come to the aid of these poor people in this hour of need?

CHARITY.

This seems to be a case for Warden Hunter's immediate attention as well as the consideration of all charitable people.

A Valuable Book.—Dr. Catching, of this city, has just issued a "Compendium of Practical Dentistry," possibly the most useful book that has ever been offered the dental profession. Its popularity is attested by the fact that it goes to three continents of the globe. Dentists who have examined its contents speak of it in terms of the highest praise.

The book contains 278 pages of new long primer type, and is handsomely printed on fine enameled book paper and bound in cloth. The success of this book scores another for Atlanta, and reflects credit upon its author and THE CONSTITUTION job office, which printed it, and clearly demonstrates that the finest books can be printed right here in Atlanta.

Young Ladies' Auxiliary.—The young ladies of the First Baptist church have organized an auxiliary society. The officers are:
President, Mrs. Dr. J. B. Hawthorne.
First vice president Mrs. Dr. J. R. Hopkins.
Second vice president, Mrs. Edward White, Jr.
Secretary, Miss Irene Farrar.
Treasurer, Mrs. Bun Wyly.
The object of the society is to promote social and fraternal feeling among members of church and congregation, and to help the social mission of the church. All ladies between ages of sixteen and thirty-five are eligible to membership.
Male members of church and congregation are to be honorary members.
The society will meet once a month at some private residence.
The next meeting of the society will be on next Friday night, January 30th, at the residence of Dr. J. B. Hawthorne, corner Walton and Spring streets. An elegant programme has been prepared and a delightful time assured every one who attends.

A SAD CASE.

A Litte Girl Who was Abandoned by Her Mother.

Abandoned to her fate!

That is the sad story of a little girl at the King's Daughters' Hospital.

A few days ago Mr. B. B. Watkins, secretary of the Atlanta Humane Society, was passing along Plum street, when he was attracted by the screams of a child.

The cries were so agonized that he hastened to the cabin and entering, a pitiful sight met his gaze.

CRIPPLED BY A BURN.

A little white girl of about ten years of age, was in the house with no one to look after her. She was so badly burned on the legs, that she could scarcely hobble about the room. She talked so incoherently that he soon discovered that she was an imbecile.

Pretty soon an old negress, who gave her name as Lottie, came in, and after threatening to lock her up, she reluctantly gave some information in regard to the child.

Her name was found to be Lizzie Minor. She was about ten years of age, and had been left there by her mother.

The mother had left her with the woman and had gone to live on Collins street, among people of a very questionable character.

The little girl was found to be a sufferer from the effects of a tumor on the brain.

THE MOTHER'S STORY.

The mother was found and she acknowledged having left the child with the negroes, giving as an excuse that she was unable to take care of her after the death of her husband; and that she had been driven to make a living the best way she could.

The child had evidently been neglected and had either been left too close to the fire, or had fallen into it, and in that way had been badly burned.

TAKEN TO THE HOSPITAL.

The mother was informed that she would have to remove the child, and Mr. L. B. Nelson was told of the case.

A police officer was called into requisition, and he took the mother and went after the child, which was carried to the King's Daughters' Hospital.

She was seen there yesterday. She is getting along pretty well under the care of Dr. Giddings, and Matron Hunter, who have done all they could to alleviate the sufferings of the poor little friendless girl.

Mr. Watkins is constantly on the watch for such cases as this, and in rescuing this little girl from her horrible fate, he did a noble deed of true Christian charity.

Plunkett's Wise Protest.

From The Camilla, Ga., Clarion.

The Clarion greets "Plunkett," of THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, with a hearty "thank you" for his brave and wise protest against the modern custom of making our sweet girls street beggars for church purposes. God Almighty wants woman to be woman, and pure, sweet woman at that. God gave the world woman before he gave it grace. Religious teachings that destroy woman's womanliness or man's manliness didn't come from the God of nature or of the Bible.

INJURED IN THE CENTRAL WRECK.

Two Still Suffering, and the Other Four Out of Danger.

Four of the injured in the Central wreck near Clark's Cove Friday afternoon are doing nicely, and the other two are getting along as well as can be expected.

Mr. J. R. Prater, the injured fireman of the passenger engine, was taken to the Providence infirmary late Friday afternoon, where his injuries were attended by Dr. Hunter Cooper, the road surgeon.

Prater jumped from his engine just as the crash came, and fell down an embankment. He is one mass of bruises from head to foot, and still suffers great pain, although he is pronounced out of danger.

Engineer Waterhouse, of the passenger engine, was removed to his home, No. 59 West Mitchell street, where every comfort was given him.

He sustained several bruises, only one of which was serious. In falling back on the engine the back of his head struck some heavy, blunt object, raising a lump the size of a man's fist, which still causes him great pain.

DR. COOPER does not pronounce him out of danger, as inflammation is always liable to set in from a wound of that kind.

No inflammation has as yet been discovered, and Mr. Waterhouse is resting as easily as can be expected. He performed a most noble action in staying at his post in the face of certain death. It is hoped he will completely recover from his injuries.

Rev. C. C. Davis, Conductor Ennis, of the passenger train; Henry Bostick, the negro freight hand, all of Atlanta, and Mr. George All, of Hampton, all of whom sustained bruises on various parts of the body, are reported as doing nicely.

ABOUT THE CAPITOL.

GOVERNOR NORTHEN REFUSES TO PARDON THOMAS J. MURRAY.

Another Pardon Application—The Call for Bids for the State Encampment. Other Matters.

The governor yesterday refused to pardon Thomas J. Murray.

This is the case of the Chatham county convict whose wife has so zealously and devotedly labored to secure his pardon.

Murray was sentenced a few months ago for larceny, and the value of the goods said to have been stolen being more than $50, he was sentenced for five years.

His wife has been working constantly, securing signatures to the application for his pardon. Being without legal advice, the petition is hardly what would be termed a "strong one"—there was no system in the effort to get signatures, and the paper is signed promiscuously—but it is an eloquent witness of the wife's devotion.

Governor Northen promised to do what he could, and the case was investigated.

Yesterday, by direction of the governor, Secretary Tip Harrison wrote to Mrs. Murray, informing her that the governor was compelled to refuse to interfere with the sentence of the court. The court officials said that Murray was tried fairly, was well represented, and rightly convicted.

Another Pardon Application.

Application for pardon was made yesterday in the case of Thomas P. Pierce, sentenced for four years at the January term, 1889, of Haralson court. It was for throwing rocks at a railroad train.

The petition is signed by Judge Maddox, Judge Janes and Solicitor Richardson, by a number of county officers and dozens of the most prominent citizens of the county.

Another petitioner is Dr. Golden, the present senator from that district. He says that for six or seven years the boy has been afflicted with dropsy, and that it is his professional opinion that the prisoner cannot survive his sentence in confinement.

Seven years ago the boy's father deserted his family, leaving a dependent wife and six children. The boy's help is a necessity at home.

It is not denied that the boy threw rocks at the train, but the petition sets forth that the dignity of the law has been upheld, and the boy punished to the limit of his physical endurance.

Bids for the Militia Encampment.

This is the resolution, adopted by the advisory board, calling for bids for camping grounds for the Georgia Volunteers:

Resolved, That in accordance with the statute of Georgia the adjutant and inspector general do call for bids for a camping ground for the Georgia Volunteers, the said bids to be made in writing, not later than February 21st next, addressed to Colonel John McIntosh Kell, adjutant and inspector general, Atlanta, Ga.

The said bids to show with as much precision as possible the location, dimensions, sanitation, and other elements of desirability.

The board will particularly consider the healthfulness of the proposed site and surroundings, the water facilities for purposes of cooking, drinking, ablution and sanitation, the dimensions and character of the grounds for the location of tents, permanent hospital, quartermaster, commissary, and other necessary structures, including a rifle range, and for the movement of troops for purposes of drills and ceremonial parades.

The bids must show with as much accuracy as possible the cost to the state for the permanent appropriation and occupation of the site, and the expense of use, annually. From the bids so submitted the board will make a selection in accordance with the statute after personal inspection of the most available sites by the advisory board, or a committee from the same.

The board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Under One Head.

Governor Northen will be back Tuesday.

Texas has 3,129 people in the penitentiary.
Missouri has 1,720.
Georgia comes third with 1,537.

"The best managed penitentiary system in this country, so far as can be judged from the reports," said Principal Keeper Jones yesterday, "is that of California. It is a model of its kind."

The state of Georgia receives $25,000 annual hire for its convicts. Last year, with only 540 convicts, Indiana had paid into her treasury $69,076.68 net profit.

Talk about Chinese labor.

The work of an able-bodied convict last year, for 365 days, cost the lessees $3.65—and his keeping. One cent a day.

"The health of the convicts since October," said Dr. H. V. M. Miller yesterday, "has been remarkably good. There have been no contagious diseases of any kind. The statistics show 60 per cent less sickness than for the corresponding term last year. One notable fact is that grip is unknown in the convict camps, not a single case being reported."

Wonderful Success.

From The Buford, Ga., Gazette.

No wonder THE CONSTITUTION is meeting with such wonderful success when it is equipped with such noble talent as its editors posses.

A REQUIEM.

IN MEMORY OF RT. REV. JOHN W. BECKWITH, BISHOP OF GEORGIA.

Death, ruthless Reaper, swung his scythe
Above earth's fairest fields,
And cried: "O, Life, I claim a tithe
Of thine abundant yield!"

"Stay, thou insatiate Reaper, pray
Touch not the growing grain;
Canst thou not till the ripening day
Thine eager hand restrain?"

"The field is full of shrunken corn;
'Tis His command that even
With choicest first fruits we adorn
The Master's feast in heaven."

"Not yet, O Death, forbear, forbear!
The field is still in flower;
Blast not the hopes that center there,
At this untimely hour!"

Vain every plea! The pulse was stilled,
O, scene with pain replete,
And grief to overflowing filled
That great heart ceased to beat!

Oh heart, so strong, so warm, so true;
Blithe as a summer day,
Where all who knew and loved thee knew
Such noble instincts lay.

Sleep, father in God! Amid our gloom,
Though weeping here alone,
We hear around thy hallowed tomb
The night wind's sorrowing moan;

Thy disembodied soul, we know,
To fields elysian flown
Where asphodels of Eden blow,
Dreams joys before unknown!

With cares of life no more to weep,
Undimmed thy raptured eyes
Shall through th' unwearied ages sweep
The plains of Paradise.

—MONTGOMERY M. FOLSOM.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

WASHINGTON, January 24.—Forecast for Sunday: Fair; westerly winds, slightly warmer.

ATLANTA, Ga., January 24.—7 p. m.—The storm which, this morning, was central at Montgomery, has moved off to the north, and left in its wake an area of rising barometer and cloudy weather. No station west of Montgomery reports rain since 7 o'clock a. m., although the entire south was saturated last night. Winds have backed to northerly in the eastern states and are generally brisk, attaining a maximum velocity of thirty miles per hour this afternoon in Atlanta. In the western gulf states there are light caste fly. There has been an average fall of ten degrees in the temperature at stations east of Texas, but in that state there is a corresponding rise.

Following are the highest temperatures and rainfall at stations named since last publication: Atlanta, 44, .47 inches; Montgomery, 50, .28 inches; Pensacola, 50, .46 inches; Mobile, 48, .62 inches; New Orleans, 50, .35 inches; Meridian, 42, .25 inches; Galveston, 54; Corpus Christi, 52; Rio Grande City, 66; Palestine, 50; Brownsville, 68.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

7a. m.—Barometer, 29.99; thermometer, 39; dew-point, 37; wind, calm; rainfall, 16; light rain.

7 p. m.—Barometer, 29.99; thermometer, 50; dew-point, 33; wind, northwest; velocity, 14; cloudy.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION REVIEWED

FOREMOST TOPIC OF THE DAY

Free Coinage Is the Banquo's Ghost of the Gold-Bugs.

BUT THE PEOPLE ARE DEMANDING IT

Captain Howell Reviews the Financial Situation from New York.

NEW YORK, January 20.—[Staff Correspondence.]—The absorbing question in New York today among financial men is the silver bill now pending in congress, and among them the opinion in regard to the effect it will have is all one-sided. These moneyed men say it will unsettle values, demonetize gold and bring on a panic. On no question are the New York bankers and brokers as united as they are on this. The opposition to free coinage of silver comes from democrats as well as republicans.

I am not at all surprised at this opposition. No city in the world has had such a marvelous growth as has New York since it was made the financial center of this continent by the enactment of the present federal banking law. In no city in the world will you find so many wealthy men—men who, when this law passed in 1862, were poor and unheard of. The whole union pays tribute now to New York, and ancient Rome never had the control of the finances of its territory more firmly than New York has now the control of the finances of the United States. If money is to be raised for any large investment in any part of this country, the moneyed men of New York must be consulted, and they fix the price of toll to be paid, or veto the improvement just as they please and the price of money loaned to the farmers is fixed just as they fix the price of all products of the soil. The law of supply and demand governs the price of these products between the speculator and the consumer, but the producer is left to the mercy of the financial status when he wishes to market his crop. It is a curious fact that all the financial panics we have had since the war, except one, have occurred in the fall of the year just about or during the time the crops begin to move, or are being marketed. This can hardly be accidental.

When you ask one of those financial monarchs what caused the tight money market during the present winter, he replies with great gravity, and very laconically, "Want of confidence!" If you timidly suggest that it was caused by the want of a paper currency you are assured that that is all a mistake, that there is plenty of money in the country—$60,000,000 more now than there was at this time last year. If you inquire the reason then that money was loaned at the rate of 190 per cent per annum on call loans during December last the same reason is given, that it is all for want of confidence.

This apparent want of confidence that comes around occasionally, and always in the nick of time, is worth thinking about. What is it? It cannot be a want of confidence in the country. The world's history does not furnish a country that has developed such rich natural resources in twenty-five years. If it be true that these panics come from want of confidence—and I am not at all prepared to admit that it does—we ask, does not a system of finances in which the people can have their confidence so rudely shaken, and so frequently, need some change? There is a great want of confidence now, and there has been for some time, in the present financial plan of the government, but that is not what makes a panic.

The cause that incites the panic, that gives it the power to exist and to do harm, comes on just as purposely and as arbitrarily as any event that can be planned and carried out by man, and it is only possible for such financial troubles to come under a system of finances such as we have, by which the currency of the country has to be gathered annually in the United States treasury and in a few of our money centers.

Under our present financial system nearly the whole available currency of this country is compelled by law to pass either through the treasury of the United States or through the banks of New York. The commissioner of internal revenue shows, in round numbers, that $450,000,000 of the currency of the country is annually collected and turned into the treasury of the United States; about $200,000,000 more comes from the custom houses, which is collected in cash and turned into the treasury; $160,000,000 is regained every six months—January and July—at the money centers (two-thirds of it here) to pay interest on bonds and dividends on stock. It will be seen from these three items alone that four-fifths of the currency of the country is carried to the treasury of the United States and to the money centers annually, and let any kind of hard times come, these collections will be made and this amount of currency absorbed. These are not all the means provided by our present financial system for congesting the currency annually. What is not absorbed is easily locked up by speculators, and light money is the result. The great mass of the people are to be deprived of money to carry on their business and to move their crops, because there is not money enough to meet the demands above referred to, and do the business of the country. The wants of the government must be supplied; the investor must have the interest on his money; the speculator handles the balance and manipulates it so as to make money scarce and his profits large. No attention whatever is paid to the producers of the country. If they need money they must wait until "confidence is restored," or sell their products at a great discount. This is not the case one year, but year after year it is repeated, and hence the present financial system suits those who profit thereby better than any other, and it is not to be wondered at that they kick at every attempt on the part of the people to change it.

Another fallacy that the financial men of the east insist upon, with great vehemence, is that to expand the currency with unsettled values. We are to infer by this that values are not unsettled now. It could never be worse under any financial system than it was under the present for the six months of last year. We all know how the price of cotton and other products of the farm depreciated; how the value of real estate in many parts of the country floundered and dropped, and, in fact, everything but bonds, gilt-edged bonds, changed in value. It is easy to illustrate the change in value in some properties. Take, for instance, the stock of forty-five of the leading railroads in this country. In May and June they were quoted at 1 per cent, and could be sold at the quotations in large-sized blocks; in six months' time these same roads had lost nearly half their value. This loss in value did not result from want of proper management, excessive railroad building, but these values were unsettled simply for the want of a currency, and because the speculators had locked up the currency so they could unsettle the values.

Here is a list of these forty-five railroads giving the highest price paid last spring—the lowest price December 8th—and the loss in value:

STOCKS.	Highest Price Last Spring.	Lowest Price Dec. 8.	Loss in Value.
A., T. & S. Fe	$50,746,373	$25,628,919	$25,500,052
Canada Pacific	54,762,500	44,525,000	10,237,500
C., C., C. & St. L.	21,898,299	15,110,508	6,787,791
Chicago & N.	36,711,494	30,749,798	5,961,696
C. & N. pref	33,953,136	30,038,154	3,914,982
C., M. & St. P.	36,649,207	20,769,802	15,879,405
C., M. & St. P. pref	27,006,836	21,277,823	5,813,013
C., R. I. & P.	44,771,320	30,462,960	14,308,360
C., B. & Q.	85,170,055	64,068,565	21,101,550
C. & O.	11,727,450	6,668,550	5,058,900
Central Pacific	24,820,000	19,645,000	5,175,000
D., L. & W.	39,161,000	32,215,500	6,945,000
D. & H.	42,875,000	32,340,000	10,535,000
Erie Railway	23,010,000	13,357,500	9652,500
Erie Railway pref	5,933,145	5,012,343	1,920,802
E. T., V. & G.	3,162,500	1,787,500	1,375,000
E.T., V. & G. 1st p	8,910,000	7,850,000	2,060,000
E. T., V. & G. 2d p	4,041,250	2,543,500	1,497,500
Illinois Central	47,620,217	37,488,259	10,131,958
L. & N.	44,400,000	32,040,000	12,360,000
Lake Shore	56,453,643	49,961,165	6,492,478
Michigan Central	19,628,264	15,552,706	4,075,558
Missouri Pacific	37,649,297	25,178,710	12,470,587
M., K. & T.	9,571,030	5,046,540	4,524,490
M., K. & T. pref	4,046,250	2,275,000	1,771,250
Manhattan Con.	27,957,887	22,342,414	5,615,473
N. Y. C. & H.	99,265,413	85,180,456	14,084,967
N. J. C.	23,038,522	17,325,156	6,613,366
Norfolk & Western	1,741,250	910,000	831,250
N. & W. pref	17,921,250	13,905,000	4,016,250
Northern Pacific	19,335,000	9,310,000	10,045,000
N. P. pref	31,842,146	21,450,194	10,392,952
N. Y., O. & W.	13,220,951	8,135,957	5,084,974
N. Y. & N. E.	10,450,000	5,650,000	4,800,000
O. & M.	5,150,000	3,575,000	1,575,000
Oregon Navigat'n	25,960,000	18,240,000	7,710,000
Oregon Short Line	13,906,578	4,461,242	9,405,336
Oregon Trans.	20,994,160	3,815,946	16,278,154
Pacific Mail	9,475,000	5,415,000	4,060,000
P. & R.	19,080,965	10,334,362	8,755,603
R. & W. P. T.	19,775,000	9,161,250	10,613,750
St. Paul M. & M.	23,600,000	18,400,000	4,600,000
Southern Pacific	38,963,617	29,763,874	9,199,743
Union Pacific	41,542,751	24,347,400	17,195,351
U. P., D. & G.	12,032,314	5,373,668	6,658,646

I cannot imagine any change that can be made in our financial policy that will cause such a decided depreciation in values, and what appears above in railroad stocks exists more or less in other kinds of values, the farmers, as usual, suffering the most because they are always affected by these fluctuations, that make things high in the spring when they have to purchase, and cheap in the fall when they have to sell.

There is no country in the world where values are steadier than in France, and it is all due to the admirable banking system of that country.

If England was called upon to pay such a heavy war indemnity as France had to pay to Germany it would paralyze the government, under its present financial policy. Yet France met it, and never felt it, and during the trouble in London, when the Baring Bros. were embarrassed, the Bank of France loaned the Bank of England $15,000,000 and only required 3 per cent, when the bank rate of the Bank of England at the time the loan was made was 6 per cent.

How was France able to do this after having suffered the most disastrous defeat she ever encountered, and for which she paid a war indemnity debt of $1,100,000,000?

With a population of 38,250,000 the currency consists of gold, $900,000,000; silver, $700,000,000; bank notes outstanding, November 20th, 1890, $613,000,000, or an aggregate of $2,213,000,000, giving a per capita of $58.00, against $350,000,000, gold, $100,000,000 silver and $130,000,000 paper, in all $780,000,000, or $20.80 per capita for Great Britain and Ireland. This is the chief source of her local power and of her financial stability, and but for this she would today be as poor as Spain.

In June, 1870, before the war with Germany commenced, the circulation of the Bank of France was only $275,000,000. It increased until October 1872, when it was $614,000,000, and instead of contracting the currency after the war was over, as the United States did, it has steadily increased it, and the war with Germany has turned out to be a blessing instead of a curse. The national debt of France is held by 4,000,000 of her people, and the agricultural lands by 5,500,000 population, of whom 5,000,000 are peasant farmers, and I repeat the assertion that there is no part of the civilized globe where values are so stable, where the people are more prosperous, and where such marvelous recuperation has been shown.

What has been done in France, cannot only be done in America, but can be bettered under a proper financial system. We will have the aid of our immense mineral fields, cotton fields, grain fields, and all our peculiar natural resources.

The speculator may not be able to manipulate the markets as easily as it can be done now, but when a farmer plants his crop, he would be able to approximate the price he will be able to get for it, and the money would be on hand to pay for it when he gets it ready for market. If he needs money to tide over from one crop to another, he would be able to get it as cheaply as the speculator now gets it. Thousands of men who cannot get money now to carry on business, and who have to submit to meager salaries on which to live, would be able to get money so as to give a margin of profit in their business. This will give employment to every idle man in the land who was disposed to work, and the whole country would be benefited. But we will not be able to make any change, in the present financial system, without a desperate conflict, and this fact need not be discounted. The needs of the masses will not be considered when it interferes with the rights of the classes. The shrewdest men in our country are doing all they can to hold the financial affairs of this high land just as they are. The aggressive fight on the free coinage of silver shows how vigorously the fight will be waged when other reforms are demanded.

A shrewd republican politician told me yesterday that the republicans would never have been able to pass such a measure as the McKinley bill, but for the fact that they had the democrats at such disadvantage. Said he: "We have lost the house it is true, and may lose the presidential election in 1892, but we have settled the tariff question for six years beyond a doubt, and just as we wanted it settled, for we will have at least eight majority in the next senate, and by the time the six years elapse we won't need protection. "No," he continued, "we hope to play the same game with the financial question. We do not want any free coinage of silver, nor do we want any change in our financial system, and we expect to keep matters in statu quo, and do it with the assistance of the democrats."

I have more faith in the democrats than this man, and while it may be true that some can be found in the east who are ready to fall down and worship the golden calf they will have but little influence with the rank and file of the party. There is no doubt at all that the proper line for the democrats, in the next presidential campaign, is to make the financial question a leading issue with tariff reform. A decided majority of the people want a change, and while large amounts of money will be used to prevent any change, there is no doubt but that the verdict of the people will be in favor of such reform.

The alliance has already forced this financial issue, and four-fifths of the democrats are just as vigorous in their demands for relief.

We should announce our demands in strong and unmistakable language on tariff reform, and other important issues, but we must not let any other issue overshadow the great demand for financial relief to the people.

E. P. HOWELL.

WITH THE RAILROADS.

RESIGNATION OF MR. E. P. BLACK, OF THE W. AND A.

Other Changes Looked For on February 1st. New Sleeper Service—Marietta Accommodation to Be Abolished.

Mr. E. P. Black, after a term of conscientious and efficient service with the Western and Atlantic railroad, dating from the date of the old lease, twenty years ago, has tendered his resignation. The announcement of this fact was made yesterday morning.

It will be remembered that when the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis road took hold of the Western and Atlantic, President Thomas consolidated the offices of local and through freight in this city under one management, placing Mr. Black in charge.

He has from that time, as before, devoted his best energies and entire time and attention to the work, but he could not resist several flattering offers which, it is said, had been offered him, and several days ago wrote out and forwarded his resignation. Following is President Thomas's reply:

OFFICE NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY, NASHVILLE, Tenn., January 23, 1891.—Mr. E. P. Black, Agent Western and Atlantic Railway, Atlanta, Ga.—Dear Sir: Referring to yours of the 21st. While I regret exceedingly that you have tendered your resignation, as it is unconditional, there is no alternative but for me to accept the same, and I have appointed Mr. A. G. Jackson to take charge of the Atlanta agency, who will go to Atlanta at once and remain in the office with you, but I hope you will continue in charge until the first of the month in order to obviate the necessity of a transfer before the close of the month. Yours truly, J. W. THOMAS, President.

Mr. Black was highly esteemed by the whole business portion of Atlanta, with whom he has had such intimate relations for so long a period as a clear-headed and just railroad business man and a considerate gentleman. The unanimous verdict of all shippers of freight is that they have suffered a great loss by Mr. Black's retirement.

Mr. Black will now turn his attention to some of these offers, and besides has money invested in other enterprises, which demands his attention. He will go to Florida in a few days to look over some phosphate beds in which he is interested. He will remain a citizen of Atlanta as heretofore.

Mr. A. G. Jackson, the successor of Mr. Black, is one of Nashville's most prominent young business men, and he will doubtless fill his new position to the satisfaction of everybody. He will be cordially welcomed to this city.

Commencing today, a new sleeping car line will be inaugurated between Atlanta and Louisville via the Western and Atlantic, Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis and Louisville and Nashville railroads. The sleeper will leave Atlanta at 11 o'clock p. m., arrive at Chattanooga at 4:40 o'clock a. m., leave Chattanooga at 5 o'clock a. m., leave Nashville at 11 o'clock a. m., arrive Louisville at 8 o'clock p. m.

Returning, leave Chattanooga at 8:30 o'clock p. m.; arrive in Atlanta at 1:40 o'clock a. m. Passengers will be allowed to remain in the sleeping car until 7 o'clock a. m. This sleeping car line will prove a great benefit for winter tourist resorts at Augusta, Aiken and Charleston, as it makes close connection with the Georgia railroad for these points.

This sleeping car line is the beginning of a system of sleeping car lines which will be inaugurated by the Louisville and Nashville, Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis and Western and Atlantic railroads between Ohio river points and Charleston, Savannah and Jacksonville, Fla.

It was largely through the efforts of General Passenger Agent Harman, of the Western and Atlantic, that this sleeper was put on so soon. As soon as some minor differences now existing with the Central road can be settled, the sleeper service will be extended to Jacksonville.

It is understood that several vacancies will occur all along the line of the Western and Atlantic on the 1st of February.

Colonel Thomas intends to take in the dinner train between Atlanta and Marietta. He says it doesn't pay for the coal and grease used, and that he cannot afford, at the high rental he is paying the state, to operate a line that has so little patronage.

A SUCCESSFUL PLUMBER.

One of the Most Skilled and Competent Workmen in the United States.

A successful plumber.

This is a great thing for Atlanta. Plumbing is a very difficult business and requires years of toil and earnest work to become efficient in all its details. Mr. John Steinhauer at 94 Whitehall, is one of the finest plumbers and gas fitters in the United States. He was educated in the business from a mere boy. Being a man of fine judgment, practical common sense and a close student in his line, he knows exactly what to do. The fact that he works about sixty hands, and has always more orders on his books than he can keep up with, shows in what appreciation he is held by the people of Atlanta. He is doing a great work and is doing it well. Those needing first-class plumbing will do well to consult him.

GOING OUT OF BUSINESS.

Mr. Asa G. Candler to Retire From the Drug Trade.

Mr. A. G. Candler, who has been in the wholesale and retail drug business for a number of years, has decided to retire from that branch of his business.

He does so for the purpose of looking more actively after his proprietary medicines.

As a druggist Mr. Candler stands right at the top. Beginning the business directly after the war, he fought his way to the front, and today his retail and wholesale trade is all that could be desired.

He is one of Atlanta's best business men, and the people throughout the south knows of his sterling honesty and correct business principles.

He owns three proprietary articles—"B. B. B," "Delectalave" and "Cocoa Cola." His trade in these articles has grown to be immense and all of his time is required to look after them. This is his reason for selling his drug business.

A CONSTITUTION representative had a short talk with him yesterday, and Mr. Candler said:

"No, I am not going to retire from active business by no means. I am just going to give up my wholesale and retail drug trade, so I can devote all my time to my proprietary medicines. I, now, as you know, control Botanic Blood Balm, Delectalave and Cocoa Cola, three of the best articles in their line ever made. I need more time to attend to them, and it is for this reason I have decided to sell my drug business. You may say, too, that any one who wishes to step right into an established drug business of over $100,000 per year can call at my office and get a big bargain, for I am going to sell at some price. It is true I have already sold the bulk of my stock, but I have plenty on hand yet. The stand, 47 Peachtree, is one of the best in the city, and the retail department alone brings in a handsome income. I would not sell it at all if I had the time to attend to it."

Live and Let Live—Eat and Be Merry.

G. E. Johnson's fine candies are sold to the best people of the city. Factory and retail, 59 East Alabama street.

A Social Gathering.

Last Friday evening, at the residence of Judge Hammond, there was quite a large crowd of young ladies and gentlemen by special request to attend a candy pulling. The candy was made by Mr. G. E. Johnson, and was very highly praised by every one present. Mr. Johnson gives his special attention to manufacturing candy for parties, receptions and social gatherings. He also manufactures at his factory the finest French candies in the south. His superb fruit bon bons are his special sellers. Factory and retail, 59 East Alabama street.

Driskell Set at Liberty.

VILLA RICA, Ga., January 24.—[Special.]—W. P. Driskell has been set at liberty by a jury of his countrymen. It is not known whether he will condone his wife's offense.

$50,000 WORTH OF NEW EMBROIDERIES

OPENED LAST WEEK AT

Ryan's

THE GREATEST AND LARGEST STOCK OF EMBROIDERIES

Ever imported by a Southern house. Enough Embroideries in stock now to supply every Lady, Miss and Baby in the city of Atlanta. Every style and pattern new and fresh.

NOTHING OLD OR SHOP-WORN TO SHOW YOU.

Elegant matched Cambric Setts.
Elegant matched Nainsook Setts.
Elegant matched Mull Setts.
Elegant matched Swiss Setts.
Dainty Baby Edgings.
24-inch Skirtings for Children's Dresses.
27-inch Skirtings for Children's Dresses.
42-inch Skirtings for Ladies' Dresses.
45-inch Skirtings for Ladies' Dresses.
45-inch Black Embroidered Skirtings only 60c yard.
45-inch Black, with colored Embroidered Skirtings; the most magnificent styles ever shown South.
500 pieces 45-inch White Embroidered Flouncings only 32½c yard.
10,000 pieces Hamburg Edgings only 3c yard.
1,000 Boys' Pure Wool Jersey Suits worth $8, $10 and $12 Suit; your choice this week only $3.
5,000 yards Canton Flannel worth 12½c yard; our price tomorrow only 5c yard.

THE GREAT SALE OF DRESS GOODS

— WILL BE —

Continued This Week!

All our 46-inch Camel's Hair Dress Goods that were $1.25 yard, this week only 55c yard.
All our 44-inch Henrietta Cloths that were $1.25 yard, this week only 55c yard.
All our 46-inch English Whipcords that were $1.25 yard, this week only 55c yard.
All our 46-inch Venetian Serges that were $1.25 yard, this week only 55c yard.
All our 38-inch all wool Serges that were 60c yard, this week only 32 1-2c yard.
All our 44-inch Cashmeres that were 50c yard, this week only 32 1-2c yard.
All our wool Tricots that were 35c yard, this week only 24c yard.
Silk Velvets that were $1.50 yard, this week only 65c yard.
Ladies' Lamb's Wool Vests and Pants that were $1.25, this week only 50c each.
Men's Fine Patent Leather Shoes, Hand-sewed, that were $6 pair, this week only $2.75 pair.
Ladies' Fine French Kid and Dongola Hand-sewed Shoes that were $5 pair, this week only $2.50 pair.
Ladies' Dongola Shoes that were $2.50 pair, this week only $1.25 pair.
Gents' Pants that were $5 and $6 pair, this week only $2.50 pair.
Men's, Boys' and Youths' Clothing this week less than half the regular price.
Tapestry Brussels Carpets, this week only, 75c yard.
Hartford's extra super all wool Ingrain Carpets, this week only 55c yard.
Five-Frame Body Brussels Carpets, with borders, this week only 90c yard.
Floor Oilcloths, worth 60c yard, this week only 35c yard.
Men's Hats, all the new Spring styles and shapes, worth $3, this week only $1.50 each, and hundreds of other Bargains in all departments in store for you this week at

John Ryan's Sons

A NEW DRY GOODS FIRM.

Messrs. Douglas, Thomas & Co., Preparing to Open Their Doors at an Early Date.

Some days ago mention was made of the fact that a new dry goods firm would be located in Atlanta about April 1st. The gentlemen comprising this firm are E. L. Douglas, W. J. Thomas and Beaumont Davison. These young men need no introduction to the people of Atlanta. They know most everybody here and everybody here knows them. They have been in active charge of one of the largest dry goods stores in this city, and have severed their connection for the purpose of branching out and building up a house for themselves. To say that they will be sucessful is putting it lightly. Success in any undertaking depends upon skill, energy, brains and money behind the enterprise. Those who know these young men are satisfied that the firm has plenty of these requisites. Mr. Douglas is said to be one of the finest office men in Atlanta. As an accountant he has no superior, and he handles his business with the greatest ease. He has worked diligently in this line for a number of years, and his responsibilities have been by no means light. He will have charge of the financial department of the new firm, and will look after its interest with the greatest care.

Mr. W. J. Thomas began the dry goods business when he was a mere boy. He looks the age of a boy now, but in energy and good honest hard practical common sense, is a man of mature years. He will have charge of the store and the sales departments as general manager.

One of the most important members of the firm is Mr. Beaumont Davison. As a buyer he has no superior. He will spend a great part of his time in New York and other eastern markets, looking after goods for the firm. He is regarded in New York as an expert, and his friends here are proud of him. These are Georgia boys. More than that, they are Atlanta boys. They were born, reared and educated here, and the success they have all attained is due to their hard labor in this city.

They have leased the large building that the Rhodes & Haverty Furniture Company now occupy. March 1st the carpenters will take charge of that large building and adjust it into one of the loveliest storerooms in Atlanta. On April 1st the doors will be opened and trade will begin.

Messrs. Douglas, Thomas & Co.'s advertisement will then appear in the paper. Success to those young men.

WINDSOR PARK.

Election of the New Board of Officers.

The Windsor Park Company owns about 200 acres of fine land out near the Soldiers' home, which is just coming into the market for building purposes.

A new dummy line will soon pass through it, giving easy and rapid connection with the business portion of the city.

At the recent election of officers, Mr. Fulton Colville, a prominent young lawyer, was elected president; Mr. J. Carroll Payne, vice president; Mr. H. L. Woodward, secretary, and Messrs. Fulton Colville, J. Carroll Payne, H. L. Woodward, Peter Grant, J. K. Ohl and George Hoppie, directors.

PERSONAL.

M. M. MAUCK, wall paper and paints, pape. hanger, house and sign painter, 27 E. Hunter.

C. J. DANIEL, wall paper, window shades and furniture, 42 Marietta street. Telephone 77.

WANTED—Boarders.

BOARDERS WANTED—Large, nicely furnished room, now vacant, at 9 Houston street, second door from Peachtree. Also day boarders accommodated.

BOARDERS WANTED—Nicely furnished rooms and excellent table. Everything first-class and homelike. Apply 15 Wheat st.

WANTED—Couple without children to board in private family. Address "L. M.," care Constitution office.

BOARDERS WANTED—Nicely furnished front room with board, for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. 64 Fairlie street. jan22-d4t

BOARD with home comforts at 179 Capitol avenue. Be pleased to have strangers call. References exchanged. thurs sat sun

BOARDERS WANTED at 56 Washington street; the most desirable location in the city.

WANTED—One elegant room, vacant; table the very best; terms reasonable; references required. A few more day boarders can be accomodated. Apply Monday at 6 West Ellis street, one door from Peachtree.

BOARDERS WANTED—An elegant front room just vacated can be secured. Best table board. Call at once 86 Ivy st. wed fri sun

WANTED BOARDERS—Good rooms on first floor with table board can be had at 72 Marietta street; location central. thu fri sun

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—Three rooms, with board, for a family of eight, in a nice, centrally located boarding house. Address, with terms, Board, Marietta, Ga.

WANTED—Board by two young men—On north side. References exchanged. Address, giving terms, to "M. E. J.," Box No. 455, city.

WANTED—Rooms, Houses, Etc.

A SMALL family without children desire to rent a nice house on a good street, furnished or unfurnished. Address R. R., 124 Peachtree street.

PERSONAL.

WANTED—By a bachelor 35 years old, 5 feet 11 inches high; weighs 170 pounds; would like to correspond with some young ladies or widow, from 20 to 30 years of age, with a view to matrimony. Address "Robert," care Constitution office.

THOMAS BAILEY has a furniture wagon stand on Marietta and Broad streets. Fine furniture carefully handled and delivered in good order by polite helpers. Estimates made on furniture to be moved from the cars or anywhere in or around the city. When you have any moving and hauling of furniture to be done, be sure and have it done by Thomas Bailey, corner Broad and Marietta streets. Refer to Andrew J. Miller & Son, 44 Peachtree street.

PERSONAL—Anybody wanting one new suite furniture, 7 pieces, can get same for $12 by applying to James Osler, 50 Marietta st.

ATTENTION, ladies! Mail 2 cent stamp for sealed instructions for enlarging you bust five inches using Emma bust developer; guaranteed; 24-page illustrated catalogue for 40 cents. Emma Toilet Bazaar, 224 Tremont st., Boston, Mass. jan4-2m4t

GENTS—3 teasing love letters, read two ways. Mail 10c to Box 52, Baltimore, Maryland. sun per

IF YOU are married, or contemplate taking this important step, we can send you information which you ought to know, and worth $100. Valuable sixteen-page circular mailed free, by J. S. Ogilvie, 57 Rose street, New York. jan 18, 21sun

WANTED—$10,000 to $50,000, to float a certain public debt; the securities or papers absolutely gilt edge; will use amount for a good term of years, provided rate of interest is satisfactory; those having funds to place could not make a safer investment. Address, with terms, N. C. P. D., care Constitution, Atlanta. fri sun

PITTMAN & CO., corner Hunter and Thompson streets, have on hand the most complete line of framing, shingles and laths in the city. 'Phone 1040. jan11-d2m sun wed

Burke's Old Book Store.

WE HAVE placed on sale 100 copies Shakespeare at $1, 1,000 pages, handsome print, elegantly illustrated, complete and unabridged. This bookjwe have been selling for $5. We now have orders to close out. First come first to get the plum. This is the cheapest book in the world.

2000 PIECES sheet music, latest out, (drum mers' samples) no two alike, retails from 50c to $1. We will sell this week at 5c a copy.

$500 WILL be given to any charitable institution if we ever advertise what we cannot substantiate, and fill.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

WRITE for prices on mantels, front doors, stair work, store fixtures and all building material. Bell Lumber Co. sun 1m

LUMBER—Pittman & Co. have on hand a complete stock of all kinds, framing boards, shingles, laths, etc. Office and Yards: Corner Hunter and Thompson streets.

LADIES' COLUMN.

FOR SALE—A large lot of silver tea spoons at $1 a set, table spoons at $1.50 a set, forks at $1.50 a set. These goods are worth twice the money but will sell them at these prices only three days at the Atlanta Cutlery Works, 110 Whitehall street. Charles Vittur

FEATHERS cleaned, curled and dyed; also kid gloves cleaned and dyed. Phillips, 18 Marietta street. dtf

LOST.

STRAYED—Last Thursday night, small, black mule; gray in forehead. Return to 454 Decatur street and get reward.

LOST—A dark bay mare strayed from Edgewood yesterday morning; supposed to have been taken up on Edgewood avenue; return to Corbie Young, Edgewood, Ga., and receive reward.

LOST—Small hand satchel between union depot and Pulliam street. Finder will be rewarded. Leave at this office.

LOST—If you don't go at once and buy those new suites furniture, 7 pieces, for $12. Osler's, 50 Marietta st.

FOR SALE—Pet Stock, Chickens, Eggs, etc,

FOR SALE—A fine pointer pup, ten months old; weighs forty-five pounds; a beauty; elegant retriever; excellent nose. All O. K. in every respect. Price $25. No less. Address W. W. Wisdom, Corinth, Ga. sun mon

WANTED—I will give 10c apiece for 1,000 live pigeons for the grand pigeon match in Greenville, S. C., January 28, 29 and 30. B. F. Perry, Greenville, S. C. jan18-28t sun

FOR SALE—Two fine St. Bernard (male) puppies. Apply at once to 212 Decatur street.

HELP WANTED—Male.

WANTED—An office boy, can write a fair hand, between 13 and 15 years old. Apply at 43 South Broad street.

STEADY JOB for first-class trimmer. Apply to R. H. Jones & Sons' M'f'g Co., Cartersville Ga. sun wed sun

WANTED—HELP—A man who can make estimates on printing and binding to travel in the interest of a first-class printing establishment. Will pay salary. Address Printer, care Constitution.

WANTED—A good bookkeeper, and a live man he must be, to have charge of and manage special line of manufacturing business. Must have some capital. Address D. H. C., Constitution office.

WANTED—A first-class assistant bookkeeper; must be an accurate accountant, a good penman and a man of experience in bookkeeping. No others need apply. References required. J. M. High & Co.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER WANTED—Must have had some experience and be able to write well. Salary $50. Address with references "B. W. G.," this office.

WANTED—One good furniture packer Monday. Don't apply unless you understand the work. Rhodes & Haverty Furniture Co.

CANVASSERS WANTED in each town and county, not already taken, in Georgia, to handle patent castors for sewing machines and furniture. County agencies assigned where canvassers purchase castors worth $50 or more. Send stamped envelope for reply. John V. L. Pierson, Macon, Ga., State Agent for Sloan & Co. jan25 sun mon

WANTED—At Alapaha, Ga., one good male teacher. Size of school, forty to fifty. Address Board of Trustees, Alapaha, Ga. sun-4t

WANTED AT ONCE—A teacher competent to teach music and all the English branches. Apply to J. R. Sasnett, Sparta, Ga. sun-mon

STENOGRAPHERS are always in demand. Send to Crichton's Shorthand School, 49 Whitehall, and get a few pointers about shorthand and shorthand schools.

WANTED—Energetic men and women in every city and town in the United States, to represent one of the most liberal and progressive companies of the present age. We want local agents, state agents, and special agents, and will give absolute control of territory. Good live representatives can coin money working for us. Send for "Pamphlet" of information. The Mutual Aid, Loan and Investment Co., 28 Peachtree st., Atlanta, Ga. Jackson Taylor, General Manager. sun tues thur sat

WANTED—A practical salesman, of good repute, to take the agency of the Keystone Lubricating Company, 209 North Third street, Philadelphia, Pa., manufacturers of the Keystone Lubricating Greases. Liberal inducements to the right party. jan 24-sat sun mon

WANTED—A first-class porter and waiter. Apply at Adams House, 24 Wall st.

A CHANCE IN A LIFE TIME for men with capital and active men without capital to secure a very pleasant and profitable business. No drones or curiosity seekers need apply. Address with 2-cent stamp Consolidated Adjustable Shoe Co., Salem, Mass. jan11-4w tu thur su

WANTED—Honest, active man in every city and county to appoint and supply agents with our (3) new Hardware Specialties, enormous sales. Send for free outfit. No triflers wanted. Acme Safe and Lock Co., Cincinnati, O. jan 4-d8i-sun-wed

WANTED—Two or three energetic young men to canvass in city; good pay. Charles D. Barker, 19½ South Broad street. jan 11-dimsun

ORGANIZERS wanted for the best one-year order Pays $100 in one year, $15 weekly sick benefits. Send for terms. Advance Beneficial Order, 926 Spring Garden street, Philadelphia, Pa. sat mon

CUTTERS WANTED—Why is it efforts are made to counterfeit the A. D. Rude new method of cutting? Did you ever hear of any one trying to counterfeit a bad dollar? jan24-d4t sat sun thur fri

ORGANIZERS WANTED—The Annual Benefit Society of Philadelphia, a fraternal order, pays $50, $100 and $200 in one year and weekly sick benefits of $3, $10 and $15; liberal inducements. Call on or address N. P. West or William Spencer, Markham house, city. sat sun

A SOLICITOR WANTED for the city of Atlanta for the United States Accident Insurance Co. Through this company the simplest, best and cheapest accident insurance can be had. Apply at the office of the company, Hillyer building, Atlanta, Ga. Only those who can furnish first-class reference need apply. jan 22 7t

HELP WANTED—Female.

WANTED—Two or three young ladies to solicit subscriptions for Southern Star. Good pay. Southern Star. 19½ S. Broad street. jan 11-dimsun

WANTED—Teacher for 3 small children. Apply to 316 Courtland.

WANTED—Ten ladies of good address; the best of reference necessary. For particulars apply at Room 41, Traders' Bank, No. 10 Decatur street, city.

WANTED—A good girl to cook and do light housework. Good wages. L. deGives, corner Irwin and Hilliard streets. sun mon tue

WANTED—A good cook to go to the new barracks; white or colored. Wages $12. No washing. References required. Apply to S. R. Jones. Fort McPherson.

WANTED—Experienced saleslady. Apply at once. 45 Whitehall street.

WANTED—An experienced cook, one who can give good references. Wages $10 per month. Apply 63 Highland avenue.

WANTED A COOK—A GOOD cook can find a situation at 146 Spring street. 31st

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

A MAN of several years' experience in business wants employment as bookkeeper, salesman or office work or in any capacity where close attention to and quick dispatch of business will be appreciated. Address, "Anxious," Constitution office.

WANTED—A position by young man to do office work, or as traveling salesman. Recommendations furnished. Address, "W.," care Constitution.

WANTED—Situation as salesman in store or on road. Married man. Good address. Atlanta eferences. Address X., Constitution.

WANTED—By a young man a position as stenographer and typewriter. Best of references furnished. Address "Stenographer G.," care this office.

WANTED—A position as bookkeeper or assistant bookkeeper with good house, with chances of being promoted; can furnish the best references. Address J. P. C., 285 Windsor street.

A MAN of 20 years' active business experience and large acquaintance wants work as bookkeeper, correspondent or in store in any capacity; will work cheap and would loan employer $300. Address "Strictly Business," Constitution office. fri sun

WANTED—A competent business man, experienced in traveling for Atlanta and two years as city salesman here, wants a place with Atlanta firm. City place preferred. Best references. Address "Now," care Constitution. sat sun

A PRESCRIPTIONIST and general drug clerk, 16 years' experience (registered), wants to correspond with a first-class drug firm, who is able and willing to pay a liberal salary, in regard to securing a position by February 15th or 28th; reference furnished and required. Address William Roscum, care Atlanta Constitution. jan23-d3t

SITUATION WANTED—young man 18 years old good stenographer and typewriter wishes a situation. Will also do general office work. Reasonable salary, good references. Address "C. C," Constitution. -d4.t22sun

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

A SETTLED lady wants a position as housekeeper or companion; can give good references. Address "E. M.," care Constitution.

WANTED—Position as an assistant bookkeeper by a competent and responsible man, age 27. Best of references. Address Box 331, Dalton, Ga.

WANTED—Position as governess, by German lady, teaching thorough English; also music. Can take entire charge. Excellent references. Address 215 Capitol avenue.

WANTED—Agents.

AGENTS WANTED—Live insurance solicitors can write three times more business on our plans and at our low rates than for any other company. Most attractive features and lowest rates of any reliable old line company. Only good, well-endorsed men need apply. Imperial Life Insurance Company, F. R. Logan, general agent, room 28, old capitol, Atlanta, Ga

SITTING BULL, or the Indian War, a Thrilling, Exciting, Quick-selling Book. An intensely graphic life of the great medicine man and his tragic death, which has infuriated the remaining braves of his race for a terrific life or death struggle. Also sketches of leading chiefs, description of the hostile forces, and complete history of the bloody war now in progress. Outfit, 35c. Send at once for outfit, and push canvass instantly. We guarantee to supply you the best book and grant you the best terms. Sale should exceed 500,000. Public excitement is intense. Act instantly and big money is yours. Address R. H. Woodward & Co., Baltimore, Md. sat sun

WANTED—Live agents in every town in Georgia to take orders for our famous $3 pants; exclusive territory given. Address Plymouth Rock Pants Co., 39 Whitehall st., Atlanta, Ga. feb16 tf wed fri sun

AGENTS WANTED—Honest, energetic men to sel Nursery Stock. Address G. H. Miller & Son Rome, Ga. jan 4-d3t-sun thur

AGENTS—$5 to $10 per day collecting small pictures for us to copy and enlarge; satisfaction guaranteed, and a $4 outfit free. A Dunne & Co., 56 Reade st., New York. jan1d8tsunwed

AGENTS WANTED — Experienced building and loan canvassers to take charge of state or district agencies. Terms liberal. Address the Southern Building and Loan Association, Huntsville, Ala. jan1—4t sun

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Second-hand shelving and counters or tables. Address X. Y. Z., Constitution office.

WANTED—A light second-hand buggy pole; must be cheap. Apply 33 South Broad street.

EVERYBODY to know that we are the cheapest people on earth for mantels, stair-work, verandawork, etc. Bell Lumber Co. sun 1m

WANTED—To exchange real estate for any Confederate Bonds, with coupons attached, issued during the war. Address H. D. Booge, Topeka, Kansas. jan17-d12t

WANTED—Real Estate.

I WANT to buy good rent-paying property on Decatur, Marietta or Peters streets. Address R. R., 124 Peachtree street.

FOUND.

FOUND—That for only $12 you can buy new, elegant, 7 pieces, suite furniture at Osler's, 50 Marietta st.

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

FOR RENT—Nine-room house, No. 378 S. Pryor street, at $25 per month. Inquire of M. Rich & Bros., 54 and 56 Whitehall street.

FOR RENT—One of the most desirable cottage homes in the city, electric car lines, splendid lot, good water, seven rooms. Apply at 33 Luckie st., or 9 Kimball house.

FOR RENT—7-room house furnished, centrally located; gas and water, $50 per month. G. W. Adair.

FOR RENT—After the 1st of February a seven-room house on Walton st. No. 151, central, gas, good well, garden, etc. Price $30. Apply Mrs. H. L. Burson, 42 Walton st. 10t

FOR RENT—The four-story brick building formerly occupied by the Topaz Cinchona Cordial Co., fronting on W. & A. R. R. 150 feet, more or less and on Marietta street car line; suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply to the Boyd & Baxter Furniture factory. dec 9 tf

Rooms.

FOR RENT—ROOMS—Rooms for rent at No. 66 North Forsyth street.

FOR RENT—Two good rooms suitable for light housekeeping, one block from the new capitol, on dummy line, 111 E. Hunter street.

FOR RENT—Two bright connecting front rooms; Nice for light housekeeping or meals sent in. 30 Capitol ave.

FOR RENT—3 rooms for light housekeeping; also a new cooking stove for sale. 352 Whitehall st.

FOR RENT—Very desirable office, old capitol, second floor, corner room, lately occupied by Dr. Joye. Frank R. Logan, general agent, Imperial Life Insurance Company, room 28, old capitol.

FOR RENT—Two large connecting rooms 27 Gilmore street.

Furnished Rooms.

FOR RENT—A nicely furnished front room, on dummy line and three squares from capitol, 266 East Fair street.

FOR RENT—One furnished front room, on first floor. 60 Luckie street.

FOR RENT—One or two furnished rooms. Gentlemen preferred, or parties without children. No. 50 Church street.

FOR RENT—One large, front room, furnished; board convenient. Apply at 74 Ivy street.

ROOMS—Furnished or Unfurnished.

FOR RENT—A nice room, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board. 141 Jones street.

ROOMS—With or Without Board.

FOR RENT—Two furnished rooms, with or without board, in a private family. 156 Loyd street.

FOR RENT—Miscellaneous,

LARGE storage room for rent cheap, Marietta street, near Broad. Call or address, "F.," 42 North Broad street, city.

FOR RENT—Part of store on main street. Suitable for optician or jeweler. Address G. D., Constitution office.

For Rent by G. J. Dallas, Real Estate and Renting Agent, 43 South Broad Street.

10-R H, 400 W. Hunter street; large lot.....$40 00
10-r h, 8 acres of land, 4½ miles on Peachtree road
8-r h, 153 Mangum street..... 25 00
8-r h, 81 Crew st, from 1st February..... 30 00
7-r h, 76 McDaniel st..... 20 00
8-r h, 70 Capitol avenue..... 22 50
8-r h, Garner street, West End..... 16 65
4-r h, 107 Luckie street..... 12 50
4-r h, 207 Luckie street..... 12 50
4-r h, 8 acres land, East Fair st..... 8 00
3-r h, 3 Glenn street..... 8 00
3-h h, and 20 acres, 4½ miles out..... 11 00
1 large hall, 182½ Marietta..... 25 00
1 large hall, 102½ S. Broad..... 25 00
2 office rooms, 56½ S. Broad..... 15 00

For Rent, by Smith & Billings, No. 12 West Alabama St., Hillyer Building, Telephone No. 225.

A VERY desirable store, Decatur street, $50.
Fine, new, double store, close in, suitable for dry goods business, $85.
4-room house, Yonge street, $12.
3-room house, Yonge street, $7.
Elegant 8-room house, new and in fine condition, close on north side, $30.
Very desirable new 5-room cottage, near postoffice, $25.

G. W. Adair Has For Rent.

RESIDENCES

ON South Pryor, Hunter, Mangum, Whitehall, Ivy, Cain, Fulton, East Peters, Decatur, Ashby, Thompson, McDaniel, Marietta and Beuna Vista streets.

BOARDING HOUSES

On South Pryor, North Forsyth and East Hunter.

STORES

On South Pryor, Marietta, West Peters, Forsyth and McDaniel streets.

OFFICES

On Whitehall, Decatur and Peachtree streets; an elegant office in Peters building; rooms and offices in Chamberlin, Boynton & Co. building.

Come in and examine my list. G. W. Adair, 5 Kimball house, Wall street.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN—I have several thousand dollars to loan for a client at 8 per cent. No commission. Fulton Colville, 9½ Peachtree. jan25d1w

REAL estate loans promptly negotiated at low rates. Francis Fontaine, 48½ Marietta street. jan25-d-7t.

MONEY TO LOAN—Money to loan on Atlanta real estate, on three years time. Address, Andrew E. Calhoun, attorney, 25 Gate City Bank building.

MONEY to loan at 8 per cent net and no expenses. Address "Ready Money," P. O. Box 286. jan23-d3t

MONEY TO LOAN on improved real estate in Atlanta and suburbs. Long or short time; large or small amounts, for investors; no delay. Read & Brandon, 36½ South Broad street. dec20-d6m

MONEY TO LOAN in large or small amounts, repayable monthly. Real estate security in Atlanta or suburbs. No delay. Come and see us. Merchants' and Mechanics' Banking and Loan Company, James L. Logan, jr., cashier, 13 North Broad street. nov21-dtf

C. P. N. BARKER negotiates real estate loans at low rates. Room 32, Traders' bank building.

MONEY TO LEND at lowest rates on city or farm lands in adjoining counties; long or short time, or by installments, to suit borrower. Money here, so no delay. S. Barnett, 15½ South Broad street. aug21-d6m

WANTED—Money.

WANTED—For a customer, a loan of $5,000 to $10,000 on gilt-edged property; 5 years' time. Goldsmith Real Estate Agency, 30 S. Broad st.

WANTED—$5,000 for one year, for a client, on land for which he has recently refused $13,000. Will pay 8 per cent net, payable quarterly. Abstract furnished. No commission. Haygood & Douglas, 17½ Peachtree street.

FOR SALE—Horses, Carriages, Etc.

WAGONS—Several light spring wagons for sale cheap. John M. Smith, 100 Wheat street t.

FOR SALE—$250 for two (2) nice mares with foal. Apply 30 S. Broad st., city.

CARRIAGES—Several pony phaetons, buggies and carriages which have been used a short time can be bought at very low figures. John M. Smith, 100 Wheat street.

FOR SALE—Or exchange for city property, 202 acres close to East Point, ¾ in original forest. Address P. O. Box 144, Atlanta, Ga.

CARRIAGES—Buy an Atlanta-made carriage from John M. Smith.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A very pretty bay horse, not afraid of anything; any lady can drive him. Party wants to leave the city. Apply at 110 Whitehall Monday.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

ONE 50-horse power engine, good as new. Bell Lumber Co. sun 1m

FOR SALE—New medium-size iron safe. Address P. O. box 142, city. 2t

SEED OATS, Seed Corn and Peas, Choice Red Rust Proof Oats, Genuine Wild Goose Seed Corn. Persons having to sell or wishing to buy Peas please communicate with me. T. H. Williams, 29½ Broad street.

FOR SALE—A good second-hand shoemakers' sewing machine. Call or address "K," 49½ East Alabama street.

FOR SALE—A large, 100-barrel tank wind mill, at low figures. Call at 371 Calhoun st., Atlanta, Ga. jan 25-d1w

FOR SALE—Ten shares Mutual Benefit Building and Loan Association stock; three years old. Address "Milner," 167 South Pryor street.

INSTRUCTION.

MONDAY, February 2d, Miss Hanna will organize a normal department to meet in the afternoon. This class is intended to prepare applicants for teachers' examination. For terms, etc., apply at the school, No. 11 E. Cain.

SLOAN'S ATLANTA SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY—Eighth year; oldest telegraph institute south. Reduced Rates. D. U. Sloan, manager. 15 East Mitchell street. jan4d1m sun

SHORTHAND—Crichton's, 49 Whitehall, is a live, wide-awake, progressive shorthand school. Special rates to ladies; catalogue free.

SHORTHAND and typewriting, bookkeeping, penmanship, arithmetic, banking, etc. thoroughly taught at Moore's college, No. 68½ Peachtree street. A first-class school. The most completely equipped in the south. Visitors always welcome. Call or send for circulars.

GOLDSMITH & SULLIVAN'S business college, Fitten building. Most practical college south. Life scholarship $50, which includes stationery, books and diploma. References, Moore, Marsh & Co., M. C. & J. P. Kiser & Co., Atlanta National Bank and Atlanta Constitution. Night school also. jan17-tf-sun.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ARE YOU in want of building material? If so, see Bell Lumber Co. sun 1m

I HAVE SHIPPED this week 21 suites of my $12 suites, 7 pieces, to outside parties; can send you one at same price. Write or call. Osler's, 50 Marietta st.

GO to Pittman & Co. to get prices on lumber of all kinds, prompt delivery guaranteed. Office and Yard: Corner Hunter & Thompson streets. 'Phone 1040. jan11-d2m sun wed

FOR SALE—Real Estate.

FOR SALE—Beautiful lot on nabob side of Peachtree street, 50x400 feet. Apply at once. George S. May. sun tf

FOR SALE—A beautiful lot, second block from Peachtree on Ponce de Leon Circle R. S. Also 50x400 feet on Peachtree street. George S. May.

LOTS! LOTS! LOTS!—18 choice vacant lots on East Fair and Walnut streets, just immediately east of city limits, on the installment plan; 10 per cent down and balance $10 per month. Only a short distance from dummy line to Soldiers' Home; lots well shaded; call and get plat. Harris & Nutting, 3 Kimball house, Wall street.

Goldsmith's, 30 S. Broad Street.

DO YOU wish a good thing? Then be wise and call and get the price of 6 acres of beautiful property. Goldsmith, 30 S. Broad st.

ALSO—4 acres and 4 houses in city, fronting streets, $6,250. Goldsmith, 30 S. Broad st.

$3500—FOR a good 6-room house; over an acre lot, on Simpson street, near in. Goldsmith, 30 S. Broad.

$5500—SEVEN-ROOM house; an acre lot, fronts West Baker and Simpson sts. Goldsmith, 30 S. Broad.

$1600—BEAUTIFUL lot, 55x210, Angier avenue; also one for $1,100 next to this. Goldsmith, 30 S. Broad.

$5500—BOULEVARD, corner lot, 75x288. from $5,500 to $6,000.
$1,800—Highland avenue, lot 98x150.
$1,200—North avenue, lot 50x100, close to Jackson.
$250—Cash for Copenhill lot, balance easy.
$600—For lot 60x108 on dummy line. Goldsmith, 30 S. Broad st.

$1300—3-r house, lot 50x176. Cheap.
$1,500—4-r h, lot 58x198, West End.
$3,000—5-r h and stable; very near in. See it.
$3,400—4 houses, 100 feet electric line.
$2,600—6 houses, lot 200x60. Rented.
$3,000—3-r h, Jones street, near Whitehall st.
$4,800—Courtland avenue, 7-r h on electric line. Cheap.
$5,000—Beautiful Highland avenue home; 8 r-h.
$12,000—Lovely Jackson street place, large house, corner lot, 176x176. Goldsmith, 30 S. Broad st.

W. A. Osborn. G. S. Brewster. M. C. Stoner.

W. A. Osborn & Co., Real Estate and Loan Agents, No. 12 Pryor Street, Opposite Kimball House Entrance, Atlanta, Ga.

9 ACRES, North Atlanta, 1¼ miles, near electric line, for sale cheap.

HIGHLAND AVE. lot; lays high, in grove; $900.

5 OR 6 VINEYARDS, in which we will show you money.

HOUSTON ST. 8-r house, near Ivy, for sale; easy terms.

260 FEET DEEP, Jackson st.; $30 front foot.

$35 FRONT FOOT, Boulevard; 260 feet deep.

100X190 TO 10 FOOT alley, close in on Peachtree st.

WE HAVE over 700 feet on Ponce de Leon in which we can suit the most fastidious.

6-R HOUSE, Georgia ave.; high, elevated

$1200 VACANT LOT, Highland ave., near junction Hilliard; lays well.

10 ACRES on Decatur dummy line; $335 acre; 3 miles out; mostly native forest.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to administrator's and executor's sale.

WE ARE DETERMINED to make Real Estate a lively issue this season, so call on W. A. Osborn & Co.

Welch & Turman, Real Estate, Sale and Renting Agents, No. 2 Kimball House, Wall Street.

FOR RENT—Splendid 9-room house, Loyd street.

FOR SALE—Fine lots on Garden street, at $200 each. Bargain.
New West Peachtree vacant lot, 60x90, near in; must be sold quick, and will be sold very cheap.
Fortress avenue, 40 feet for $600; in the midst of important public improvement soon to be made.
Central property is scarce. We can sell a bargain two squares from carshed at $150 per front foot. Immediately available, beautiful and very cheap.
South Pryor street home at bargain.
Washington st., Georgia ave., Capitol ave., Pryor and Loyd st. vacant lots for houses or for investment at from $850 to $5,000, including some of the finest bargains in the city.
Jackson street, beautiful lot at $30 per front foot, well located.
Nice, vacant lot near new Fraser Street school, and near dummy line, $600.
Investments for speculation in all parts of the city. We have a number of customers for whom we are making handsome profits. We have sold this week to four different parties who bought on our advice without seeing the property. We have partially closed sales by which two of the parties will realize a handsome profit. Now is the time to buy for quick profits. Welch & Turman.

For Sale by J. B. Roberts, 37 Marietta Street.

6-R NEW HOUSE, Jackson street, 50x150, $3,750.
6-r, Jones avenue, 50x140, $2,000.
8-r, Johnson avenue, 50x150, $2,300.
8-r, Jones street, 50x110, near Capitol avenue, $3,250.
48x216, Jones street, $2,250.
6-r, Jones street, corner lot, $3,000.
5-r, Jones street, 55x100, $2,100.
2 2-r, Kennesaw alley, 100x100, $1,000.
3-r and 2-r houses, 75x106, corner lot, Kelly street, $1,800.
6-r, Larkin street, 46x150, $2,000.
3-r, Leach street, 43x200, $1,200.
3-r, Little street, 50x100, $600.
2 3-r, Lowe street, near Fair, 75x125, $1,300.
16-r, Loyd street, 50x110, $6,000.
4 houses, Lowe street, 150x65, $2,500.
6-r, Logan street, 50x150, $3,000.
6-r and 10-r house, Loyd street, $8,500.
3-r, Logan street, corner lot, $1,250.
5-r, Luckie street, 50x150, $2,250.
8-r, Luckie street, corner lot, $2,000.
7-r, Luckie street, brand new. Cheap; $3,500.
16-r, Luckie street, close in, $3,500.
5 houses, Marietta street, 100x200, fronts three streets, ground for four more houses, $6,000.
5-r, Markham street, corner lot, $1,800.
4-r, Magnolia street, $1,100.
4-r, Martin street, 32x100, $700.
7-r, 5-r and brick store, Marietta street, $7,000.
6-r, Martin street, close in, $2,750.
2-r, Magnolia, 50x200, $850.
5-r, Mills street, corner lot, $1,800,
4-r, Mays street, 50x100, $800.
6-r, Morris street, $3,000.
113x150, corner lot, McAfee street, $2,000.
6-r, Magnolia, close in; $1,200.
3 houses, McAfee street, 5-r, 4-r and 3-r; $3,800.
2-r, McMillan street, 50x50, $400.
5-r, Nelson street, 70x150, $2,500.
3-r, and 4-r, Nelson street, corner lot, $3,000.
5-r, Chapel street, 50x200; two streets; $5,000.
4-r, Orange street; side alley; $1,700.
5-r, Orange street; easy terms; $2,250.
6-r, Parson street, 50x140, $1,500.
2 2-r, Park street; rent for $12; $1,100.
2 4-r, and 2 2-r, Park street, $3,000.
4 3-r, McGhee street, near Randolph; rent for $32; $2,500.
4 brick stores and other houses, W. Peters street, $5,000.
5-r, E. Pine street, corner lot, 50x140; $3,000.
5-r, 4-r, and 3-r, Pine street, all new; $3,500.
6-r, E. Pine street; corner lot; $4,000.
3-r, W. Pine street, $800.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—Strictly at cost to close out stock, Diet bold celebrated fire-proof safes; now is your time to buy; from $77.50 up. Logan, Wesley & Co., 13 North Broad street. dec9-dtf-sat-tu-thr-sun

STATE RIGHTS for sale for the best advertising patent out. Something new. Reliable canvassers wanted. Ransom Electric Guest Call Co., 315 Third avenue, south, Minneapolis, Minn. Jan25 d10t

FOR SALE—Nice stock of groceries at first-class stand. Address Grocer, care Constitution.

FOR SALE—Before February 1st—Stock of shelf goods and fixtures, at 99 Peachtree street. No better stand in city.

WANTED—To sell $5,500 worth of stock in one of the best paying manufacturing business in Atlanta. Best of reason for selling. Will resign position in favor of buyer. Address P. O. box 28, Atlanta, Ga.

PRINTER seeks a chance to invest money and energetic services in small job office; competent. industrious. Prohibition, Constitution.

PRINTING OFFICE, with good job outfit, for sale cheap. Anxious to sell at once or not at all. Address A. B., this office.

FOR SALE—Grocery store of Mitchell & Dimmock, on account of the death of G. P. Mitchell. Will sell cheap. 82 Peachtree st. One of the best stands in the city. Address W. R. Dimmock, 9 S. Forsyth st. 5t

FOR SALE—A drug store in north Georgia; clean stock; good trade; growing town. Change of business reason of selling. Address Drummer, box 121 Cartersville, Ga. thur sun

FOR SALE AT A SCARIFICE—The Austell chair works plant, including, two acres of land on sidetrack at Austell junction, full line of chair and woodworking machinery, equipments, timber land, etc., will be offered at private sale for a few days only; in the finest hard-wood section in Georgia; to be sold for distribution among heirs of W. B. Dobbs's estate. Write at once to Dobbs & Shelverton, Austell, Ga. jan18 sun tf

WANTED—Special partner with $5,000 in established paying manufacturing business; will guarantee 20 per cent on capital invested. Address "Special Partner," care Constitution office. jan4 8sun

FURNITURE.

FOR SALE—One new suite of furniture, 7 pieces, for $12. Write or call to Osler's, 50 Marietta st.

CHEAP—Hundreds of odd pieces of furniture at less than half-price at T. C. F. H. I. G. Peyton H. Snook.

BARGAINS in all grades furniture. The larges stock in the city; the lowest prices. P. H. Snook

FOR SALE—A No. 8 range, $10; bedroom sets, $12 and $15; four large tables, $2 each; one Brussels carpet, $20. Address "M. G.," Constitution.

FOR 10 DAYS LONGER will sell those new suites of furniture, 7 pieces; call before they are all gone; for $12. Osler's, 50 Marietta st.

CHEAP—Nine carpets, all wool, used three weeks; good as new; bargain. P. H. Snook.

FOR SALE—Real Estate.

R. H. Randall, Real Estate Agent, 14 South Broad Street.

HAVE you $500 cash? I have a lot 50x190 to 19-foot alley, on Crew street, just south of Ormond street, and within a stone's throw of Washington Heights, that I am instructed by the owner to sell this week for the low sum of $850—$500 cash, balance on time. This is an exceedingly desirable lot and very cheap—in fact a sacrifice price, as the owner must have $500 at once. Come and take advantage of this bargain.

LOOK at this. I can sell 5 acres of land south of Clifton and near Decatur dummy line for $1,250. This is only 3 miles out and a splendid little place for a dairy or truck farm.

IF you want one of the most desirable homes in one of the best communities on the south side for a moderate price, I have the very place on Windsor street that will suit you. 8-r, 2-story residence, lot 50x200, level as a floor, water, gas, etc., and price only $5,200; cheap.

BEAUTIFUL new house on north side, near Baltimore Block, for only $4,000. Will make an elegant home.

$6000—GOOD 7-room residence, Cone street, water, gas, close in; one-third cash, balance one and two years.

GOOD 5-ROOM HOUSE near electric line, good street, good community, large lot 50x140, only $1,600; $500 cash, balance $25 per month. It will pay you handsomely to buy this.

LITTLE STREET—Two vacant lots 40x120 each, for only $425. Also on same street three vacant lots 50x210 to alley, for $1,200. Easy terms.

8-ROOM, 3-story house, East Cain street; lot 50x150 $2,500; one-half cash, balance twelve months.

6½ ACRES West End, good five-room house, for only $5,000.

HAVE a small lot 28x150, on Wiley street, right on Decatur dummy line, that

THE FAIR

BARGAIN WEEK!

SPRING SACRIFICES!

Serious slaughter sometimes suits the season. Such season slides swiftly since slaughter slices suffice to succor sturdy shoppers. Surely, solid sales such a season show sound system. Seek stirring samples—shown sufficiently—of a stock suffering sharp selling stabs. Selling stabs signify serious slaughter. Seldom stacks of stock sink so soon. So, select, send, seek, search speedily. Sometimes stimulation suits season! Stimulation says, "Sink self." Sell, sell, sell, so society shall be satisfactorily supplied. Slashing, slaying, suits sluggish seasons. Stupendous slaughter strives; seasonable stock stirs; "substantial saving" sounds sweetly. Seek soon; seek surely.

Our cellars, main floors, and garrets are taxed to fullest capacity with new spring goods. You will say, "This is very early," but we are working for your convenience in the matter of timely supplies. Our Mr. A. Tanhouser has just returned from New York city, where, in conjunction with our resident buyer, he has purchased bargains—bewilderingly excellent values at one-half figures. We have determined to place this vast accumulation of bargains, though just new and fresh on our counters, into your hands at once. Why wait until spring? No, it is far wiser to please our patrons now. To be sure of no misunderstanding in this huge bargain offering, commencing tomorrow, Monday, January 26, 1891, we append an accurate list, and we court a comparison of values on first-class goods of standard brands. This bargain sale is exclusively for the coming week, ending January 31, 1891.

Domestics.

10,000 yards yard wide bleaching, factory seconds, 5c per yard.

15,000 yards cotton flannel, wonderful value, 5c per yard.

All regular 10c Ginghams at 8c per yard.

All Amoskeag Ginghams 7c per yard.

All 12½c Percale at 10c per yd.

Dress Ginghams.

A fresh invoice of delightful styles just placed on our Gingham counter—the choicest selections.

Cloaks and Underwear.

A full and complete ⅓ or 33⅓ per cent off on all Cloaks and Underwear. (This means much at The Fair, because they are "daylight" dealers and have everything marked in plain figures. When you reach out for a substantial reduction, you find it.) ⅓ off.

Stationery and Books.

In this department we closed out an entire stock in New York city, carrying away to Atlanta every bargain morsel offered. A weak and faint-hearted jobber wanted the cash,—and so we have some bargains for you in books and stationery that will be only too spasmodic. Fact is they are too low-priced to last more than a few hours.

Books.

2,000 volumes standard works, cloth bound, at 25c per volume, worth 50c.

Webster's Dictionary, in calf and morocco, containing 1,500 engraving, at $2, worth $6.

Rand & McNally's Encyclopedia, containing 2,000 engravings, at $2.98, selling everywhere for $7.

Edition of Chambers' and Britanica in condensed form.

Rand & McNally's Atlas of the World—a handsome cloth bound atlas of the world—the most accurate maps made, of every country and nation, at $1.97; worth $6 elsewhere. Do not lose this chance to get such a bargain.

Toy and baby books at 15c, worth 30c.

Stationery Bargains.

Dixon's lead pencils, 4c.

Faber's lead pencils, 4c. Don't pay 10c elsewhere.

Rubber bands, files, inks, inkstands all at ½ prices.

Mucilage, 4c.

25 sheets fine paper, 5c.

25 envelopes, 5c.

Fine linen paper, 12c quire.

Paper knives, 23c; worth 50c. Buck horn handles.

Inkstands 10c, worth 35c.

Hand glasses at 16c worth 40c.

Embroidery and Laces.

2,000 yards Embroidery at 4c, worth 8c Oceans of Embroidery, at 5, 6, 7 and 8c, worth double.

Special for this great bargain sale: 1,000 yards Torchon Lace, from 1 to 3 inches wide, at 5c per yard; worth 10c.

Flouncings and Novelties in Embroideries — nowhere at a sacrifice except at The Fair (this week's bargain sale).

Handkerchiefs.

Bargain Handkerchiefs (school) 2 for 5c.

Bargain Handkerchiefs, 5c each.

Bargain Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 15c; worth 25c.

Colored Feather Collars.	All at 74c;
Colored Mull Collars . . .	Former
Colored Silk Collars . . .	price $1.50

This lot of Collars are rare bargains, and we cannot get any more at less than cost of manufacture.

Tourist Ruching at 24c box (six yards), worth 40c.

Hosiery.

500 dozen black fast color full regular make and full regular Gusset, so that the shape will be retained as in hose $1 per pair, at 24c, worth 40c. Ask for this Ladies' Hose. There are none to be had anywhere as prime for 24c, or even 50c.

Ladies' Pin-striped Hose, 29c; worth 50c.

New line of Children's Hosiery in fast black goods.

Derby-ribbed black fast color Misses' Hose, at 25c; worth 40c.

Notions.

We have a new lot of German Favors—dainty little things—that will greet you at our Notion counter. This bargain week will be a memorable week in the "Goods" world. Following is our schedule of prices in Notions:

Belting at 18c bolt, worth 25c.

Dress Shields, 13, 20 and 24c; worth 20, 25 and 35c.

Dress Braids at 4c.

Zephyrs at 6c ounce (always has been so).

Silk Thread at 8c.

Everything at less than elsewhere. It is our motto to "Undersell;" besides we are "One Price" and "Plaid Figures," and we refund the money if you are not satisfied.

Kid Gloves.

Have you seen our new Shopping Glove—The Biarritz—at $1 per pair? This is a superb Glove; have them fitted on at our counter. Our business in our Kid Gloves has been unprecedented and wholly unusual. This, our bargain week, will show fine values at 69c (worth 75c) and 98c (worth $1.25).

Corsets.

Our spring stock of Corsets is already on our shelves, and we are replete with Thompson's Glove-fitting Corsets, Dr. Warner's Corsets, and the S. C. Corset.

The S. C. Corset, at 98c, is the Corset that has an enormous run in New York, Boston and other eastern cities. We have it, this bargain week, at 98c; worth $1.25. It is light weight, too, for the season. Ask for the newest design and make, and the favorite Corset—"S. C."

A royal value, "May," for 50c, in a Corset that is sold everywhere at 75c. See it, this bargain week, at The Fair.

Bargains in Specialties.

Cuticura Soap, 10c cake.
Sapolio, 8c cake.
Duck Soap (toilet), 2 for 5c.
Six papers Tacks for 10c.
Small Dusters (feather), 8c.
Large Feather Dusters, 15c.
LaPage China Cement, 8c.
Large Hammers, 12c.
Japanese Splashers, 10c.
Household Ammonia (large), 10c.
Machine Oil, 5c.
Lemon and Vanilla Extracts, 8c.
Bixby Blacking (shoe), 3c.
Bixby Dressing (shoe), 10c.
Indigo (large), 4c.

China and Glassware.

Entire new stock of China and Glassware. New from head to foot. You know the holiday trade took our entire stock, so we were obliged to visit New York for a renewal to the whole line.

Come at once to buy your China and Glassware of us this bargain week.

We have exquisite rose bowls, celery dishes and dainty designs in Glassware of the newest productions.

5,000 Tumblers at 3c, worth 7c.

Goblets at 6c, worth 10c.

Beautiful glass pitchers at 48c, worth 75c.

Cake stands at 19c, worth 40c.

Decorated and plain chinaware, just being unpacked. Prices are one-half regular prices. This is bargain week at The Fair. Don't come too late.

Japanese Goods.

500 rose jars at 48c, worth $1.

Japanese cups and saucers.

Japanese after dinners.

Japanese cracker jars.

Japanese vases.

Japanese dishes and ornaments.

All of these Japanese goods of the last importation and in the most beautiful styles and colors ever seen. We ask you to visit our renewed Japanese department (as we ask you to visit every department) whether you wish to buy or not.

Japanese screens at $12.74, worth $20.

Dress Goods Specialties

5c and 10c worsted in new effects.

50 pieces bright plaids at 65c, worth 80c.

New plaids at 98c, worth $1.25.

Heliotrope cloth at 79c, worth $1.

Tan (lovely shade) cloth at 79c, worth $1.

Drab cloth at 79c, worth $1.

Both these Tan and Drab cloths are 40-inch goods.

50 pieces in Tan, Gray, Blue, Heliotrope (40-inch) at 50c, worth 55c. Take them early this bargain week.

50 pieces Serge, in Tan, Gray Blue, Heliotrope, Garnet (40-inch) at 59c, worth 85c.

Black Dress Goods.

We have always been proud of our Black Goods stock. We quote among the fresh arrivals (per latest freight):

50 pieces black Henrietta at 50c, worth 70c.

25 pieces Satin Stripe Rhadame at 90c, worth $1.25. (Special this bargain week.)

10 pieces 54-inch black cloth at 59c, formerly sold at 75c.

10 pieces 54-inch black cloth at 89c, worth $1.

A new lot of China Silks at 50c, worth 75c.

These are newest colorings and hues that have never before been shown in Atlanta. See them at 50c this bargain week, at THE FAIR

Drapery Silks.

500 yards of Japanese Drapery Silk, full width, at 87c. (You know elsewhere $1 to $1.25 is asked for these goods.)

Bargain Week at "The Fair."

Bargain week at "THE FAIR" will be an annual low-price celebration with us—a bargain harvest for you. Come and visit us this week.

By the way, willowware is now in our cellar (about to be opened)—await our willowware opening.

P. S.—500 Card Baskets at 24c, worth 40c.

1,000 Japanese Tea Pots at 14c (same as we had a few months ago).

We ask you to inspect our new cash and package railway, superseding the festive cash boy. You see we are inclined to progress, and to your comfort ever.

THE FAIR,

74, 76, 78 Whitehall St.

The One-Price, Plain-Figure, Mon-ey-Refund House of Atlanta.

MEETINGS.

Atlanta Home Insurance Co.

The eighth annual meeting of the stockholders of the Atlanta Home Insurance Company will be held next Tuesday, 27th instant, at the office of the company, 11 o'clock a. m. Full attendance desired.

JOEL HURT, Secretary.

jan 22 6t

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the United Underwriters Insurance company will be held at the office of the company, No. 9 Edgewood avenue (Traders' bank building) on Wednesday, January 28th, at 11 o'clock a. m. A full attendance requested.

J. R. NUTTING, Secretary.

jan 35—sun tues

Tallulah tribe Red Men meet Tuesday night, the 27th instant, in the third story of the Hillyer building, just across Alabama street from Cherokee hall and on corner of Alabama and Broad. A full attendance is desired.

HOOPER ALEXANDER, Sachem.

J. W. KILPATRICK, C. of R.

Notice.

ATLANTA, GA., January 25, 1891.—By order of the board of directors of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, and in accordance with a resolution passed 6th instant, bonds numbered 55, 62, 75 and 130 are hereby called and will be paid off at par by the treasurer, Paul Romare, at Atlanta National bank. Notice is hereby given that interest on above said bonds ceases after June 30, 1891.

H. G. SAUNDERS, Secretary. RUFUS B. BULLOCK, President.

3t

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, January 24, 1891.

New York exchange buying at par; selling at $1.50@$2.50 ₱ 1000 premium.

The following are bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND CITY BONDS.

New Ga. 3½s 27 to 30 years	100	102½	Atlanta 7s, 1899
New Ga. 3½s, 35 to 40 years	100	103	Atlanta 6s, S. D.
New Ga. 4½s, 1915	115	117	Atlanta 6s, L. D.
Georgia 7s, 1896	110		Atlanta 4½s
Savannah 8s	100	103	Augusta 7s, I. D.
Atlanta 8s, 1902	122		Macon 6s
Atlanta 8s, 1892	101		Columbus 5s
Atlanta 7s, 1904	115		Rome graded
			Waterworks 6s
			Rome 8s

ATLANTA BANK STOCKS.

Atlanta Nat'l	350	Lowry B'k Co.	140
Atlanta B. Co.	130	Atlanta Trust & Banking Co.	130
Ger. L'n & B. Co.	105	Am'n Banking & Trust Co.	103
Merch. Bank	150	South'n Bank'g & Trust Co.	105
Bank S. of Ga.	150		
Gate City Nat.	145		
Capitol City	127	125	

RAILROAD BONDS.

Ga. 6s, 1897	105	106½	Ga. Pacific, 1st	109	111
Ga. 6s, 1910	111		Ga. Pacific, 2d	75	77
Ga. 6s, 1922	114		A. P. & L., 1st	74	110
Central 7s, 1893	102		Mari'ta & N. G.		80
Char. Col. & A.	105½		S., A. & M., 1st	85	90
At. & Florida	100				

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Georgia	196	198	Aug. & Sav.	135	
Southwestern	122	124	A. & W. P.	109	
Central	109	111	do. deben.	95	98
Cent. deben	93	95			

THE NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

The Day on the Floor of the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, January 24.—The stock market today was dull, as usual of late, and the only spell of activity was just before the close, when there was a vigorous attack made upon a few of the leading stocks. The trading today retained the professional character which has marked it for some time past, and Chicago Gas and Grangers were special object of attacks from bearish traders, and while it is claimed that considerable long stock came out in Union Pacific, St. Paul, Rock Island and Lackawanna, only in St. Paul was there any real impression made. New sugar stock and Great Northern preferred, however, were marked exceptions to the general tendency, and the former rose 1½ and the latter 1½, each closing at the top. The raid at the close seemed to have little effect outside of St. Paul and Louisville and Nashville, and the market closed fairly steady at insignificant changes from the opening prices. The only change of importance for the day among active shares was the loss of 1¼ per cent in St. Paul, but others are, in almost all cases, losers, though for but small fractions. The business done reached 81,699 listed and 4,635 unlisted.

Exchange quiet and steady at 485@488; commercial bills 481½@484.

Money easy; all loans at 4, closing offered at same.

Sub-treasury balances: Coin, $150,968,000; currency, $6,732,000.

Governments dull but steady; 4s 120; 4½s 103.

State bonds neglected.

Ala., Class A, 2 to 5	102½	N. Y. Central	100½
do., Class B, 5s	105	Norfolk West, pref.	54½
N. & C. 6s	122	Northern Pacific	25⅞
do. 4s	96½	do. preferred	69⅛
S. C. con. Brown	96	Pacific Mail	33½
Tennessee 6s	102	Reading	57⅝
Tennessee 5s	98	Rich. & W. P. Ter.	18
Tenn. settlement ...3s	68½	Rock Island	68⅜
Virginia 6s	50	St. Paul	82
Virginia consols	45	do. Preferred	109¼
Chicago and N. W.	105⅜	Texas Pacific	14⅜
do. preferred	130	Tenn. Coal & Iron	35½
Del. and Lack.	136⅝	Union Pacific	44
Erie	19⅜	N. J. Central	112
East Tenn., new	7½	Missouri Pacific	63½
Lake Shore	106⅜	Western Union	78½
Louisville & Nash.	72½	Cotton Oil Trust	20
Memphis & Char.	40	Hydraulic	22
Mobile & Ohio	27	Mobile & Ohio is	85⅛
Nash. & Chat.	92	Silver certificates	103¾
N. O. Pacific 1st.	88½		

Private Wire Telegram to Youngblood & Haas.

NEW YORK, January 24.—In the two hours' session today Europe sold 10,000 shares stock, mostly St. Paul and Louisville and Nashville. The explanation of this change of front for the foreigners is stated to be that the rumor of Gould's controlling the Richmond Terminal had reached London, and they are selling in consequence. We do not place any stock in this story, but rather think bulls abroad are in the same disgusted state of mind as bulls here. In reviewing this week's stock market the predominating feature is extreme dullness. Chicago Gas took one of its customary seven-point declines on the statement by the president that no dividend can be expected for a year to come. The break in Gas lead to other selling of stocks. The leaders of the market who have been successfully for a year bearing stocks were caught heavily long this time, and they are now working hard and resorting to all kinds of manipulation to make a market to sell on. Today the market broke away from them, and they sold stocks until the very close. The fear of free coinage has led to the unsettled state of affairs, and in case this bad measure is done away with or modified we should then expect better prices, but if something is not done and quickly, liquidation will continue and lower prices prevail. The bank statement shows a very large increase, and this will probably make itself felt in the bond market.

CAHN & CO.

Weekly Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, January 24.—The following is the statement of the associated banks for the week ending today:

Reserve increase	$ 4,905,950
Loans increase	2,112,400
Specie increase	4,396,900
Legal tenders increase	2,332,500
Deposits increase	7,393,800
Circulation increase	4,000

Banks now hold $24,089,775 in excess of the legal requirements of the 25 per cent rule.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, January 24.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York today:

	Opening.	Closing.
January	9.00@ 9.04	9.03@ 9.04
February	9.02@	9.04@ 9.05
March	9.13@	9.14@ 9.15
April	9.24@ 9.25	9.26@ 9.26
May	9.35@	9.36@ 9.37
June	9.45@	9.46@ 9.46
July	9.54@ 9.55	9.54@ 9.55
August	9.53@ 9.54	9.53@ 9.54
September	9.39@	9.38@ 9.39
October	9.30@ 9.31	9.26@ 9.27

Closed steady; sales 45,700 bales.

The following is a statement of the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS		EXPORTS.		STOCK.	
	1891	1890	1891	1890	1891	1890
Saturday	28490	19210	35164	18089	898276	656990
Monday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuesday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wednesday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thursday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Friday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	28490	19210	35164	18089		

The following are the closing quotations of future cotton in New Orleans today:

January	8.95 July 9.27
February	8.90 August 9.26
March	8.93 September 9.01
April	9.00 October 8.89
May	9.09 November
June	9.18 December

Closed steady; sales 28,000 bales.

Local—Market dull; middling 9 3-16c.

The following is our statement of receipts and shipments:

Receipts	467
Receipts previously	119,527
Total	119,994
Stock September 1	330
Grand total	120,324
Shipments	380
Shipped previously	108,372
Total	108,752
Stock on hand	11,572

Hubbard, Price & Co.'s Circular.

NEW YORK, January 24.—[Special.]—The spot demand in Liverpool is very slow, only 5,000 bales being sold there today, and private advices mention an uneasy feeling in the market at the close. Under free offerings from this side the arrival market closed barely steady at about 2 points decline from yesterday. These adverse advices appeared to have been expected by the trade, as the sharp demand to cover previous sales has continued all day, absorbing all offerings, and the market closes steady at a slight decline from last evening. On the present basis of values no disposition is shown by the trade to anticipate the further effects of a large crop, but, on the contrary, a general desire to secure profits and await future developments appears the order of the day. This liquidation of the short interest leaves the market in a weaker position to resist unfavorable advices from Manchester, from whence the private advices are confirmed by the reduced quotations given in The Chronicle today. Receipts at the ports today promise to reach 26,000 bales. According to The Chronicle the visible supply is now 322,000 bales ahead of 1890 and 624,611 bales ahead of 1889. The crop in sight is now 6,497,842 bales, an excess of 443,004 bales over last season.

By Private Wire to Youngblood & Haas.

NEW YORK, January 24.—The market today has been exceedingly dull with but nominal fluctuations. The sentiment here remains decidedly bearish and in favor of lower prices. Though our receipts may be liberal, we must not forget that we have two weeks of heavy receipts last year to compare with, so that the movement this year must be a very free one. Should this not prove the case, a reaction may set in, which is just exactly what the bears are looking for, though in this instance it is more that the wish is father to the thought than that there is any sound basis for even a good reaction. Our opinion remains in favor of lower prices.

LEHMAN BROS.

NEW YORK, January 24—The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 3,416,302 bales, of which 2,885,502 bales are American, against 3,093,902 and 2,605,502 bales respectively last year. Receipts at all interior towns 104,833 bales. Receipts from plantations 148,286 bales. Crop in sight 6,497,842 bales.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, January 24—12:15 p. m.—Cotton flat and rather easier; middling uplands 5⅛; sales 5,000 bales; American 3,900; speculation and export 200; receipts 29,000; American 28,800; uplands low middling clause February and March delivery 56-64; March and April delivery 5 9-64; April and May delivery 5 13-64; May and June delivery 5 15-64; June and July delivery 5 17-64; July and August delivery 5 19-64; August and September delivery 5 17-64; futures opened barely steady.

LIVERPOOL, January 24—1:30 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause January delivery 5 4-64, 5 5-64; January and February delivery 5 4-64, 5 5-64; February and March delivery 5 5-64, buyers; March and April delivery 5 8-64, 5 9-64; April and May delivery 5 11-64, 5 12-64; May and June delivery 5 14-64, 5 15-64; June and July delivery 5 16-64, 5 17-54; July and August delivery 5 18-64, buyers; August and September delivery 5 16-64, 5 17-64; futures closed barely steady.

NEW YORK, January 24—Cotton dull; sales 99 bales; middling uplands 9⅜; Orleans 9 13-16; net receipts 2,351; gross 5,878; stock 121,789.

GALVESTON, January 24—Cotton easy; middling 9 9-16; net receipts 2,115 bales; gross 2,115; sales 959; stock 85,657; exports to Great Britain 7,441.

NORFOLK, January 24—Cotton quiet; middling 9⅜; net receipts 2,144 bales; gross 2,144; stock 63,005; sales 740; exports to Great Britain 5,191; coastwise 1,091.

BALTIMORE, January 24—Cotton nominal; middling 9 7-16; net receipts 300 bales; gross 300; sales none; to spinners none; stock 8,634; exports coastwise 1,000.

BOSTON, January 24—Cotton weak; middling 9¾; net receipts 316 bales; gross 1,745; sales none; stock none; exports to Great Britain 2,143.

WILMINGTON, January 24—Cotton steady; middling 9; net receipts 656 bales; gross 656; sales none; stock 24,460.

PHILADELPHIA, January 24—Cotton quiet; middling 9⅞; net receipts 97 bales; gross 97; stock 6,503.

SAVANNAH, January 24—Cotton easy; middling 9 13-16; net receipts 4,767 bales; gross 4,767; sales 1,409; stock 101,296.

NEW ORLEANS, January 24—Cotton easy; middling 9 5-16; net receipts 12,917 bales; gross 13,386; sales 2,659; stock 335,957; exports to Great Britain 9,638; coastwise 4.

MOBILE, January 24—Cotton dull; middling 9¼; net receipts 1,080 bales; gross 1,083; sales 500; stock 49,755; exports to Great Britain 6,415; coastwise 1,304.

MEMPHIS, January 24—Cotton easy; middling 9 3-16; net receipts 1,822 bales; shipments 5,851; sales 1,800; stock 121,000.

AUGUSTA, January 24—Cotton quiet; middling 9¼; net receipts 912 bales; shipments 1,425; sales 329; stock 42,043.

CHARLESTON, January 24—Cotton steady; middling 9⅜; net receipts 1,817 bales; gross 1,817; sales 1,000; stock 51,508; exports to Great Britain 4,036; coastwise 600.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movement in Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, January 24.—The grain markets were weak during the first hour of the session. Business is out of the rut for the present and is no longer a one man market. Wheat at the close was about 2½c higher than at the corresponding time yesterday. Corn gained ¾c, oats ¼c and even provisions picked up and closed a little over yesterday closing quotations.

The corn market was rather dull, and fluctuations narrow until wheat began to show phenomenal signs of strength, when it also picked up and followed slowly, and with somewhat shorter strides the course of the other cereals.

The oats market was dull and quiet in the absence of any outside demand.

A firmer tone prevailed during the opening transactions; but lost its improvement in the first 15 minutes, but quickly recovered it again and ruled steady. Pork for May delivery closed with a gain of 5c.

Lard made an improvement of 2½c and ribs of 7½c. The leading futures ranged as follows in Chicago today:

	Opening.	Highest.	Closing.
WHEAT—			
February	88¾	91	90⅞
May	94¼	96⅝	96⅝
CORN—			
January	48½	49¼	49¼
May	51⅜	52½	52⅜
OATS—			
January	43¾	44	44
May	45¾	46	45¾
PORK—			
February	9 90	9 90	9 90
May	10 40	10 50	10 42½
LARD—			
February	5 70	5 72½	5 72½
May	6 10	6 18	6 10
SIDES—			
February	4 75	4 77½	4 77½
May	5 20	5 22½	5 22½

Private Wire Telegram to Youngblood & Haas.

CHICAGO, January 24.—The wheat market today was somewhat of a surprise to even its best friends, notwithstanding the strength in prices steered and the domestic demand for spot wheat from the millers. Wheat opened this week in a speculative way decidedly favorable to the bear element which has displayed so much strength of late. During the greater part of the week the believers in 90 cent price for May wheat made it very uncomfortable for holders, especially those who had invested above 95 cents for May, but the continued drain on the elevators and somewhat lighter receipts at interior points than the previous week gives strong indications of a decrease in the visible supply to be published Monday. This has encouraged holders, and the action of the market today discloses to the short seller the danger of putting outlines around the present prices. The receipts of corn for the past week were very light, and the light stocks made it very dangerous for short sellers to put out lines for future delivery. All the lower grades of both corn and oats are quickly absorbed for domestic purposes, and the speculative grades of wheat, corn and oats all close somewhat higher than a week ago. The extremely large receipts of hogs have had a very depressing effect on that product during the entire week. There is growing quite a speculative trade in provisions, and at times the market has been very active, sometimes showing considerable strength, giving encouragement to holders. The consumptive demand is also very large, although the smaller outside packing houses located in different parts of the country seem to be disposing of their stock more readily than some of our larger local houses. We think we can see some indication of a falling off in receipts in the near future, and the price of lard and ribs and other meats is so low that the holders run very little risk from the present outlook. May pork, the purely speculative article, has experienced decided shrinkage in price, and possibly may react somewhat from the lowest point touched, but we see no outlook for the disposal of the large stocks that are likely to be on hand the latter part of April.

LAMSON, BROS. & CO.

The Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, January 24—The petroleum market was neglected today, and the only transactions were in February option. Pehnsylvania oil, which opened weak at 75¾c on selling by the west and closed dull.

	Open. High.	Low.	Close.
Pennsylvania Oil, spot	75¾ 75⅞	75¾	75¼
February option	— —	—	—
Lima Oil	— —	—	—

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, January 24, 1891.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

NEW YORK, January 24—Flour, southern dull but steady; common to fair extra $3.40@3.90; good to choice $3.95@4.25. Rye—Steady; choice easy; No. 2 red 105@105¼ in elevator; options closed unchanged to ⅛c lower; No. 2 red January 105; February —; May 102¾. Corn, spot firm; but dull; No. 2 61@61⅛ in elevator; options dull but firm; January 61; February 58½; May —. Oats, spot dull; options dull but steady; January, February and May 51½; No. 2 spot 51⅝@52; mixed western 48@52. Hops quiet and easy; state common to choice 29@36.

ATLANTA, January 24—Flour —First patent $6.25; second patent $5.75; extra fancy $5.50; fancy $5.00@5.25; family $4.25@4.50. Cork—No. 2 white 75c; mixed 73c. Oats—No. 2 mixed 59c. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, 95c; No. 1 timothy, large bales, 85c; choice timothy, small bales, 95c; No. 1 timothy, small bales, 90c; No. 2 timothy, small bales, 80c. Meal—Plain 75c; bolted 70c. Wheat bran—Large sacks $1.35; small sacks $1.35. Cotton seed meal—$1.30 ₱ cwt. Steam feed—$1.35 ₱ cwt. Grits—Pearl $3.85.

ST. LOUIS, January 24—Flour firmer; choice $3.40@3.60; patents $4.60@4.75; fancy $3.95@4.10; family $3.10@3.25. Wheat opened ½@⅝c up, advanced rapidly amid wild excitement, the final quotations being 1½c higher for May and 1¼c for July than yesterday's close; No. 2 red cash 94½@95; May 96½ bid; July 88¼ bid. Corn strong; closed ¼c above yesterday; No. 2 mixed cash 48½@49; May 49⅜; July 50¾. Oats quiet but firm and higher; No. 2 cash 46½@48½; May 45⅞.

BALTIMORE, January 24 — Flour active and firm; Howard street and western superfine $3.00@3.40; extra $3.60@4.40; family $4.50@5.00; city mills fine brands extra $3.90@4.25. Wheat, southern strong and scarce; Fultz 96@104; longberry 100@104; western firm; No. 2 red winter spot and January 100¼. Corn, southern nominal; no arrivals; white 56@60; yellow 56@60.

CHICAGO, January 24—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady, winter patents $4.60@5.00; spring patents $4.70@5.00; bakers $3.30@4.00. No. 2 spring wheat 86½; No. 3 red 86@86¾. No. 2 corn 49¼. No. 2 oats 44.

CINCINNATI, January 24—Flour heavily steady; family $5.00@5.10; fancy $4.75@4.85; choice $4.60@4.70. Corn stronger; No. 2 mixed 52½@53. Oats barely steady; No. 2 mixed 47½@48.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, January 24—Coffee—Roasted—Arbuckle's 25½c ₱ 100 ℔ cases; Levering's 25c. Green—Extra choice 23½c; choice 23c; good 21½; fair 20; common 18@19c. Sugar—Granulated 6⅝; off granulated 6⅝@6; powdered 7½c; cut loaf 7¼c; white extra C 6c; yellow extra C 5¼c. Syrup—New Orleans choice 45@50c; prime 35@40c; common 30@35c. Molasses—Genuine Cuba 35@38c; imitation 28@30. Teas—Black 35@55c; green 40@60c. Nutmegs 75@80c. Cloves 25@30c. Cinnamon 10@12½c. Allspice 10@11c. Jamaica ginger 18c. Rice—Rice 7½@8½c. Singapore pepper 16c. Mace $1.00. Rice—Choice 7½c; good 6½c; common 5½@6c; imported Japan 6@7c. Salt—Hawley's dairy $1.90; Virginia 75c. Cheese—Full cream, cheshires 15c; flats 11½c; skim 9@10c. Fresh fish, ½ bbls $4.00; pails 60c. Soaps—Tallow, 100 bars, 75 lbs $3.00@3.75; turpentine, 60 bars, 60 lbs $2.00@2.25; tallow, 60 bars, 60 lbs $2.25@2.50. Candles—Paraffine 16c; star 10c. Matches—400s $4.00; 300s $3.00@3.75. Pipes $2.00@2.75; 60s, 5 gross $3.7s. Soda—Kegs, bulk 6c; 1 lb packages 8c; cases, assorted, lbs 6¾@6½c; ½ lbs 5¾@6c. Crackers—XXX soda 6½c; XXX butter 6½c; XXX pearl oysters 6c; shell and excelsior 7c; lemon cream 9c; XXX ginger snaps 9c; cornhills 9.—Candy—Assorted stick 8½c; French mixed 12½c. Canned goods—Condensed milk $8.00@8.00; imitation mackerel $3.50@4.00; salmon $6.00@3.50; F. W. oysters $2.50@2.60; L. W. $1.60; corn $2.00@2.75; tomatoes $1.75@2.50. Ball potash $3.20. Starch—Pearl 4½c; lump 5½c; nickel package $3.75; celluloid $8.00. Pickles, plain or mixed, pints $1.00@1.40; quarts $1.50@1.80. Powder—Rifle, kegs $5.50; ½ kegs $3.00; ¼ kegs $1.65. Shot $1.65 ₱ sack.

NEW YORK, January 24—Coffee, options closed firm; January 19.90@20 points down; others unchanged; January 18.90@17.00; February 16.60@16.70; May 15.30@15.75; spot Rio firm but quieter; No. 7 17½; fair cargoes 19. Sugar, raw firm but quiet; fair to good refining 4⅜ bid; centrifugal 96-test 5⅛ bid; refined quiet and easy; C 5¼@5 3-16; extra C 5 5-16; white do. 5¾@5 7-16; yellow C 5@5⅛; off A 5 9-16@5¾; mould A 6 3-16; standard A 6 1-16; confectioners A 5⅞; cut loaf and crushed 6¾; powdered 6 5-16; granulated 6⅝; cubes 6 5-16. Molasses, foreign nominal; 50-test 18½; New Orleans firm; open kettle common to fancy 26@35. Rice firm and active; domestic fair to extra 5¼@6⅝; Japan 6¼@6⅝.

NEW ORLEANS, January 24.—Coffee dull; Rio common and prime 18½@19¼. Sugar steady and very firm; Louisiana open kettle choice 4 5-16@4⅝; prime to strictly prime 4¼; good common to fair 3¾@4⅛; common 3¼@3¼; centrifugals, plantation granulated 5 9-16@5⅝; off do. 5½; choice white 5½; gray white 4 13-16@4⅝; off white 5¼@5 7-16; choice yellow clarified 5 5-16; prime do. 5 3-16@5¼. Molasses dull and easier; Louisiana open kettle choice to fancy 33; good prime 23; strictly prime 27@29; prime 20@21; good common to good fair 25@31; centrifugals, strictly prime 15@16; good prime 14@15; prime 12@13; fair 17@18; common to good common 8@9; Louisiana syrup 29@25. Rice steady and firm; Louisiana ordinary to good 3¾@4¾.

Naval Stores.

WILMINGTON, January 24—Turpentine steady at 36½; rosin firm; strained $1.12½; good strained $1.17½; tar firm at $1.45; crude turpentine firm; hard $1.35; yellow dip $1.90; virgin $1.90.

NEW YORK, January 24—Rosin quiet and steady; common to good strained $1.40@1.42½; turpentine dull and easy at 39½@40.

CHARLESTON, January 24—Turpentine firm at 37; rosin firm; good strained $1.15.

SAVANNAH, January 24—Turpentine firm at 37½; rosin firm at $1.15@1.22½.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, January 24—Eggs 18c. Butter—Western creamery 25@28c; choice Tennessee 22@22c; other grades 12@c. Live poultry—Hens 22@28c; young chickens, large 20@25c; small 12@14c. Dressed poultry—Turkeys 15@16c; ducks 14c; chickens 12½@13½c. Irish potatoes $5.00 ₱ bbl. Sweet potatoes 75@80c ₱ bushel. Honey—Strained 8@10c; in the comb 10@12c. Onions $5.00 ₱ bbl. Cabbage 2@2½c ₱ lb. Almeria grapes $6 lb packages $6.50@7.50.

Fruits and Confections.

ATLANTA, January 24.—Apples—Choice $5.00@6.00 ₱ bbl. Lemons—$4.50@5.50. Oranges—Florida $2.75@3.50. Cocoanuts—5c. Pineapples—$2.50@3.00 ₱ doz. Bananas—Selected $2.00@2.50. Figs 13@15. Raisins—New California $2.75; ½ boxes $1.75; ¼ boxes 90c. Currants—7@8c. Leghorn citron—20@25c. Nuts—Almonds 18c; pecans 12@14c; Brazil 15c; filberts 11½c; walnuts 16c. Peanuts—Virginia, fancy hand-picked 8c; North Carolina 6@6c.

All You Want.

References of persons cured by "Square Remedies" of catarrh, hay fever, sciticism and leucorrhœa. This is a new remedy; acts without pain or inconvenience; self-treatment. Dr. Flagg, room 45, old capitol (take elevator). F. G. Flagg, Atlanta, Ga. Write for testimonials. 3m

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

THE GREAT CONQUEROR OF PAIN.

For Sprains, Bruises, Backache, Pain in the Chest or Sides, Headache, Toothache, or any other external pain, a few applications rubbed on by hand, act like magic, causing the pain to instantly stop.

For Congestion, Colds, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Inflammations, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, more thorough and repeated applications are necessary.

All Internal Pains, Diarrhœa, Colic, Spasms, Nausea, Fainting Spells, Nervousness, Sleeplessness are relieved instantly, and quickly cured by taking inwardly 20 to 60 drops in half a tumbler of water. 50c a bottle. All Druggists.

RADWAY'S PILLS,

An excellent and mild Cathartic, Purely Vegetable. The Safest and Best Medicine in the world for the Cure of all Disorders of the

LIVER, STOMACH OR BOWELS

Taken according to directions they will restore health and renew vitality.

Price 25 cts. a Box. Sold by all Druggists.

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An Elegant Line of Laces.

We have just received, through the Atlanta custom house, direct from Brussels, a large invoice of magnificent Torchon Linen Laces, which we offer as the cheapest stock of fine Laces in the city. See display in our show windows. M. Rich & Bros.

THE KIDNEYS.

I contracted a severe cold, producing pains in my side, back and chest, and settling on my kidneys, causing a severe hacking cough, which greatly disturbed my rest. I tried various remedies, but found no relief until I resorted to Stuart's Gin and Buchu, which made a perfect cure. R. RANDALL, Atlanta, Ga.

THE BLADDER.

I have been a great sufferer from Catarrh of the Bladder. I was advised by a physician to try Stuart's Gin and Buchu, which I did with the happiest results. I have not been troubled since using this remedy. I think it one of the very best remedies for Kidneys and Bladder. Yours truly,

J. J. MCCANTS,
Representative from Taylor county, Ga.

For Kidney, Bladder and all other Urinary Troubles,

STUART'S GIN AND BUCHU

is a safe, pleasant and reliable remedy. Doctors prescribe it. A trial will convince you of its merits.

Sold by all druggists. n r m

FINE IMPORTED LACES.

We have opened the largest shipment of Fine Imported Brussels Laces ever received in this city. Having received them direct through the Atlanta custom house, we can offer them to the public cheaper than they can be had elsewhere. M. Rich & Bros.

For Costumes for the Masquerade Ball, call on Charlie Howard, at the Opera House. A new assortment received; will rent at prices that defy competition.

sun mon tues wed

A. N. CO.

Beg to inform the trade that their new line of MUSLIN UNDERWEAR for Ladies, Children and Infants, also Infants' and Children's Dresses has arrived.

They confidently assert that the SHAPE and MATERIALS of their Garments cannot fail to give satisfaction, and they will say to those that cling to the old idea of making their Garments that they can furnish them with an elegant line of WHITE GOODS and TRIMMINGS for same. In CORSETS and WAISTS, they carry the best American, French and German makes.

In Kid Gloves, they carry full lines of P. CENTEMERIE & CO., FOSTER'S and other popular makes that they WARRANT and FIT.

AMERICAN NOTION CO.

28 Whitehall St.

FLORIDA PHOSPHATE.

THE NEW INDUSTRY WHICH DISPLACES ORANGES.

Large Areas of Land Which Have Not Yet Been Marketed—Competition Between American and English Investors.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., January 24.—[Special.]—The phosphate discoveries which were made in the late summer and early fall of 1889, and which created so much interest in the early months of 1890, still keep an important position in the business transactions of the state. Transfers of phosphate lands in the early months of 1890 were very numerous, and the enormous profits comprehended in these transactions stimulated operations in lands of this character all through the summer and early fall. Within the past twelve months over sixty phosphate companies have filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state, and many of these are already engaged in active mining operations. It was thought, some weeks ago, that the best phosphate lands had practically been bought up by companies and individuals, and that what remained was really of no great importance. Constant investigation, however, has revealed the fact that there are still large areas of lands in the state containing rich phosphate deposits which have not yet been marketed, and there is right now an active demand for lands of this character which have been properly prospected and which reveal the presence of phosphates showing analyses which would make the product marketable and profitable.

The slow process by which public attention is called to investments of this character is clearly demonstrated in the fact that in the larger cities north and east phosphate development companies are being formed almost daily for the promotion of sales of lands of this kind in the state of Florida. Circulars announcing the organization of companies of this kind offer stock and promise good dividends and are being generally distributed among capitalists in the middle and New England states; and even in England, where the recent financial distress had operated in a large measure against foreign investments, there is a noticeable disposition to investigate phosphate lands in Florida with the view of investing large amounts of capital in lands of this character and in the development of the industry. Several representatives of English syndicates are now in Jacksonville and other cities of the state looking for large areas of phosphate lands involving values anywhere from $700,000 to $1,000,000, the idea being that by putting lands of this character upon the market the promoters may secure profits ranging from $100,000 to $200,000.

As a general thing, English investors prefer lands which show valuable deposits of rock phosphate, because the fertilizer companies in the United Kingdom which make use of crude phosphate, always prefer the rock phosphate deposits. They are a little shy of the nodule deposits in the beds of rivers and creeks because, as a general thing, those deposits do not show analyses averaging above 50 or 55 per cent of phosphate. But where good values can be shown, even though the deposits are not rock phosphates, English capitalists are not reluctant to take hold and to develop properties for all there is in them.

In this connection it may not be uninteresting to note the wide difference in advertising rates between American and British journals. Syndicates and companies at present engaged in the promotion of phosphate lands in England depend largely upon newspaper articles for creating public interest in these properties. English capitalists have been large investors in southern mining lands, and their investments have, as a general thing, been attended with good profits. But it is hardly possible to place stock in southern companies or dispose of lands in the southern states without very liberal use of printers' ink. The London Times, The Telegram, The News, frequently charge £500 for a single insertion of an advertisement which would be taken by almost any one of the leading American newspapers for sums varying from $100 to $500, and the promoters of Florida phosphate lands are obliged to pay prices of this character in order to stimulate the investment of capital in their properties. As a general thing the purchasing syndicate is not content with a profit of less than $100,000 or $200,000, and in order to make this possible the purchase money must aggregate from $700,000 to $900,000. For instance, a company whose object it would be to place in England $1,000,000 worth of property in phosphate lands, would be capitalized at about $800,000. It would cost at least $100,000 to promote the lands in England, and the remaining $100,000 would be the profits of the promoters. There are at least a half dozen English agents of this character at present actively engaged in getting lands of this kind in shape to show to English investors. Of course, before any actual purchases can be made of these large areas an English syndicate has to send out an expert, whose report, favorable or unfavorable, is relied upon in making investments.

The lands which are at present attracting the attention of English investors, comprehend large areas of various kinds; for instance, one Florida syndicate offers 72,000 acres of land bordering upon the Myakka river, in the lower peninsula, the deposits being chiefly in the bed of that river and its tributaries. It is claimed that these deposits show analyses varying from 55 to 68 per cent of the pure phosphate, and the lands are offered at $10 per acre. Of course, in the purchase of a large area of this kind there would be many thousand acres of land containing no phosphate whatever, but the price is based upon the average value of the land. Where selections are made the price, of course, would be correspondingly higher. Another syndicate offers 48,000 acres of land embraced in scattered sections in Citrus, Hernando and Marion counties, and is willing to take $2.50 per acre, if the whole area is purchased. Just north of these holdings, another syndicate offers 15,000 acres of land at $5 per acre, and the owners claim that fully nine-tenths of the land show good phosphate values.

It is predicted that late in February or early in March several gigantic deals will be made, in the main based upon English investments. It would not be surprising if six English syndicates should by that time have consummated the purchase of large areas of phosphate lands, aggregating in value $4,000,000 or $5,000,000, and in most instances the lands are held by the original purchasers, not having been hawked in the market since the phosphate craze began.

Mining operations in phosphate are being actively prosecuted in various sections of the state, and constant shipments are being made to English, French and other ports. In the eastern section of the state Fernandina is the point of export, although several cargoes have gone out of the St. Johns river, chiefly from the river deposits of the Black Creek Company. On the gulf side shipments are being constantly made from Punta Gorda and by rail. Thousands of tons are going out weekly, consigned to fertilizer companies in Atlanta and other points in the southern states. The industry is rapidly assuming huge proportions, and bids fair in the near future to exceed all others in the value of its output.

On Monday last the Ponce de Leon and San Marco, at St. Augustine, threw open their doors. The grounds of the former hotel are surrounded by a wall of concrete surmounted by massive iron chains, with gates at intervals. The principal entrance fronts on King street, and the immense portals of this entrance are raised and lowered by electricity from the motor inside the structure. On either side of the gate posts are immense block weights, all suggestive of the architecture of the Spanish renaissance, and when these are lowered the gates are raised, and the huge hotel building in all its departments is open to the public. The event is one of great importance each year in St. Augustine and is always attended by a grand demonstration. This year there was music by the band of the Ponce de Leon, and as the opening occurred about dusk there was a grand display of fireworks, etc., from the towers and turrets of the immense structure.

On the afternoon of Tuesday, the 20th, the first through vestibuled train from New York arrived in St. Augustine and this event was also celebrated with great pomp and ceremony. The train left New York about 10 o'clock Monday forenoon and arrived in St. Augustine at 5:30 o'clock p. m., on Tuesday, making the run of about 1,200 miles in about thirty-one hours and a half. The train consisted of about five vestibuled Pullman coaches, including a drawingroom car, an observation car, two sleepers and a dining car, the appointments of which are without doubt the most elegant which could be found anywhere in the world. The drawing-room car, named the Ideal, was built by the Pullman company especially for competition for the prize offered by the Paris exposition of 1889, and, it is almost superfluous to add, it carried off the first honor. Since that time it has been used only on special occasions for the conveyance of distinguished parties, and is now used for the first time on the Florida vestibuled train. Trains of this kind will be run through on a fast schedule from New York to St. Augustine two days in the week and two return trips will, of course, be made. The Pullman coaches are in charge of one conductor with sixteen or eighteen employes among them. In addition to the porters, there are female assistants charged with the special duty of looking after the comfort of the ladies. This is an innovation in the Pullman service, and is much appreciated by travelers in these vestibuled trains.

There is a movemen on foot in this city looking to the early construction of an electric railway, to serve the residents of the city proper and its various suburbs. There are at present two street car companies operating lines of track in this city. The principal one is controlled by the Plant system and owns about nine miles of railroad. The trunk line extends easterly and westerly through the city for the distance of over five miles, and the branch into La Villa, Burbridge's Addition and Campbellstown, aggregate nearly four miles. The Springfield company also operates a line of railroad from Bay street northward about a mile and a half. Prior to the summer of 1888 these lines paid handsome dividends, but the depression in business that year, and in the months following, practically cut off profits, and since then the business has been slow in regaining its former volume. Fully two-thirds of the patrons of these street railway lines are suburban residents who do business in the city and more or less complaint is heard about connections at junctional points and as to slow transit. The company which has been recently organized for the construction of an electric road includes several of the leading capitalists in the city and they are determined to give the people a better street railroad service. The Plant system, however, has in its possession a charter from the city government of Jacksonville granting it a twenty years' exclusive franchise for operating street railway lines in the city of Jacksonville, and this franchise has still twelve or thirteen years to run. There is hardly a lawyer in the city, however, who does not hold the opinion that the so-called exclusive charter is valueless. Wherever test cases of this kind have been made, the courts have always held that the city government is incompetent to grant exclusive rights of this kind, and it is believed that the new electric company will encounter no difficulty in securing a charter from the present city council. In all probability the Plant system will oppose the granting of a charter of this kind by the council, but should the electric company be successful in securing it, no one believes that the Plant system would fight any farther. The people, as a general thing are quite persistent in their demand for a better railway service and for more rapid transit and the development of the suburbs is impossible without facilities of this kind. Right now the building of the town is being held in check by conditions wholly dependent upon suburban transit. There are hundreds of people of limited means who would build homes for themselves in the city proper if the high prices of land did not preclude this. In the suburbs very good building lots can be had for prices ranging from $150 to $600, and if rapid transit is secured there will be a large demand for lots of this character and they will be built upon rapididly. It is possible that the companies at present engaged in street railway traffic may appreciate the importance of this demand for rapid transit and put in electric motors themselves, but unless they do this the new company is bound to secure its charter and to have its line in active operation within the next twelve months.

Newspaper competition is getting lively in Jacksonville. For six months past there have been four daily papers: The Times-Union, The Standard and The Tribune, morning papers, and The Metropolis, an evening enterprise. On Thursday, the 22d, The Times-Union began the publication of an evening newspaper called The Evening Telegram, a four-page, seven-column paper, made up chiefly of telegraphic and local news. This is the first competitor which The Metropolis has encountered since its start in the early summer of 1887, and lively times are predicted. The uniform price of newspapers in Jacksonville is a nickel for all kinds, good, bad and indifferent. The Evening Telegram has broken the rule and places its price at 3 cents per copy. The result of this cut in price cannot be predicted with certainty. The public in Florida as a general thing is not educated down to values of less than a nickel, and there is a scarcity of small change in denominations lower than that piece. Cheap papers, however, catch the northern tourists, and it is possible that cheaper newspapers in this state are coming. At any rate, the experiment will be one of great interest, and the result will demonstrate the wisdom of the publishers in making this cut. In a city of 25,000 inhabitants, it would seem that five daily newspapers would be sufficient to meet the wants of all classes; in fact, it is the general belief that there are too many newspapers, and that in the next two or three months some of them will be forced to go to the wall for lack of patronage. Which ones these will be cannot be predicted with certainty.

THE CALIGRAPH.

The Postal Telegraph Company Has Adopted This Excellent Machine.

Manager McClary, of the Postal Company, 91 Wall street, this city, with the support of Superintendent Cochrane, has adopted the typewriting plan of receiving messages in that office. Operators have been supplied with new drop cabinets and six new No. 2 caligraphs, each operator paying for his own machine. An average of 500 messages is turned out daily in the most perfect manner. Mr. A. C. Work, late of the Postal Company, San Francisco, and Miss Lila E. Brinkerhoff are the leading artists, and turn out business from the heaviest wire in the office at the rate of sixty messages an hour. Words of the warmest praise are heard from the many patrons of the office, and Superintendent Cochrane is much gratified with the result. Mr. McClary is to be congratulated upon the success of the innovation, and it is only a question of a short time when every large postal office in the city will adopt the use of caligraphs.—From Electric Age.

The Forsyth and Broad Street Bridge.

EDITOR CONSTITUTION: It is earnestly to be hoped that the statement in your paper of this morning, "that nothing but a first-class structure would be thought of" in building the Forsyth street bridge, will be adhered to. Atlanta is large enough, and her future seems sufficiently assured to require those who are to act in this matter for her to look to permanency, solidity and safety for all time to come. We should build no more temporary structures either for streets, sewers or bridges. There will be neither economy nor good sense in spanning Forsyth street with a structure of either wood or iron. The crossing there should be a street not a bridge, and should be built of stone, and the roadway blocked with granite just as our streets are. Don't repeat the folly of the Broad street bridge, which was first of wood, then of iron, and in need of frequent repairs, and now requiring rebuilding because of its dangerous condition. Suppose these two structures, if built of stone, should cost twice or three times as much as a temporary iron structure. We would be compensated in their durability, comfort, beauty and safety.

Gentlemen of the committe, if you agree that these structures are necessary to the comfort and safety and convenience of your fellow-citizens, then build them. Then see that they are built of the most substantial material and of the most permanent character. Then you may rely on the approval of those who have entrusted you with this interest, and the city of the future will bless you. A FELLOW-CITIZEN.

A Self-Possessed Man.

From The Washington Post.

"The coolest man I ever knew in my life," said a congressional arrival, "was a native of Kansas. A cyclone struck him and set him down with his entire family and a portion of his furniture within twenty feet of my house. I said to him:

"'Hello, Sam! what are you doing over here?'

"'Oh,' he replied, as he dumped a handful of tobacco into his pipe, 'I just came over to get out of the draft.'"

THE BOOM OF '91.

ATLANTA WILL HAVE MORE BUILDING THAN EVER.

The Forsyth Street Bridge Will Be an Important Factor—New Buildings on Forsyth and in that Vicinity.

The building boom of 1891 will be the biggest in Atlanta's history.

Two million dollars will be put in new business blocks—at a cost of at least that much, and probably more.

On every street in every section of the city new homes will spring up to tell the story, more eloquently than words can tell it, of the city's rapid growth; but this year bids fair to be especially notable for the business buildings to be erected.

The bridging of Forsyth street is the key note for much of this increase.

Captain J. W. English will put $200,000 in a building on Forsyth running through to Broad and opening on Alabama.

Mr. S. M. Inman will put up a $100,000 building on Forsyth street between Mitchell and Peters.

Mr. T. M. Clarke is maturing plans for a handsome edifice on Forsyth at the corner of Mitchell.

Then there is talk of selling the Frst Baptist chuch property for the erection of a business block there.

When the bridge is built Forsyth street will be one of the most prominent thoroughfares in Atlanta.

The gentlemen interested have kept their plans to themselves until the council took action on building the bridge.

Since the bridge is to be built, they freely announce their plans.

Captain James W. English has, as has been stated, determined to spend $200,000 in the erection of a building on his lot fronting on Forsyth and running through and fronting also on Broad street. He owns the property occupied as a stable by Stewart & Bowden. It is 121 feet on Forsyth, just at the side of THE CONSTITUTION building, and has a wing fronting on Alabama street besides running through to Broad, this part being now occupied by the building in which the Chattahoochee Brick Company has its offices.

The new building will be five or six stories in height, of modern style and elegant architecture. The details have not yet been determined upon, because the lease on the stable which occupies the ground does not expire for about a year yet.

Captain English means business. He never does any idle talking, and the new building may be put down as a certainty unless something unlooked-for happens.

Mr. S. M. Inman was asked about the new building which he is to erect on Forsyth street.

He stated that he had not completed all the details yet, but that he had determined to put up a business block on his property between Mitchell and Peters streets.

The buildings will cost about $100,000, and Mr. Inman says it is to be of the most approved modern style.

Mr. T. M. Clarke, who owns the northeast corner of Mitchell and Forsyth, says he has plans for a business block there under consideration, but has come to no definite conclusion yet. His plans will mature in the next week or two.

The Venable building on Forsyth, near Hunter, which is a magnificent one, is already nearing completion, and it and the remodeled Maddox & Rucker bank building adds wonderfully to the business-like appearance of the street.

Forsyth is evidently the coming street.

Bids for the construction of the Equitable building will be opened on next Monday.

And then the work will be commenced.

Already workmen are engaged in tearing away the old building at the corner of Pryor and Edgewood avenue, getting the ground ready for the magnificent new structure.

Mr. J. W. Dinwiddie, of Chicago, superintendent for Burnham & Root, the architects, is in Atlanta, and will remain here superintending the work until the building is turned over to the Equitable people. Mr. Dinwiddie has been with Burnham & Root a long while, and is one of the most accomplished men in his profession.

"The Equitable," said he, yesterday, in conversation about the new building, "is similar in plan to the 'Rookery,' of Chicago, the greatest office building in the world. Of course it is on a much smaller scale.

"The exterior is to be masonry and the interior of steel, everything perfectly fire-proof. The building is designed scientifically and there will not be an inch of waste material in it. The entrance will be in polished marble and bronze finish, and the coridors will all be in white polished marble.

"In the basement will be an elegantly fitted up restaurant with marble floor and ornamental plaster finish. Besides rooms for rent and accommodations for the boilers, electric light and other machinery there will be a safety deposit vault in the basement, with committee or coupon rooms for the use of vault patrons. This will be quite a feature, as the vaults will be of all sizes and prices, to suit the general public.

"Besides ample, well-lighted stairways, there are to be four fine elavators, landing passengers in the center of the building, and being provided with apparatus which indicates the exact location of each elavator, and whether it is going up or down. This is to save time to office holders. The elevator shafts will have at the back a solid window from top to bottom.

"A banking office will occupy the first floor, together with stores. The bank will be just under the skylight. In fact, the whole building will be finely lighted and ventilated, every one of the 250 rooms having an opening to the outside. Each office will also be provided with wash basin and coat closet, heating and electric apparatus.

"Another feature will be a letter shoot. By this letters can be mailed from any part of the building without the person doing the mailing being required to leave the floor on which his office is located.

"The walls will be cement five feet from the floor, this highly painted and polished, and having a marble instead of wood baseboard.

"On the top floor there will be a barber shop for the convenience of patron. The toilet rooms will also be located there. In short, it is to be a magnificent structure."

The Equitable is to be eight stories high, and the estimated cost, $650,000.

It fronts 186 feet on Edgewood avenue and 160 feet on Pryor, and is expected to be finished by May, 1892.

Is Read Everywhere.

The New York Dramatic News continues to march at the head of all threatrical papers. It fairly glitters with bright stage news. For sale by John Miller, under the opera house, and W. B. Glover & Co., Whitehall street.

Did You Know It?

We mean business—no reflection on the profession. We say this: We can cure stricture, catarrh and hay fever with Square Remedies. Money talks. We are willing to back what we claim. Call and see us, or write Dr. A. D. Flagg, room 42, old capitol (elevator). P. O. box 104, Atlanta, Ga. No knife, no pain, no loss of time. Herbal remedy.

sun mon

Mr. Philip Irving Love retired from firm of H. Redwood & Co., Asheville, N. C., January 23d.
Yours truly, H. REDWOOD & CO.

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.

Invite Everybody to Attend Their

SPECIAL SALE

of Dress Goods, Table Linens, Towels, Flannels, Domestics, Ginghams, Hosiery and Underwear. Our 15 days' sale only has 7 more days to run, and we will put in "Big Land Slides" this week. Keep it in your mind and come early.

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.,

39 and 41 Peachtree Street.

PEYTON H. SNOOK.

Another week of crushing crowds, with prospects of still larger ones the coming week.

$100,000

Worth of Handsome, Fine Grand Rapids

FURNITURE!

And beautiful Novelties. Nothing like this stock can be seen in the south, with daily arrivals of Artistic BRIC-A-BRAC and special designs of cabinet articles. It will repay you to walk through my warerooms, which are filled to overflowing with all the latest designs for which the season is noted. Cremona Flemish, old English and Mahogany woods can be seen on my floors. 200 beautiful parlor suites specially cheap. 50 odd sideboards. 30 wardrobes. Metal and brass beds. Gold and white furniture just being placed for Monday morning.

Don't miss this opportunity, and don't fail to get my prices if you want handsome furniture at low prices. P. H. SNOOK.

THEY STRUCK OIL.

THE GREAT FORTUNE OF A MEMPHIS COMPANY.

The Discovery of Petroleum in Alabama. One of the Most Important of a Decade.

The discovery of petroleum in Alabama is one of the most important events of an important decade.

The brief announcement in a telegram unaccompanied by any of the particulars attracted public attention, but the news was so important that people hardly knew whether to believe it or not.

Further information leaves but little room to doubt the genuineness of the discovery. The owners of the well are prominent citizens of Memphis, and they have already acquired the ownership of the oil and mineral interests of 28,000 acres of land, with options on a great deal more, so that they control altogether about fifty square miles in the northern part of Alabama.

The story of the discovery is an interesting one. The firm of Goyer & Gordon, composed of F. H. Gordon and R. L. Goyer, owns a great deal of real estate, including 150,000 acres of rich cotton land in the Yazoo valley of Mississippi. They became convinced that oil could be found in Alabama and organized a company to bore for it. This company included in all six men, all prominent in Memphis business circles. Six months ago Mr. Goyer went to the place where it was believed oil would be found and began operations. He built a cabin there and determined to remain until the work was done.

Not far from the surface they encountered the odor of petroleum, and it continued all the way down, but the boring reached the depth of 1,500 feet without striking oil. That was the depth to which the parties had contracted to go, but Mr. Goyer said he would go fifty feet more and risk the expense himself. They went thirteen feet farther and struck oil, and collecting several bottles of it, Mr. Goyer plugged up the hole and went to Memphis. The oil was submitted to the best chemist in Memphis, and after analyzing it he said it was 33 per cent richer than any in the United States.

Not satisfied with this, the company sent to New York and brought out the finest petroleum expert they could find, paying him a very high salary for the work. After examination this expert gave the opinion that the petroleum is found in inexhaustible quantities.

Accompanying the discovery of petroleum is the finding of natural gas.

The importance of the discovery may be understood when the magnitude of the business in oil is known. The refined oil produced in the United States amounts to 14,000,000 barrels a year and will average $4 a barrel.

The total production of crude petroleum in 1888 was 27,600,000 barrels and all its products, including illuminating oil, benzine, naphtha and tar, must have been worth not less than $60,000,000.

For many years, Pennsylvania and New York produced 92 per cent of the whole output, but of late years production elsewhere has increased, and has decreased in Pennsylvania and New York. In 1888 they produced 16,484,000 barrels, Ohio 10,010,000, Colorado 297,000, California 690,000, West Virginia 119,000, and the states of Kentucky and Tennessee together 13,000, making for the country a total of 27,615,000 barrels of crude petroleum.

With the discovery of petroleum in Alabama comes the news of the discovery of natural gas in great abundance. Of that no sufficient details have been received, but the owners of the great tract on which the oil was found are the parties from whom the information of the discovery of gas came.

Angostura Bitters are the best remedy for removing indigestion. Ask your druggist for the genuine, prepared by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

So Many Advertise

To cure, and some guarantee a cure, and fail to do the work. But we do absolutely and positively guarantee a cure of stricture, gleet, hay fever, catarrh and leucorrhœa with Square Remedies. Come and see testimonials, my office, 42 old capitol, or write for particulars. Dr. A. D. Flagg, P. O. box 104, Atlanta, Ga. sun mon

Would Not Take $1,000.

A lady said she had taken treatment for catarrh by Square Remedies from Dr. Flagg, and she would not take $1,000 for the benefit she had derived from five days' treatment. Dr. Flagg's office is room 42, old capitol (take elevator). Private parlor for ladies. P. O. box 104. Write for treatment.

sun mon

Tiddledy Winks

At Miller's, 31 Marietta street. dtf

SWORN EVIDENCE!

"LA GRIPPE" CURED.

ATLANTA, Ga., January 22, 1891.—I suffered very severely for three days and nights with a thoroughly developed case of "La Grippe," experiencing excruciating pains in my head and a cramping sensation throughout the entire body; an aching of the ears, eyes and throat; very nervous; high fever one minute and chilling the next. I had very little faith in the "Carbolic Smoke Ball" treatment, but was prevailed upon to try it, which I did. The first dose gave me immediate relief. I followed this with a light dose each hour for six hours, then every two hours the following day, and am happy to say I am entirely cured. I cannot recommend the remedy too highly, and feel it my duty to advise those suffering from this terrible malady to give it a trial.

MRS. ELLA J. DAVIS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this January, 1891. J. A. SCOTT,
Notary Public Fulton County, Ga.

"La Grippe" Cured.

ATLANTA, Ga., January 21, 1891.—This is to certify that I had a very severe attack of "La Grippe." The paroxysms of pain in my head, chest, back and limbs were almost unbearable. I had a high fever, and was chilly at times, and was also very nervous. I was unable to attend to my duties—was confined to my bed twenty-four (24) hours. After but two doses of the "Carbolic Smoke Ball" treatment I was entirely relieved, and was enabled to return to my duties the following morning.

F. J. LEWIS.

Personally came before me, Albert L. Beck, a notary public of Fulton county, Georgia, F. J. Lewis, who, on oath, says the above statement is true and correct.

ALBERT L. BECK, Notary Public,
Fulton County, Georgia.

Catarrh for 27 Years Cured.

This is to certify that I have used your remedy, "The Carbolic Smoke Ball Treatment," with wonderful results. I cured my nephew of a bad case of Catarrh in three months' time. He had suffered from the malady from his birth until twenty-seven years of age. I cured a case of Congestion of the Lungs in three days' time. In another instance I cured my grandchild of a severe attack of Croup, relieving it in ten minutes, and effecting a cure in less than 24 hours. A. J. JOSLYN.

The "Carbolic Smoke Ball Treatment" will positively cure "La Grippe," Catarrh, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Neuralgia, Catarrhal Deafness, Hay Fever, Throat Troubles, Lung Troubles.

In order to convince the public of the merit and efficacy of these wonderful remedies, we offer one week's FREE TREATMENT to all who call at our parlors. Separate parlors for ladies. Office hours from 7:30 a. m. to 6:15 p. m. Price of treatment, $1.50. Send postoffice order or draft. Stamps will not be accepted.

The company will make a free distribution of its 16-page pamphlet to every home throughout the city of Atlanta this coming week. Watch for them. They will also be sent to any address free on application. Agents wanted everywhere. Write for terms and territory. Home office, No. 10 Decatur street, Traders' Bank. Parlors, rooms 41, 42 and 43.

CARBOLIC SMOKE BALL CO.,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
jan 24-dly-sun tue thur

For Ladies.

Private parlor for treatment of catarrh, hay fever and leucorrhœa at Dr. A. D. Flagg's office. Also lady physician. Room 42, old capitol building (take elevator). P. O. box 104. Write for particulars. sun mon

If You

have "La Grippe," Colds or Catarrh, read "Sworn Evidence" on page —, and don't fail to get one of the Smoke Ball pamphlets this week.

Watch

for the carbolic smoke ball pamphlet at your door this coming week.

Read! Read!! Read!!!

The New York Damatic News is the foremost paper of its kind. Always fresh, bright and newsy. For sale by John Miller and Orr & Glover.

Bargains.

Twenty-five acres near electric line; choice central residence lots, improved and unimproved. Terms to suit. A. J. MCBRIDE,
10 Gate City Bank.

First Baptist Church.

Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, D. D., will preach at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7:30 o'clock p. m. Subject of morning sermon, "Strong Men and Weak Men: How They May Help One Another." Subject of evening sermon, "The Men Who Shine Upon the World."